Gc
929.2
W413w
v.1
pt.1-2
1695468

M. L.

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 1833 01398 4940

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2010 with funding from
Allen County Public Library Genealogy Center

http://www.archive.org/details/wedderburnbookhi112wedd

THE WEDDERBURN BOOK,

A HISTORY OF THE WEDDERBURNS

IN THE COUNTIES OF

BERWICK AND FORFAR,

DESIGNED OF

WEDDERBURN, KINGENNIE, EASTER POWRIE, BLACKNESS, BALINDEAN, AND GOSFORD;

AND THEIR YOUNGER BRANCHES; TOGETHER WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF OTHER FAMILIES OF THE NAME.

1296–1896.

BY

ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN.

Vol. I.—THE HISTORY.

PRINTED
FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION.
1898.

1695468

FILIO MEO DILECTO,

ALEXANDRO HENRICO MELVILL WEDDERBURN,

NECNON CUNCTIS MEIS CONSANGUINEIS

NON DEGENERIBUS,

NOMEN NOSTRUM ANTIQUUM ADHUC GERENTIBUS,

HOC OPUS

DICATUM EST.

A.D. MDCCCXCVIII.

"NOW, JESU, FOR THY GENTILL GENETRICE,
CONSERVE THIS SURNAME IN PROSPERITIE,
FRA SUNDYR FALL AND FRA ALL WORLDLY VICE,
THAT MAY DISPLEASE THY GRACIOUS DEITIE,
WITH ALL THEIR CLAN TILL RING, AT UNITIE,
CONCORD, AND PEACE."

Nobile Genealogie of the Surname of the worthy Nobilitie of the Dunbarris, Erlis of Murray, etc., MS., 1554. (Cited on the title page of J.W.'s MS.)

CONTENTS OF VOLUME I.

PAGE

TABLE OF CONTENTS - - - - - - vii. Contents.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS - - - - - xi.

PREFACE - - - - - - - xiii.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN VOLUME I. - - - xviii.

INTRODUCTION—GENERAL SKETCH—THE WEDDERBURNS IN BERWICKSHIRE —SUMMARY OF THE CONTENTS OF THE WHOLE WORK - - xix.

PART I.—EARLY HISTORY OF THE FAMILY IN DUNDEE ; AN ACCOUNT OF ITS DIFFERENT BRANCHES ANTECEDENT AND COLLATERAL TO THAT OF KINGENNIE.

CHAPTER I.—JAMES WEDDERBURN IN DUNDEE, AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

Sect. i.—James Wedderburn (m. Janet Barry). His sons James, John, Robert, Henry and Gilbert, and his daughter Elizabeth ; with an account of the descendants of his two youngest sons, showing their male line to be extinct. (See pedigree at p. 9) - 5

Sect. ii.—His three eldest sons, authors of *The Gude and Godlie Ballates*, and their share in the reformation of the Scottish church. His second son, John Wedderburn, in England - 10

Sect. iii.—His third son, Robert Wedderburn, Vicar of Dundee. His claim to the authorship of *The Complaynt of Scotland*. His descendants in Dundee and at Burntisland. His male line extinct. (See pedigree at p. 22) - - - 16

Sect. iv.—His eldest son, James Wedderburn, and his descendants in Dundee and in Moravia. His grandson, John Wedderburn (m. Margaret Lindsay), and his two sons (*a*) John Wedderburn, protomedicus in Moravia, and his descendants there ; (*b*) James Wedderburn, Bishop of Dunblane. (See pedigree at p. 29) - 22

Appendix i.—Letters relating to the affairs of Dr. John Wedderburn in Moravia and his sons, 1644—1651 - - - 32

Appendix ii.—Letters from James Wedderburn, Bishop of Dunblane, to Isaac Casaubon and his son, Meric Casaubon, 1613-26 - 36

CHAPTER II.—WALTER WEDDERBURN IN DUNDEE, AND HIS DESCENDANTS THERE, AND IN FIFE. His son David Wedderburn in Welgait, father of Alexander Wedderburn of Pittormie, burgess of Cupar. William Wedderburn, minister at Pittenweem and in Dundee. James Wedderburn, minister of Moonzie, and his son James, also minister there. Andrew Wedderburn, minister at Liff, and Alexander Wedderburn, minister at Forgan and later at Kilmarnock, co. Ayr. (See pedigree at p. 43) - - - - 42

CHAPTER III.—DAVID WEDDERBURN IN THE MURRAYGAIT OF DUNDEE AND HIS DESCENDANTS. His son David Wedderburn of Craigie (m. Helen Lawson) and his two sons, James and William, with an account of their families. Their male lines extinct. (See pedigree at p. 65) - - - - - 55

Contents.

PAGE

CHAPTER IV.—ROBERT WEDDERBURN (M. JANET FROSTER) AND HIS FAMILY, OTHER THAN HIS SON ROBERT, PROGENITOR OF THE FAMILY OF KINGENNIE. (See Part II.) - - - - - 66

With an account of the descendants of two of their sons:

(i.) James Wedderburn, m. Janet Logan. (See pedigree at p. 69) - - - - - 69

(ii.) Alexander Wedderburn, elder (m. Isobell Anderson), father of Richard Wedderburn of Elsinore in Denmark, and Patrick Wedderburn of Dundee. (See pedigree at p. 82) - - - - - 74

CHAPTER V.—NOTICES OF VARIOUS PERSONS, CHIEFLY IN DUNDEE, UNIDENTIFIED IN THE PRECEDING CHAPTERS - - - 83

PART II.—THE WEDDERBURNS OF KINGENNIE, EASTER POWRIE, AND THAT ILK, WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE SCRYMGEOURS, PROGENITORS, IN MALE LINE, OF THE SCRYMGEOUR-WEDDERBURNS OF WEDDERBURN.

CHAPTER I.—ROBERT WEDDERBURN (SON OF ROBERT WEDDERBURN AND JANET FROSTER), M. JANET KYD. With an account of their children, and of the issue of their two youngest sons, Peter and Robert. (See pedigree at p. 105) - - - - - 93

CHAPTER II.—ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN (ELDEST SON OF ROBERT), TOWN CLERK OF DUNDEE, 1557-82, AND HIS WIFE JANET MYLN. With an account of their children and the descendants of their younger sons. (See pedigree at p. 105) - - - - 103

CHAPTER III.—ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, FIRST BARON OF KINGENNIE (ELDEST SON OF ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN AND JANET MYLN), TOWN CLERK OF DUNDEE, 1582—1626. With an account of his children, other than his two eldest sons, Alexander (post, chapter iv.) and James (post, part iii.). (See pedigree at p. 131) - - 123

CHAPTER IV.—ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, SECOND BARON OF KINGENNIE. With an account of his descendants, showing their extinction in male line on the death of David Wedderburn of that ilk in 1761, and their representation in female line by the Scrymgeour-Wedderburns on the death of Grizel Wedderburn of that ilk in 1778. (See pedigree at p. 131) - - - - - 142

CHAPTER V.—THE SCRYMGEOUR-WEDDERBURNS OF WEDDERBURN AND BIRKHILL. With a sketch of their male descent from the Scrymgeours of Dudhope. (See pedigrees at pp. 171 and 177) - - 169

Appendix.—The Scrymgeours of Dudhope - - - 185

PART III.—THE WEDDERBURNS OF BLACKNESS AND THEIR YOUNGER LINES.

CHAPTER I.—JAMES WEDDERBURN (SECOND SON OF ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, FIRST OF KINGENNIE, ANTE, P. 129), CLERK OF DUNDEE, B. 1589, D. 1627, AND HIS FAMILY. (See pedigree at p. 200) - 197

CHAPTER II.—SIR ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN OF BLACKNESS, KNT. (ELDEST SON OF JAMES WEDDERBURN), CLERK OF DUNDEE, B. 1610, D. 1675, AND HIS FAMILY. (See pedigree at p. 200) - - - 201

CHAPTER III.—PETER, GEORGE, AND ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN (YOUNGEST SURVIVING SONS OF SIR ALEXANDER OF BLACKNESS, KNT.), AND THEIR DESCENDANTS, NOW EXTINCT IN MALE LINE. (See pedigrees at pp. 200, 225 and 230) - - - - - 217

PAGE

Contents.

CHAPTER IV.—SIR JOHN WEDDERBURN (ELDEST SURVIVING SON OF SIR ALEXANDER OF BLACKNESS, KNT.), FIRST BARONET OF BLACKNESS, B. 1641, D. 1706. With an account of his descendants, extinct in male line on the death of his grandson, the third baronet, in 1723. (See pedigree at p. 237) - - - - - 231

CHAPTER V.—JAMES WEDDERBURN (SECOND SURVIVING SON OF SIR ALEXANDER OF BLACKNESS, KNT.), CLERK OF DUNDEE, B. 1649, D. 1696. With an account of his family other than his eldest son. (See pedigree at p. 253) - - - - - - 245

CHAPTER VI.—SIR ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN (ELDEST SON OF JAMES WEDDERBURN), FOURTH BARONET OF BLACKNESS AND CLERK OF DUNDEE, B. 1675, D. 1744, AND HIS FAMILY. With an account of his share in the '15. (See pedigree at p. 253) - - - - 254

CHAPTER VII.—SIR JOHN WEDDERBURN (ELDEST SON OF SIR ALEXANDER), FIFTH BARONET OF BLACKNESS, B. 1704, D. 1746, AND HIS FAMILY. With an account of his share in '45, his trial, and execution. His last letters. (See pedigree at p. 289) - - - - 264

CHAPTER VIII.—THE DESCENDANTS IN MALE LINE OF SIR JOHN WEDDERBURN, FIFTH BARONET OF BLACKNESS. (See pedigrees at pp. 289, 306 and 315) - - - - - 288

Sect. i.—Sir John Wedderburn of Balindean and his descendants - - - - - 288

Sect. ii.—James Wedderburn of Inveresk and his descendants- 305

(*a*) The Wedderburn-Colviles of Ochiltree - - 308

(*b*) The Wedderburn-Ogilvies of Ruthven - - 311

(*c*) The Wedderburn-Maxwells of Middlebie - 312

CHAPTER IX.—ROBERT WEDDERBURN OF PEARSIE (SECOND SON OF SIR ALEXANDER, FOURTH BARONET) AND HIS DESCENDANTS. Now represented in male line by the descendants of Sir James Webster-Wedderburn, and in female line by the Maclagan-Wedderburns of Pearsie. (See pedigrees at pp. 319 and 331) - - 318

CHAPTER X.—THOMAS WEDDERBURN OF CANTRA (THIRD SON OF SIR ALEXANDER, FOURTH BARONET) AND HIS DESCENDANTS AT AUCHTERHOUSE, BLAIRGOWRIE, AND IN LONDON. (See pedigree at p. 339). - 337

Appendix. Note i.—Family Registers. Note ii.—Inscriptions at Auchterhouse. Note iii.—The Melvills in Ceres, co. Fife. Note iv.—The Dunbars of Grange - - 352

PART IV.—THE WEDDERBURNS OF GOSFORD, AFTERWARDS HALKETTS OF PITFIRRANE.

CHAPTER I.—SIR PETER WEDDERBURN, LORD GOSFORD (THIRD SON OF JAMES WEDDERBURN, CLERK OF DUNDEE, ANTE P. 199) AND HIS DESCENDANTS, AFTERWARDS HALKETTS OF PITFIRRANE. (See pedigree at p. 371) - - - - - - 363

CHAPTER II.—JOHN HALKETT (1768—1852), AND SIR ALEXANDER HALKETT, K.C.H. (1773—1851), YOUNGER SONS OF SIR JOHN WEDDERBURN-HALKETT (GREAT GRANDSON OF SIR PETER WEDDERBURN, LORD GOSFORD), AND THEIR DESCENDANTS, NOW EXTINCT IN MALE LINE. (See pedigrees at p. 394) - - - - 392

CHAPTER III.—ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, YOUNGEST SURVIVING SON OF SIR PETER, LORD GOSFORD, AND HIS DESCENDANTS, EXTINCT IN MALE LINE ON THE DEATH, IN 1805, OF HIS GRANDSON ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, LORD CHANCELLOR LOUGHBOROUGH, AND EARL OF ROSSLYN. (See pedigree at p. 400) - - 395

Contents.

PART V.—VARIOUS MATTERS CONNECTED WITH THE FAMILY. PAGE

CHAPTER I.—THE FAMILY MONUMENTS IN THE HOWFF OF DUNDEE - 411
CHAPTER II.—THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF THE FAMILY - - 423
CHAPTER III.—THE WEDDERBURN FIRM AND SUIT - - 441
CHAPTER IV.—PREVIOUS HISTORIES OF THE FAMILY. With a reprint of the account given in Douglas' *Baronage of Scotland* - - 449

PART VI.—NOTES ON FAMILIES AND PERSONS NAMED WEDDERBURN, NOT SHEWN TO BE CONNECTED WITH THE FORFARSHIRE FAMILY.

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL REMARKS - - - - 475
CHAPTER II.—THE WEDDERBURNS IN ABERDEENSHIRE.
Sect. i.—William Wedderburn in Aberdeen and his descendants, 1535—1660. His son David, poet and grammarian. William Wedderburn of Bethelnay. The *Aberdeen Parish Registers*, 1563—1854 - - - - - 476
Sect. ii.—The Wedderburns at Fyvie, 1685—1715 - - 481
Sect. iii.—The Wedderburns in Old Meldrum, 1713—1890 - 482
Sect. iv.—James Wedderburn at Tarves and his descendants, 1798—1896 - - - - - 486
Sect. v.—George Wedderburn at Tarves and his descendants, 1800—1896 - - - - - 488
Sect. vi.—William Wedderburn in Banchory and his descendants in London and Kent, 1780—1890 - - - 489
Sect. vii.—The Wedderburns at Peterhead, 1848-91 - - 490
CHAPTER III.—THE WEDDERBURNS IN AND NEAR EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW.
Sect. i.—The Wedderburns in and near Edinburgh, 1594—1892 491
Sect. ii.—The Wedderburns in Pencaitland, 1620—1790 - 494
Sect. iii.—The Wedderburns in Glasgow (and later in Edinburgh), 1690—1893 - - - - - 495
Sect. iv.—The Wedderburns at Coldingham and Chirneside, co. Berwick, 1692—1739 - - - - 496
Sect. v.—Miscellaneous References (Scottish Records) - - 497
CHAPTER IV.—THE WEDDERBURNS IN ENGLAND.
Sect. i—The Wedderburns in co. Northumberland—(*a*) at Allerdean, Horncliffe, and Newcastle; (*b*) at Brenkley and Tynemouth, etc.; (*c*) at Ponteland, and later at Leeds; (*d*) Miscellaneous Notes - - - - - - 499
Sect. ii.—The Wedderburns in Lancashire—(*a*) in Ulverstone; (*b*) in Liverpool and at West Derby - - - - 505
Sect. iii.—Robert Wedderburn, "the black preacher," and his descendants, 1762—1890 - - - - 505
Sect. iv.—Alexander Wedderburn in Exeter and his family, 1783—1891 - - - - - 507
Sect. v.—Miscellaneous references, 1837-90, including William Wedderburn in Ireland - - - - 508
CHAPTER V.—THE WEDDERBURNS IN SOUTH AFRICA, CANADA, AND THE UNITED STATES.
Sect. i.—Christopher Wedderburn and his family in South Africa (and Manchester), 1772—1891 - - 510
Sect. ii.—Alexander Wedderburn in Canada and his descendants there, 1800-92 - - - - - 512
Sect. iii.—David Wedderburn in America and his descendants there, 1741—1893 - - - - 513

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS IN VOLUME I. - - - - 517

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS IN VOLUME I.

		PAGE
James Wedderburn, bishop of Dunblane, b. 1585, d. 1639 -	*to face*	31
Seal of James Wedderburn, as dean of the Chapel Royal -	*on*	31
Katharine Wedderburn's casket, 1600 - - -	„	122
Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie, b. 1561, d. 1626 - -	*to face*	123
Oak door and decorated roof, Dundee - - -	„	128
Sir John Wedderburn of Gosford, b. 1599, d. 1679 - -	„	137
Birkhill, co. Fife, 1892 - - - - -	„	182
James Wedderburn, clerk of Dundee, b. 1589, d. 1627 - -	„	198
Blackness, circa 1700 - - - - -	„	208
Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness, Knt., b. 1610, d. 1675-76 -	„	210
Sir Alexander Wedderburn, second baronet of Blackness, b. 1672, d. 1710 - - - - -	„	239
James Wedderburn's house in Dundee, 1680 - - -	„	246
Sir Alexander Wedderburn, fourth baronet of Blackness, b. 1675, d. 1744 - - - - -	„	256
Blackness, 1892 - - - - - -	„	259
Katharine Scott, Lady Wedderburn, b. 1680, d. 1761-62 -	„	261
Letter from Sir John Wedderburn to his wife, Nov. 1746 (facsimile) - - - - - -	*at*	276
The Jacobite ring, 1746 - - - - -	*on*	284
Sir John Wedderburn, fifth baronet of Blackness, b. 1704, d. 1746	*to face*	284
Inveresk Lodge, 1892 - - - - -	„	305
Robert Wedderburn of Pearsie (b. 1708, d. 1786), circa 1740 -	„	320
Robert Wedderburn of Pearsie in old age - - -	„	321
Isobel Edward (wife of Robert Wedderburn of Pearsie), b. 1718, d. 1788 - - - - - -	„	322
Charles Wedderburn of Pearsie, b. 1748, d. 1829 - -	„	326
David Wedderburn-Webster, b. 1757, d. 1801 - - -	„	329
Letter from Thomas Wedderburn of Cantra (b. 1710, d. 1771), to his wife, 16 April 1746 (facsimile) - - -	„	337
John Wedderburn of Spring Garden, b. 1743, d. 1820 - -	„	344
Mary Wisdom Bedward (wife of John Wedderburn) in youth, b. 1764, d. 1835 - - - - - -	„	345
Mary Wisdom Wedderburn (in old age) and her daughters, Mary and Catherine - - - - -	„	347
John Wedderburn of Auchterhouse and his wife, Lady Helen Ogilvy - - - - - -	„	348

List of Illustrations.

		PAGE
Letter from Sir Peter Wedderburn (facsimile), with seal of arms	*to face*	367
Sir Peter Wedderburn, Lord Gosford, b. 1616, d. 1679	„	369
Pitfirrane, co. Fife	„	376
Plan of the Wedderburn burying ground in the Howff of Dundee	*on*	411
The Kingennie Monument, 1891	„	412
Tomb of Grissell Wedderburn and James Anderson	*to face*	414
Tomb of Sir Alexander Wedderburn, fourth baronet of Blackness, d. 1744	*on*	414
Monument to Margaret Ogilvy, Lady Wedderburn, d. 1775	*to face*	415
Tombs of Margaret Wedderburn, wife of Peter Clayhills, and Katharine Wedderburn, wife of William Duncan	„	416
Inscription to James Wedderburn on west wall of the Howff	*on*	417
The Wedderburn monument, 1892	„	422
Seal of John de Wedderburn, 1364	„	423
Seal of David Wedderburn, 1464	„	424
Arms of the Wedderburns de eodem, 1502	„	424
Seal of Robert Wedderburn, 1547	„	425
Ring engraved "P.W. 1571"	„	425
Ring engraved "I.W. 1580"	„	426
Seal of David Wedderburn, 1598	„	426
Sculptured stones at Kingennie	*to face*	427
Sculptured arms of Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie and Helen Ramsay, circa 1600	*on*	427
Arms on the Kingennie monument, 1626-83	„	427
Arms of James Wedderburn, d. 1644	„	428
Seal of Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness, Knt., circa 1660	„	429
Old ring with arms	„	435
Armorial bearings from J.W.'s printed memoir	„	437-38

PREFACE.

THE history of a Scottish family, written for private circulation among its members and those connected with it, needs no apology to secure its welcome by them. An interest in their forbears is proverbially characteristic of the Scottish race, so that Lockhart has spoken of the "ell of genealogy" appropriate to every Scotsman. This feeling, ineradicable from their character, exists among all classes of the people, and is based, not, as is sometimes supposed by those who neither share nor understand it, on mere pride, but on a sense of clanship which extends even beyond the present members of the clan. "It is the mark of the Scot of all classes," says a great Scottish writer,[1] whose knowledge of the national character was unrivalled, "that he stands in an attitude towards the past unthinkable to Englishmen, and remembers and cherishes the memory of his forbears, good and bad; and there burns alive in him a sense of identity with the dead even to the twentieth generation." Preface.

This, as expressing the quality of the Scottish feeling, is admirably said, but it must not, I think, be taken to exclude others than Scotsmen from an interest in their progenitors, which is, I believe, common to every nation, and as old as the most ancient race. Thus Rousseau confesses that of all pride none, except that based on personal merit, is as pardonable as pride of birth;[2] and even the cynical Gibbon has no sneer for a love of ancestry. "A lively desire," he says in his *Memoir of my own Life*, "of knowing and recording our ancestors so generally prevails, that it must depend on the influence of some common principle in the minds of men. We seem to have lived in the persons of our forefathers; it is the labour and reward of vanity to extend the term of this ideal longevity. . . . Our calmer judgment will rather tend to moderate than to suppress the pride of an ancient and worthy race. The satirist may laugh, the philosopher may preach, but Reason herself will respect the prejudices and habits, which have been consecrated by the experience of mankind. Few there are who can sincerely despise in others an advantage of which they are secretly ambitious to partake."

And apart from such sentiment, the study of the past history of a family may be encouraged on various grounds. Its critical examination gives no little insight into the value of historical evidence; it serves (as Sir Walter Scott has said)[3] "to perpetuate a great deal of what is rare and valuable in ancient manners, and to record many curious and minute facts which could have been preserved and conveyed through no other medium"; the scientist may glean from it some material towards formulating a law of heredity; while the moralist may see in the rapid decline of many families, some evidence of "grit" and good quality in those that have kept themselves prosperous and notable through a long course of years.

[1] R. L. Stevenson, *Weir of Hermiston* (1896), pp. 113-14.
[2] "S'il est un orgueil pardonnable après celui qui se tire du mérite personnel c'est celui qui se tire de la naissance" (*Confessions of J. J. Rousseau*).
[3] *Waverley*, chap. ii.

Preface. For myself, without seeking for its cause, I am free to confess to the feeling described by Stevenson as one long possessed both by me and more than one of my immediate predecessors. My grandfather spent no little of his leisure on the genealogical work so often referred to in this book; his father's interest in his name is shown by a pedigree which he entered up at the Heralds' College a century ago; while his father again wrote a history of his wife's family—the Dunbars of Grange—which shows him to have had a taste in this direction.

It is to the work of my grandfather that the present book may be said to owe its existence. Among my earliest recollections is a thin volume, which I still possess, consisting of the armorial illustrations contained in the memoir printed by him in 1824. Of the origin of these plates, and of the existence of any printed memoir to which they belonged, I then knew nothing, but they stimulated my curiosity; and, encouraged in my inclination while still at school by one of my tutors who had similar tastes, I began early to collect material for a history of my name, copying into a note book (long since lost) such mentions of it as I could find elsewhere than in the common books of reference on such subjects. It was not, however, until many years later that I became aware of my grandfather's small volume, and of the MS. edition of it, enlarged and corrected, with which he occupied himself from 1827 to 1839. Of this last I made a copy in 1880, after which I to some extent brought it up to date, and continued to add various notes to it from time to time with a view to its ultimate publication.

Fortunately, however, for the accuracy and completeness of the present book, I delayed to carry out this intention until after I had chanced, eight or nine years ago, to meet with the edition of extracts from the *Lockit Buik of Dundee*, by Mr. A. H. Millar, which had recently appeared under the title of the *Roll of Eminent Burgesses of Dundee*. On reading this I at once communicated with him, and heard for the first time of the vast mass of Wedderburn material in the charter room of the Town House in Dundee. Of this, when next in Scotland, I made a preliminary investigation, and found that Mr. Millar had by no means exaggerated either its quantity or its importance. I have given some account of it in the second volume of this book (p. 187). As to its amount, the space occupied by the portions of it printed there speaks for itself, while a very little study of the present work, with its frequent references to the Dundee Records, will be conclusive as to its value. It showed me at once that J.W.'s MS., however useful as a collection of material, and for his own time as a record, was not to be relied on in regard to anything like old history, and that, in order to produce an authentic record, I must begin *de novo*, and ask myself at every point, "How is this proved?"

The first thing was, of course, to collect the evidence on which the history was to be founded, and this took time. I am conscious that the publication of these volumes has been long delayed, but I believe that the time occupied in their compilation (and it must be remembered that they have been the work of my leisure) will not surprise anyone who gives them even a brief attention. I am confident it will surprise no one who has ever attempted or who may in future attempt a similar work. The task of searching, collecting, and finally of arranging and selecting for publication the most material portions of the collected evidence, has occupied more than half the time spent over the preparation of the book. In this labour I was, of course, largely helped, chiefly by the well-known expert, the Rev. Walter Macleod of Edinburgh, and his efficient staff, two of whom

spent many months in Dundee. The result of their and my own researches fills the second volume of this book, the evidence collected in which falls into three divisions, viz., Private Records; Burgh Records, Dundee; and Public Records in Scotland and in London. In each case I have prefaced the extracts given with a short note on the general nature of the records, which need not be re-stated here. But I desire to again acknowledge my obligations to Mr. Henry Scrymgeour-Wedderburn of Wedderburn, who allowed me the fullest possible access to his charter chests; and to Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., who gave me similar facilities in regard to his papers. These two collections were, of course, the most important private repositories, and contain the documents relating to the Kingennie and Blackness lines. I much regret not to have had access to the family papers in the possession of Sir P. A. Halkett at Pitfirrane, though I have (with his assent) been able to quote some of them at second hand. But although his charter chest would probably have contained much of interest in regard to members of the most junior line of the Wedderburns, that of Gosford, it is not probable that among its documents would be found any writs throwing light on the early history of the family in Dundee, or on that of the senior branches of Kingennie, Wedderburn, and Blackness. Preface.

My thanks are also due to Major Seton of Mounie for permission to make free use of the papers in his possession relating to the family of the second baronet of Blackness, from whose wife's brother Major Seton descends; to the librarians of S. Andrew's University and of the Advocate's Library at Edinburgh, and especially to the late Mr. Alexander Lamb, the enthusiastic antiquarian and lover of his native town of Dundee, for his permission to make use of David Wedderburn's *Compt Buik*, and for all manner of kindly help.

For my access to the Burgh Records of Dundee I have to thank the Town Council for the permission to search, and the Town Chamberlain and his subordinates at the Town House for constant courtesy to myself and my agents. The search there was full of interest. In the charter room of Dundee are preserved the old protocol books of the Wedderburns, clerks of Dundee, containing, chiefly in their own handwriting, material for the history of themselves and the town. I hope that, some day, the town council, either by themselves, or with the assistance of a local historical society in Dundee, may see fit to publish at any rate some of the earlier of these volumes. Meanwhile it is well that they are in safe keeping, and that, when, after the '15, the last of the Wedderburn clerks of Dundee lost his office for his loyalty to the House of Stuart, the Council ultimately succeeded in getting from him "the haill papers that were in his hands belonging to the town." Some have, I fear, been since lost, notably an important protocol book (vol. 237), but if they had all remained with the Jacobite clerk, and subject to the vicissitudes of the family fortunes, I much doubt if any would have remained.

The last class of evidence is that extracted from the Public Records in Scotland and in London. Some of it is taken from printed volumes, *e.g.*, from the editions of the Great Seal and Privy Council Registers of Scotland, still in course of publication, and some from the original MSS., *e.g.*, from those of the Register of the Privy Seal, the General Register of Sasines, the Books of Council and Session, Records of Testaments, and Parish Registers. In regard to all the latter, I have again to acknowledge Mr. Macleod's aid.

In London I have made but few searches, and my notes of old English records, printed in Vol. ii., are thus confined to some extracts from

Preface. published State Papers, a complete catalogue of the material wills recorded at Somerset House, and the results of a search at the Heralds' College.

I have, however, in addition to the above, also examined the modern registers of births, deaths, and marriages, both in Edinburgh and in London, together with some of the records at the India Office, and a few parish registers in England. A large number of printed volumes have also been consulted, as for instance many of the chartularies of the Scottish monasteries, edited by the Maitland or Bannatyne Clubs; the histories of great Scotch houses, by Sir William Fraser, and numerous other books. The material so supplied has been embodied in the first, but has not been separately printed in the second volume, partly because of its fragmentary nature, and partly because much of it was not obtained until after the second volume had passed through the press, that portion of the work having in fact been almost entirely printed before any of the first volume had been set up in type.

The book in fact may be said to have been to a large extent written and printed in the reverse order to that in which it is presented to the reader. The first thing was to collect the evidence, the next to select and arrange the material portions of it. The result of this labour will be found in the second volume, which contains the evidence or, so to speak, the separate stones with which I have gradually built up the history which occupies the main part of Volume i. In writing that history I have endeavoured to refer to or quote the authority for each statement made, and though I have not despised tradition I have never consciously confused it with proved fact. But such a plan, though scientific, involves the necessary tediousness of laboured proof, and much of Volume i., though it will, I hope, bear close examination as a work of reference as to particular individuals or events, is unavoidably far from readable. I have, therefore, added an introduction, in which, after dealing with some general matters, I have summed up the main contents of the pages which follow it. This course means, no doubt, considerable repetition, because the same fact is thus sometimes stated three times over, first in the introduction, next in the detailed history, and lastly in the abstract of some document given in the second volume; but at the same time it has the advantage of providing first a guide to and a summary of the main contents of the book; then a history of the family, shewn to be authentic; and, lastly, what seems to me essential, the actual evidence on which the history rests, and by means of which the reader may gauge the accuracy of any statements which seem to him doubtful.

The order in which the book has thus been written and printed accounts for my having in some instances corrected in the first volume some error or omission of the second. A little additional matter has also gone on reaching me from time to time up to the last moment of completion. This is embodied in the additions and corrections at the close of Volume i. I much regret that there should be so many of the latter, but the correction of the press in such a work as the present is very difficult.[1] In regard to

[1] In particular I regret the incomplete and incorrect account of the family of Isabella Colvile (Mrs. Marindin) on p. 309. The account was compiled from printed books of reference and some personal information, and after being set up in type was sent to a member of the family for any corrections and additions. After waiting for some time without reply, I assumed that there were none of importance, and passed the sheet for press. Soon after, but too late, I found that the delay in answering had been due to absence abroad, and I received the fuller and accurate account which will be found among the additions and corrections at the end of the volume.

most of the first volume I have to acknowledge the kind help of Mr. J. H. Percival in reading the final revises of that part of this history of his mother's family. The various spelling of the same name or word is not, it may be noted, due to oversight, but to the fact that I have followed in each case the particular record quoted, and have made no attempt at uniformity. Preface.

The illustrations to the book are not all as satisfactory as I could have wished, but the expense of obtaining authentic evidence has compelled economy in other directions. In the first volume I have placed the portraits of some of the more notable members of the family in days gone by, together with facsimiles of a letter from Sir Peter, Lord Gosford, of a beautiful one from Thomas Wedderburn of Cantra (my great-great-grandfather), written the night before Culloden, and of that addressed by Sir John Wedderburn to his wife, the night before his execution in 1746. In the second volume will be found reproduced some old family registers, the symbols (1525—1740) of the Wedderburns, notaries and clerks of Dundee, a letter from Sir Alexander, fourth baronet of Blackness, and the signatures of various members of the family from 1540 to 1800. A glossary of some old and otherwise uncommon words used in the records, and a full index to the whole work, is added at the close of the second volume.

ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN.

1898.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN VOLUME I.

NOTE.—*The records referred to in Volume I. are inventoried, chiefly in Volume II., at the places indicated in the following List.*

A.P.R.	Aberdeen Parish Register, i., 477-81.
Ab.P.R.	Aberlady Parish Register, ii., 507-8.
Adv.Adm.	Admissions of Advocates, ii., 162.
A.P.S.	Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, ii., 391-94.
Bl.	Blackness Papers, ii., 89-114.
Br. T.	Brechin Testaments, ii., 484-86.
Can.B.	Edinburgh, Canongate Baptisms, ii., 504-5.
Can.M.	Edinburgh, Canongate Marriages, ii., 504.
D.Adm. or D.A.C.B.	Dundee Admiralty Court Book, ii., 345.
D.B.	Dundee Baptisms, ii., 493-98.
D.B.R.	Dundee Burgh and Head Court Records, ii., 259, 300.
D.C.	Dundee Charters, ii., 188-97.
D.C.B.	Dundee Council Books, ii., 301—318.
D.D.	Dundee Register of Deeds, ii., 319-34.
D.Dec.	Dundee Register of Decrees, ii., 335-48.
D.G.R.	Dundee Gildrie Records, ii., 352.
D.H.C.	Dundee Hiltoun Chartulary, ii., 349.
D.L.B.	Dundee Lockit Buik, ii., 198-205.
D.M.	Dundee Marriages, ii., 491-92.
D.M.D.	Dundee Mortcloth Dues, ii., 353-56.
D.P.B.	Dundee Protocol Books, ii., 206-58.
D.R.S.	Dundee Register of Ships, ii., 346-48.
D.T.G.	Dundee Trade Guilds, Lockit Buiks, ii., 350-51.
D.W.	David Wedderburne's Compt Buik, ii., 163-183.
Ed.B.	Edinburgh Baptisms, ii., 501—503.
Ed.M.	Edinburgh Marriages, ii. 499—500.
Ed.T.	Edinburgh Testaments, ii., 482-83.
Ex.R.	The Exchequer Rolls, Scotland, ii., 390.
F.P.R.	Fyvie Parish Register, i., 481-82.
F.S.	Forfar Sasines Register, ii., 413-23.
G.S.R.	Great Seal Register (Scotland), ii., 362-81.
G.R.S.	General Register of Sasines, ii., 404-12.
H.C.R.	Heralds' College Records, ii., 524-34.
J.W.	John Wedderburn of Auchterhouse, and Papers Collected by him, ii., 141-58.
L.W.	Wills Registered at Somerset House, London, ii., 517-23.
M.P.	Mounie Papers, in the possession of Major Seton of Mounie, ii., 115-40.
O.M.P.R.	Old Meldrum Parish Register, i., 482-85.
P.B.N.	Protocol Books of Notaries, ii., 509-12.
R.A.D.	Register of Acts and Decreets, ii., 464-81.
R.D.	Register of Deeds, ii., 424-63.
R.H.	Retours of the Services of Heirs, ii., 395-98.
R.P.C.	Register of the Privy Council, Scotland, ii., 382-89.
R.P.S.	Register of the Privy Seal, Scotland, ii., 399—403.
S.A.R. S.A.U.R.	Register of S. Andrew's University, ii., 159-61.
S.A.T.	S. Andrew's Testaments, ii., 487-88.
S.C.B.	Edinburgh, S. Cuthbert's, Baptisms, ii., 506.
S.C.M.	Edinburgh, S. Cuthbert's, Marriages, ii., 506.
S.L.B.	South Leith Baptisms, ii., 507.
S.L.M.	South Leith Marriages, ii., 506.
S.P.	State Papers (England), ii., 515-16
S.W.	Scrymgeour-Wedderburn Papers, ii., 3-88.

INTRODUCTION.

General Sketch. The Wedderburns in Berwickshire. Summary of the Contents of the whole Work.

IN common with many other old Scottish families, that of Wedderburn finds the earliest recorded mention of its name[1] in the famous *Ragman Roll* or instrument of homage, by which on 28 Aug. 1296, the great and lesser barons of Scotland swore fealty to Edward I. Among the latter was Walter de Wedderburn, whose seal bearing his name and a seven-rayed star is still attached to the ancient document. I quote the passage[2] in which Walter's name occurs:—

Walter de Wedderburn, 1296.

Item: Atour Ceaus qui cestes Lettres verront ou orront, Wautier Byset (et inter alios), Wautier de Wederburne . . . . del counte de Edeneburk, Saluz.[3] Pur eet qe Nous sumes venuz a La Foi, e a La Volunte du tres noble Prince e nostre chier Seignor Sire Edward, par la Graee Dieu, Roi d'Engleterre, Seignur Dirland, e Duc d'Aquitaigne. Nous promettoms pur nous, et pur nos Heirs, sur Peine de Corse Davoir, e sur quantqe nous peussoms encoure, Que nous serviroms bien, e leaument, contre totes Gentz qui purront vivre e morir totes les Foiz que nous serroms requis, ou garniz de Par nostre Seigneur Le Roi d'Engleterre avauntdit ou par ses Heirs, e que nous leur Damage ne sauroms, e que nous nel destorbeoms a tot nostre Poer, e a cestes Choses tenir a garder nous obligeoms nous e nos Heirs e touz nos Biens, e outre eco avoms jurez sur seintes Evaungeiles. Estre eco Nous tous e ehescun de nous par sey avoms fait feaute a nře Seigneur Le Roi avandit en cestes Paroles. Ieo serrai feal e leal, e Foi e Leaute porcerai au Roi Edward Roi d'Engletre, e a ses Heirs, etc. En tesmoignanee de queus Choses nous avoms fait faire cestes Lettres overtes, Seales de nos Seaus. Donees a Berewyk sur Twed, Le Vinte utisme jour Daust, L'an du Regne nře Seigneur Le Roi d'Engleterre avauntdit Vintisme quart.

The Ragman Roll.

This Walter de Wedderburn is the only person of the name whom I find mentioned in any record earlier than 1364, and as before the middle of the fifteenth century we find the lands of Wedderburn, co. Berwick, in possession of the Homes, a branch of whom were then and have ever since been designed "of Wedderburn," it has been

The Homes of Wedderburn.

[1] Surnames are said to have arisen in France at the end of the tenth century, and to have been introduced into England at the time of the Norman Conquest, prior to which, after searching many records to satisfy themselves on the point, antiquaries have failed to discover any instance of their use in the latter country. In Scotland the witnesses to the charters of King Edgar (1098—1107) had no surnames, nor do any appear in the charters of Alexander I. (1107—1124). They begin to be found in the time of David I. (1124—1153), and in the Inquisitio Davidis of 1116 several appear, the two oldest being those of Gervase de Riddel and Robert de Corbet. After this date they become gradually more common, those connected with or derived from land being the most honourable. See J.W. in his MS. Memoir, citing Camden's *Remains*, pp. 92-93; Anderson's *Independence*, App. iv.; Dalrymple's *Collections*, pref. lxi., App. i., ii.; Chalmer's *Caledonia*, vol. ii., pp. 238-40, 499; and Verstegan's *Antiquities*, chap. ix.

[2] J.W., from whose printed volume I cite the above passage, gives also the title of the roll, as follows:—"Instrumenta Publica super Homagio et Fidelitate prælator: Nobilium et communitatum regni Scotiæ factis regi Angliæ Edwardo primo, anno regni sui xxiv, 1296." The roll was then in the Tower of London, but is now in the Record Office. See S.P. 1 and post, p. 423, note 1, where the seal of Walter de Wedderburn is further described.

[3] Walter de Wedderburn, it will be noticed, is described as among those who do homage for lands in the county of Edinburgh, although the lands of Wedderburn lie close to the Tweed, in what is now the county of Berwick. In early times, however, Lothian extended from Edinburgh to Tweed, and, even later, parts of what is now Berwick-shire are described in various documents as in the county of Edinburgh. Thus, although in the Ragman Roll there are frequent mentions of the county of Berwick as distinct from that of Edinburgh, it has been assumed that the lands for which Walter did homage were those or part of those in co. Berwick. There is no record of any lands of the name nearer to Edinburgh, and the assumption is probably correct.

Introd. assumed that they obtained the lands of Wedderburn through marriage with an heiress descended from Walter, while the male representative of the Wedderburns established himself in Dundee somewhere about 1400. Fresh facts, however, and a very little criticism dispose of this suggestion. Although it is true that Sir David Home of Wedderburn and his wife Alice, who has been assumed to be the heiress of Walter, are named in charters of the barony of Wedderburn in favour of them and their heirs, dated 19 April 1430, and 16 May 1450[1] (G.R.S. 3), not only is there nothing to show who this Alice was, but the Homes were designed of Wedderburn nearly a century earlier, as appears from a document, printed in the *History of North Durham*, by the Rev. James Raine (App. No. DLXV., p. 99), entitled :—

"Prefectio dñi Dauid Home de Whedirburn mil in ballivu de Coldyngham per Joh Priorē Dunelm' and Will Priorē de Cold pro tm̄ino quadraginta annoꝫ recipiendo sing̃lis annis xli. mon' Scotiæ xvi. Sep' MCCCXLI."

to which is attached Sir David's seal showing, for arms, a lion rampant, for crest, a ram's head, and for supporters, two peacocks.

Further, the designation of the Homes as "of Wedderburn" in 1341 does not, we shall see, preclude others in the county of Berwick from being so designed for more than a century after that date. In the volume just quoted (App. No. DCXX., p. 108), is an inquisition, dated on the vigil of S. Thomas the Apostle in 1364, which names[2] as a member of an inquest relating to the "vill" or township of Lumsden, one John de Wederborne, whose seal bearing his name "Sig . . . Weddiburn," and not the seven-rayed star of Walter, but with slight differences the arms of the Forfarshire family, is attached to the document (post, p. 423).

John de Wederborne, 1364.

One more mention of the name in the fourteenth century is found among the Douglas Charters, in a resignation of about 1375, by Robert Ayr to Margaret Stewart, Countess of Mar and Angus, of the lands of Fastforland, co. Berwick, the attestation clause of which recites that "since the seal of Robert Ayr is less well known he has got leave to attach to the resignation that of a noble man, William of Wedirburn."[3] Unfortunately, the seal is gone from the document, and we are left in doubt whether the arms corresponded to those of Walter de Wedderburn in 1296, or, as is more probable, to those of John de Wedderburn in 1364.

William of Wedirburn, c. 1375.

These three documents, the Ragman Roll of 1296, the inquisition of 1364, and the charter of about 1375, constitute the only references to persons of the name up to the beginning of the fifteenth century. The vill or township of Wedderburn is,

The "vill" of Wedderburn.

[1] This charter is as follows :—"Jacobus Dei gracia, etc. . . . confirmasse dilectis nostris David Hwme de Wethirburne militi et Alicie sponse sue omnes et singulas terras de Wethirburne, etc., tenendas, etc., præfatis David et Alicie sue sponse ac eorum alteri diutius viuenti et post eorum decessum Georgeo Hwme filio quondam David Hwme filū dicti David resignantis et heredibus suis masculis, etc., quibus deficientibus Patricio Hwme fratri germano dicti Georgei et heredibus suis masculis, etc. Apud Striweline 16to Maii 1450mo."

See p. 2 of the Claim and Evidence in the Peerage Case of Alexander Home and Francis Douglas Home, his son (1820), claiming the Earldom of Marchmont, when the original charter was produced from the Home of Wedderburn charter chest.

[2] "Inquisicō fc'a de villa de Lumesden occidentali MCCCLXIV., c. iiij. iij. Inq'sicō facta apud Bonkyl die ven'ris in vigilia Sēi Thome apli Aono d'ni, etc., sexagesimo quarto sup sacmenta coram vicecom' videlꝫ pat'ciū de Nesbyt, Joh'n de Wederborne, Robtū de paxton, Gilb' de Lumysden, Joh' haldmarkeyt, Alan de Swynton etc, Qui dicunt q̄d villa de Lumysdē maior tenet' in cap' de P'tore de Dureme p̄ Wardam relevīū et maritagiū." (Raine's *North Durham, Coldingham Charters*, ut. sup.)

[3] See the *Douglas Book* by Sir William Fraser, vol. iii., 23 Charter, No. 28, where the charter is cited in the original Latin : "In cujus rei testimonium, quia sigillum meum minus est cognitum, sigillum nobilis viri Willelmi de Wedirburn apponi procuraui" No date is given, but Margaret Stewart lived 1340-95. I have to acknowledge the courtesy of Lord Home in having the charter looked out in order to make sure that the seal was not attached to it.

however, frequently mentioned.[1] Thus 24 Nov. 1300, the King confirms Philip de Rydale's grant to the hospital (domus dei) of Berwick of lands in the vills of Chirneside, Wederborne, and Quitusum (Whitsome), and a few days later, 28 Nov., there is an inquisition as to the tenure by William of Moray from the Earl of March of lands in the vill of Wedreburne. The place, variously spelt, is mentioned again in 1335 and 1347, while in 1349-50, Feb. 10, "John de Stryvelyn's manor of Wedrebourne (Twedrebourne) is mentioned, and in later years we find a receipt given by the governor of Berwick, dated at Wedderburn, 29 July 1493; the King's commission to George Hume of Wethirburne to receive at the Tower of Wethirburne certain moneys from the envoys of Henry VII., 31 July 1496; another receipt at the Tower of Wethyrburn in "le mars," and an indenture between George Home of Wetherborne and others dated 26 March 1494. Introd.

In the face of these references and of the fact that Wedderburn was not only a tower but a township at this date, it seems probable that the lands of Wedderburn were not then exclusively owned by any one person or family. If we may assume this to have been so, there is nothing to puzzle us in the difference between the arms of Walter de Wedderburn in 1296 and those of John de Wedderburn in 1364, as they may well have been members of distinct families, both of which owned Wedderburn lands, and the contemporaneous existence of Homes designed of Wedderburn, and other persons, not Homes, also so designed, is thus rendered free from all difficulty. Such a theory, no doubt, having regard to the difference in his arms, prevents us crediting Walter de Wedderburn as the traditional common ancestor of the family, but there is no need to so claim him and it is clear that the marriage of his supposed heiress with a Home, as explanatory of the way in which that family came to be designed of Wedderburn, cannot be at all accepted.

William of Wedderburn, 1407.

Throughout the first half of the fourteenth century we have several references to a William of Wedderburn, some of which may refer to the person mentioned in the charter of 1375, but all of which can hardly be taken to deal with the same individual. Thus in the account of the customars of Edinburgh for 1407-8 is recorded the receipt of a sum of £3. 6. 8. "per recepionem Willelmi de Wethirburn (Ex. R. 1), while in the *Great Seal Register* we find a letter, dated 12 May 1424, mentioned in a grant to Patrick Lyndesay of Angus, to which Vylliame of Wedyrburne, le Haye of Yhester, and others are witnesses (G.S.R. 2); and a royal charter, 20 Jan. 1426, to William of Wedderburne and his heirs of lands in the vill of Blacater (*ib.* 1).[2] It is no doubt this same William, who, sometimes designed "of Wedderburn," sometimes called "William Wedderburn" without the prefix "of," and occasionally described as "scutifer," is frequently named, 1426-34, in the Swinton of Swinton papers,[3] as tutor or guardian to young Sir John Swinton,[4] and he may also be the Wylzame of Wethirburn named in the Book of S. Mary of Melrose[5] as member of a council in 1428-31.

William of Wedderburn, 1426-52.

[1] See Stevenson's *Documents Illustrative of the History of Scotland*, H.M. Gen. Reg. House, Edinburgh, 1870, vol. ii., 423, and *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, edited by Joseph Bain (Edinburgh, 1884), vol. ii., 117, 300, 423; iii., 277, 283, 325, 369-70; iv., 323-24, 418.

[2] Blacater, Blacadder, Blackwater, co. Berwick. There was also a family of this name, and J.W., in his MS., adds "The line of Blacater or Blackadder of that ilk terminated in coheiresses, the elder of whom in 1518 married John, fourth son of George Home and one of the Seven Spears. He was ancestor to the Homes of Blackadder." (Douglas' *Peerage*, s. Marchmont; Nisbet's *Heraldry*, i. 274).

[3] *The Swintons of that ilk*, by A. C. Swinton, 4to, Edin. 1884, p. 27. Charters Nos. 17, 20, 22, 25, 27-29.

[4] He was (says J.W. in his MS.) the son of the celebrated Sir John Swinton who slew Thomas Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence, in the battle of Brangè in France, 3 April 1121, and who fell in the battle of Vermoil 16 Aug. 1424.

[5] *Liber S.M. de Melros*, Edin. 1837; *Bannatyne Publ.*, pp. 519-20.

Introd. Yet another reference to a person of the same name may also be to the same individual. This is the papal dispensation in 1431 for the marriage of "William of Widdenborne (Wedderburn) and Catherina de Stane (St.And)," a sanction rendered necessary no doubt by some kinship between the spouses which brought them within the prohibited degrees.[1] The bridegroom named in this dispensation is, I make no doubt, the Will' Whedyrburn named as one of an assize, to inquire into the lands of Broxholm and Butterden, co. Berwick, in 1431,[2] and he may be the William of Wethirburn who, twenty years later, 24 April 1452, witnesses a grant of lands in co. Berwick to Patrick Dunbar (G.S.R. 4).

Isobell Wedderburne, 1532-39.

Such is all the information I have obtained relating to persons of the name in the county of Berwick up to the middle of the fifteenth century. In the sixteenth, I have but two references to the name. Of these, one is to a Dame Isobell Wedderburne, one of several signatories, who, together with Euphemia Leslie, prioress of Elcho, sign a tack (8 July 1532), and a precept (12 Sept. 1539), in favour of John Swinton (*The Swintons of that ilk*, Charters 81, 83); while the other is to a David Wetherburne, who is honourably mentioned in a list (1573) of cattle stolen by the Scots from the tenants of the Earl of Northumberland, as having "lifted" sheep from persons at Houghton, Howyk, and Ellingham.[3]

David Wedderburn, 1573.

The Wedderburns in Dundee, 1400–1500.

It would have been interesting to have discovered the exact connection of these Wedderburns in co. Berwick with the family who from early in the fifteenth century are known to have been prominent in the good town of Dundee. But, apart from tradition, the evidence of connection between them consists of the identity of a somewhat uncommon name and of the arms of the abovenamed John de Wedderburn in 1364 with those which the members of the Forfarshire house are found bearing a century later, and of the fact, indicative of a change of county, that while, so far as we know, there is no record of any such family of importance in the county of Berwick much after 1450, there is no doubt that at that date there was already established in co. Forfar and chiefly at Dundee a large and rising family of the name. The rise of the Dundee family seems immediately to follow the decline of the Berwickshire house, and though tradition is, as we have seen, in error in suggesting that the lands of Wedderburn first passed to the Homes by a marriage in 1430-50, it may be correct in asserting that the male representative of the Wedderburns of the Border travelled north and founded the family in Dundee.

But, while no family of importance bearing the name is found in the border county after the end of the fifteenth century, the name itself survived and still survives there and in Northumberland. Thus we meet with a family

[1] See again Raine's *North Durham*, p. 110, No. DCXXXIX:—"Perambulatio inter t'ras de Brokhole & Butterden. Hec p̄ambulatio facta xiv Junij MCCCCXXXI int' t'ras de Brokholl & Nerwode ex p'te una & t'ras de Butt'den ex p'te alt'a de consensu etc. P'oris & cōuentus de Coldyngham & Georgij de Nelham p' istos subscriptos, p' dēa ambulacione in magna assisa electos etc., vz Pat'ciu de dunbar, Patriciu Heryng. Georgiū Gram, Adam de Nesbit, John de Raynton, Hugone de Spens, Pat'ciu de Nesbit, Ric' de Edyngton, Thom' de lumysden de Fastacastell, And' de Blakedyr, Will'm de Mardyrston, Joh' de Maudyrston, Thom de Mandyrston, Joh Chyrnsid, Ric' Sleyght de Culeyg, Will' Whedyrburn, Thom' de Edyngton, Rob' de Edyngton, Pātr' de Edyngton, Joh'ems Speus de Dunbar, Gilb' Lūmysden. & Thom' de Lumysden de Cold'. Thom' Atkinson, Ric' de Wardlaw' & Joh' de Paxton qui quidē sup marchias pdictas terras plenius aviseati dixerūt, etc., & p̄ iustis marchijs int' pdcas t'ras, etc., p̄ambulauerunt, vz incipiendo ad quoddam vadum de Ey q̄d nūc dicit' Halyford & sic descendendo & tenendo semp p̄ cursū aque pdce nūc & in p̄petuū vsq' ad exitum t'ras pdictas de Butyrdeu f'ta q̄d, etc (Eight armorial seals)

[2] See a list of Papal Dispensations from the Dataria, Vatican MS. Eugenius iv. cited in the Appendix to vol. iv. of G.E.C.'s *Complete Peerage*.

[3] See original list among the MSS. of the Duke of Northumberland, cited in vol. ii. of the *History of Northumberland*, by Ed. Bateson. (A. Read & Co., Newcastle, 1895).

of Wedderburns occupying a small holding, in Coldingham, for at least three successive generations in the seventeenth century, and at the present day there is more than one such family settled in and near Berwick and Newcastle. Introd.

The barony of Wedderburn, too, still bears its ancient name, and remains in the hands of the descendants (in female line) of its old proprietors, so that there have been Homes of Wedderburn for over six hundred years. To trace their history in any detail is beyond the scope of this volume, but as the devolution of the estate from which, it is believed, the name as a patronymic is taken, has an interest for those who bear it, I briefly sketch the history of the Homes.[1]

The descent of the Homes of Wedderburn.

They descend from Sir David Home of Wedderburn and his wife Alice, both of whom I have already mentioned. Sir David, who died between 1450 and 1469, had an eldest son, David, who predeceased his father but left two sons, of whom the elder, George, succeeded his grandfather in Wedderburn, and carried on the senior line of the family, while from the younger, afterwards Sir Patrick Home of Polwarth (died 1504-5), descended the Homes, Earls of Marchmont, Lords Polwarth, as well as several junior branches, including those designed of Johnscleugh, North Berwick, Tully Castle in Ireland, Hutton Bell, Kimmerghame, Lundies and Argaty. George of Wedderburn died in 1497, leaving a son, Sir David, who fell at Flodden, where he had fought together with his seven sons—"the seven spears of Wedderburn" immortalized by Sir Walter Scott—of whom the eldest, George, perished with his father. Wedderburn thus passed to the second son, David, while from two of the younger sons, Alexander of Manderston and John of Blackadder, descended the Earls of Dunbar, the Homes of Renton and of Blair Drummond, and the Homes, baronets of Blackadder since 1671.[2] George's second brother, David, died about 1524, and was succeeded first by his eldest son, who fell at Pinkie in 1547, and then by his second son Sir David, who died in 1574. The estate of Wedderburn then descended from father to son for several generations, its owners being Sir George (died 1616); Sir David, said to have fallen at Dunbar in 1650; George, who certainly fell there, and his son George, father to George Home of Wedderburn, who took part in the '15, and by reason of whose attainder the estate was almost forfeited to the crown. The right of the crown was, however, successfully contested by a creditor, Ninian Home of Billie (one of the clan, though how connected with it does not appear), who thus obtained possession of the estate. He then married a daughter of the attainted laird, on the descendants of whose seven sons and three daughters he (failing his own line) ultimately settled the property. Six of these seven sons seem certainly to have died without issue, and it was believed that they all did so. But although this was not the case, the estates passed to the descendants of the third daughter of the attainted laird,

[1] This account of the Homes is founded on the case presented to the Committee of Privileges in 1843 by Sir Hugh Hume Campbell of Marchmont (descendant in female line of the Earls of Marchmont) in opposition to the claim to the Marchmont peerage, then being made by Captain Francis Douglas Home. See also G.E.C.'s *Complete Peerage*, s. Dunbar, Marchmont, and Polwarth, and for the early history of the Homes the family history of David Home of Godscroft (1560–1630), a younger son of the seventh laird of Wedderburn, entitled *Davidis Humii de Familia Humia Wedderburnensi Liber* (Abbotsford Club Publ., Edin., 1839). The article on its author in the *Nat. Dict. Biog.* may also be consulted. An account of "The Homes of Wedderburn" may also be found in the *Scotsman* of 9 Sept. 1891.

[2] Both the Earldom of Dunbar (cr. 1605) and that of Marchmont (cr. 1697) were to heirs male, and are unquestionably therefore neither of them extinct, as descendants in male line of Sir David Home of Wedderburn (died 1450-69) are known to exist. But the proof of necessary extinctions of various intervening branches by any claimant would be attended with a good deal of difficulty, and the failure of it was fatal to the claim to the Marchmont peerage made by Alexander Home and his son, Captain Francis Douglas Home, in 1822-43. Their position, however, as descendants of the senior branch involved the extinction of numerous younger lines. The barony of Polwarth (cr. 1690), owing to the peculiar limitations of the patent, passed, on the failure of the male line of the original grantee, to the descendants of a daughter of the last lord.

Introd. Jean Home, who married the Rev. John Tod of Ladykirk, and whose eldest daughter, Margaret Tod, married John Foreman, and had a son, John Foreman Home, who succeeded to Wedderburn in 1820. His ultimate successor was his daughter, Jean Foreman (wife of Mr. David Milne), on whose death in 1876 the estates of Wedderburn, Billie, and Paxton passed to her only son, Colonel David Milne-Home, who is the present representative of the family.[1]

Connection of Wedderburns, co. Berwick, and co. Forfar.

I much regret that the proved links between the Wedderburns in the two counties, Berwick and Forfar, remain so few, and but for the identity of their arms, which is now for the first time noticed, so slight. The position of the Wedderburns in Berwickshire was clearly at one time of importance. We know but little of them, it is true, but that little is enough to establish them as people of considerable position in their time. Although, from the dissimilarity of his arms, it may not be safe to claim Walter of the *Ragman Roll* as a member of the family, the persons with whom John of Wedderburn and William of Wedderburn act on the occasions on which they are named, and the occasions themselves, show them to have been men of recognized position. It may be that there is information about them lying hid in unsearched charter rooms, or in the public records. I have made but little inquiry in this direction, beyond an examination of the inventory of some of the writs belonging to the present owner of Wedderburn, Colonel Milne-Home, which, unfortunately, added nothing to my information. There still exists, however, a large quantity of uninventoried and unexamined documents in his possession, some of which might help to provide the necessary links, and I hope that it may one day be possible to examine them in detail in order to see

[1] Through the female line only, for the male representation had passed on the extinction (if proved) of the male lines of the attainted laird to the descendants of his brother Francis Home of Quixwood, an advocate, whose grandson and great grandson successively claimed the Earldom of Marchmont in 1822-43. To substantiate their claim they had not only to establish their descent, about which there was no question, but to prove both the extinction in male line of all the descendants of Sir Patrick Home of Polwarth, who died in 1504-5, and also of George the attainted laird of Wedderburn. In both of these essentials they failed, it being shown there were many descendants in male line of Sir Patrick whose lines might not be extinct, and evidence being also given to show that George, the second son of the attainted laird, had emigrated to America, and had two sons who were living in Virginia in 1801, facts since corroborated, as in Burke's *Landed Gentry* George is described as of Culpeper, Virginia, where he settled in 1723 and died in 1760, having married Elizabeth Procter. His descendants, it is stated, are settled in America, so that the chief of the Homes of Wedderburn is now an American subject. It is, no doubt, one of them who is named in a letter from William Wedderburn in Alexandria (post, p. 513) to J.W., dated 28 April 1825, in which he writes, "There is a Mr. Robert Hume of this town states himself to be heir to Wedderburn Castle" (J.W. 85-95). Of this castle, situated not far from Dunse, I have not got much account. It is a large building in the Grecian style, with a square tower in the centre of the façade and two octagonal towers at either end. The following account of it, and of some of the incidents of which the property has been the scene, is taken from a small work, entitled *Berwick, the Borders, and Land of Scott, or the Tourists' Guide to the Vale of the Tweed and Rivers of the Borderland* (p. 64): "The castle and a considerable portion of the entailed lands are surrounded by walls 10 feet high. These walls, usually called 'Weatherburn Dykes,' enclosed the deer parks. In a park near the castle there is a rude monument to the memory of George Home, who was killed there in 1497, while fighting with a party of English who had approached his house while the laird was sitting at dinner. In 1517, during the minority of King James the V., a deed of atrocity was perpetrated on Sir Anthony D'Arcy, also denominated the Chevalier de la Beauté, at Swallow Dean, a mile or two east from Dunse. The Chevalier, in performing the duties of Lord Warden of the Marches, acting with great severity, had incurred the displeasure of Sir David Home, the laird of Wedderburn. The Warden, being worsted by the Homes, fled unattended towards Dunbar, pursued by the laird of Wedderburn. His horse being swamped in a bog, he continued his flight on foot, but was overtaken by his adversary, who cut off his head, and fastening it to his saddle bow carried it in triumph to the Castle of Wedderburn. A moss-covered stone marks the spot where the unfortunate Warden fell, which is called by the people in the neighbourhood *Bactie's Grave*. On the 6th of October, 1519, Sir David Home attacked the Prior of Coldingham, Robert Blackadder, with six of his attendants, while hunting at Lumberton, and put them all to death. He also slew, in a skirmish, at the outskirts of Edinburgh, the Archdeacon of Dunblane, who wished to succeed his kinsman to the Priorate of Coldingham. Vengeance overtook this desperate character in the year 1526. He was killed in front of his own castle, at a place called the Cross Shot, where he was buried."

These pages (xxiii.-xxiv. A) *are peculiar to the special copies of this book.*

The work of David Home of Godscroft, which is in Latin, is divided into eight sections, viz., i., David Primus Wedderburni Regulus; ii., David Secundus; iii., Georgius Primus; iv., David Tertius; v., David Quartus; vi., Georgius Secundus; vii., David Quintus; viii., Georgius Tertius (brother of Godscroft).

The following is the account of the family which appeared in the *Scotsman* of 9 Sept. 1891, together with extracts from an article giving rise to it.

THE HOMES OF WEDDERBURN.

September 7, 1891.

Sir,—I have observed in the *Scotsman* of the 1st curt. an article entitled "A Rural District and its Landlords and Clergy a Century Ago,"[1] and as it contains some statements regarding the family of Home of Wedderburn which are not accurate, may I ask you to be so good as to permit me to give a reliable account of the succession to the estates of Wedderburn, Billie, and Paxton?

[1] This article goes into history of the Homes *à propos* of the career of a young clergyman "who bore the name of Home, though it does not appear that he in any way related to the fine estates of Wedderburn and Paxton." It then gives the subjoined account of the family, remarking at the close of it that "the disappointed clergyman bore with composure the treatment he received." "The Wedderburn family were the most powerful and celebrated of all the junior branches of the great old house of Home. They were noted for their courage and ferocity, and lived in a chronic state of warfare, either with their neighbours or with the Northumbrian Borderers, and very few of them died 'a fair strae death' in their beds. The 'Seven Spears of Wedderburn,' as the seven sons of one of the heads of the family were denominated, fought with their characteristic bravery at Flodden, and there were few of the battlefields on the Borders on which some of them were not left among the slain. But after the termination of the great civil war, in which they were on the losing side, they seem to have fallen upon evil days. Some of the members of the family were involved in the Jacobite risings. Their debts and difficulties accumulated, and, as Burns says, 'ruin had them in the wind.' The chief mortgagee on their estates, who bore the family name, though he was not related to them, began life as a schoolmaster, and had by his industry and frugal habits, and skilful money-lending operations, acquired a considerable fortune for those days, saw his opportunity of obtaining the coveted position of Home of Wedderburn. The last laird of the old stock had several daughters, but no son. The virtual, though not nominal, owner of the estate paid his addresses to the eldest of the ladies, whom he married, and was recognised in due time as the ostensible head of the old family. At the period we are describing, his descendant and the heir of his estate was an old gentleman who was not married, and had no near relative to inherit his estate. He proposed to the young clergyman whom we have mentioned that he should resign his living and become an inmate of his house, with the understanding that he should at his death succeed to his estates. The tempting offer was accepted; the young man was formally introduced to the county magnates as the heir of Wedderburn; sat at the foot of the laird's table for a good many years, and at his death found that the estate which had been promised to him was bequeathed to another person—a writer of the name of Forman, in the town of Berwick-on-Tweed, who was related to the testator through a daughter of the first laird of the new race, who had married beneath her station. The common opinion in the county was that the old laird, who had fallen into a state of senility, had been induced by his housekeeper, Forman's sister, secretly to change his will, allowing his intended heir to remain in total ignorance of the treatment that was in store for him. But the author of a remarkable volume, entitled *Memoirs of an Aristocrat*, which has been suppressed, accounts for the incident in a different way. There was, he says, resident at that time at Wedderburn House a young lady, whom he designates 'the viper,' and appears to have cordially disliked. Nobody seems to have known anything of her parentage and original position. She was brought to Scotland by a younger brother of the laird on the occasion of his paying a visit to his native land. He was a planter in Grenada, and the writer referred to says he was ultimately appointed governor of the island. He had rendered himself so obnoxious by his severities that when an insurrection of the slaves broke out they first of all compelled him by the lash to work in the field as they had done, and then burned him alive. His ward, who went under the name of Miss Stephen, continued to reside at Wedderburn, and was understood to be possessed of a handsome fortune. The author of the *Memoirs of an Aristocrat* asserts that she was anxious to marry the recognised heir to the Wedderburn estate, but that he did not reciprocate her wishes; that in consequence she contracted a bitter hatred of him, and by her artifices contrived to induce Mr. Home to alter his will. Be this as it may, the Berwick writer obtained the estate, and assumed the name of Forman-Home. He had no male issue, but several daughters, the eldest of whom became the wife of the late Mr. David Milne of Milne-Graden, who took her name. Her estates, which, according to the Doomsday Book, yield a rental of about £15,000 a year, are now possessed by her son, Colonel Milne-Home, a gallant officer and a deservedly popular landlord."

There was a Sir David Home of Wedderburn in 1450. He had a son named David, who died before his father, leaving two sons, of whom George, the elder, succeeded his grandfather in the estate,[1] and was killed by the English in 1497. His son, Sir David, fell at Flodden in 1513. Sir David had seven sons, who are immortalised as "The seven spears of Wedderburn" in "The Lay of the Last Minstrel." The eldest of the "seven spears"—George—died with his father in

". . . the Scottish circle deep
That fought around their king."

The second son, David, who then became the head of the family, was slain by the English in 1524. He left two sons—George and David—the former of whom fell at the battle of Pinky in 1547. He was succeeded by his younger brother, David, who died in 1574, leaving one son—Sir George—who lived until 1616. Sir George's eldest son, Sir David, was killed at the battle of Dunbar in 1650. Sir David's eldest son, who was slain with his father at Dunbar in 1650, had one son, George, who succeeded to the property and died before 1715. He had two sons, George, the elder, and Francis, the younger. George, who became owner of the estate on the death of his father, had six sons and three daughters. Having joined the insurgents in 1715, he was attainted, and his estate forfeited to the Crown. The Commissioners of Enquiry on the Forfeited Estates had the property surveyed and valued as so forfeited; but in a question between Ninian Home, of Billie, a creditor of the attainted laird, and them, the Court of Session decided that the property was excepted from the Crown's right.

Ninian Home, who now became the absolute owner of Wedderburn, generously re-infeft David, the eldest son of the attainted laird, in the estate, and called to the succession the whole of David's brothers and sisters (the sons and daughters of the attainted laird), the second son, "Geordie," only excepted.

In 1726 Ninian Home married Margaret, the eldest daughter of the attainted laird.

Wedderburn estate was now successively held by David, the eldest son of the attainted laird, who died in 1762, and Patrick, the third son, who died in 1766. None of the attainted laird's sons leaving issue, the estate passed under the entail to Patrick, the eldest surviving son of Margaret, the eldest daughter of the attainted laird, by Ninian Home of Billie. Patrick who had succeeded to Billie on the death of his father, Ninian Home, in 1744, was returned as nearest lawful heir of line and tailzie to Patrick Home of Wedderburn, his mother's brother. He died unmarried in 1808. His brother David, the next heir of entail, succeeded to the property, and died at Wedderburn in 1809. David's sister, Miss Jean Home, became the next owner, and died at Paxton in 1812. The property then passed under the entail to George, the second son of Isobel, second daughter of the attainted laird by her husband Alexander Home of Jardinefield. George dying without issue, the estate fell, under entail, to James, the third son of the Rev. John Tod, minister of Ladykirk, by his wife, Jean, the third daughter of the attainted laird. James Tod Home died unmarried in 1820. The only daughter of the Rev. John Tod, by his wife Jean, third daughter of the attainted laird, had married a Mr. John Forman, and her eldest son by Mr. John Forman—John Forman Home—now succeeded to the estate under the entail. He, dying without issue in 1847, was succeeded by his younger brother, William Forman Home, who died in 1853, leaving three daughters. On his death the estate passed under the entail to his eldest daughter, Jean, who had married Mr. David Milne, the eldest son of Admiral Sir David Milne. She died in 1876, and was succeeded by her only son, Colonel David Milne Home of Wedderburn, Billie, and Paxton, who is the nearest lawful heir of line and tailzie to David the twelfth laird of Wedderburn (the eldest son of the attainted laird), who was re-infeft in the estate of Wedderburn by Mr. Ninian Home of Billie in 1725, and who died in 1762.—I am, etc.,

BERWICKSHIRE.

[1] See sasine in favour of George Home on precept from Archibald, Earl of Angus, for infefting him as heir to his grandfather David, 19 May 1469 (Milne-Home Inventory).

whether they throw any and what light on the matter. As a Sir David Home was designed "of Wedderburn" in 1341, it is probable that there are in these repositories documents of that date, and there may well be others relating not only to the lands, but to the family of the name.[1] Introd.

The origin of the name. The origin of the name, whether as place-name or patronymic, is by no means certain. Surnames ending in "burn" are not uncommon, such as Cockburn, Hepburn, and Thorburn, and the word would seem naturally to signify "stream." Thus Wedder-burn would mean sheep-stream, and on this theory, but as far as I know on no authority, a romantic origin has been given to the name. It is said that a wounded knight dying of thirst on the battle field, saw a sheep (wedder) go down to a brook (burn) to drink, and following the animal, obtained water, and lived to acquire the land and "call the name of the place" Wedderburn.[2] Etymologists, on the other hand, have suggested that the name is derived either from the Celtic "Auedhur" (water), or from Veder and Bjorn, two Scandinavian proper names (*Notes and Queries*, Series iv., vol. viii., pp. 269, 339), with what reasonableness I am unable to say.

Various spellings of the name. The spelling or mis-spelling of the name is various in early times. I do not attach much importance to the matter, as the manner of spelling clearly depended in those days on the fancy of the writer, and the same name may sometimes be found differently spelt in the same document. The early forms may, however, indicate the etymology of the name, and the fact of its being peculiarly spelt in instances where the reference is clearly to a member of the family may enable us on occasion to judge whether, in other cases, we are dealing with one of its corruptions or with a name altogether distinct. I collect, therefore, the chief early varieties of spelling it, across which I have come. These are Vedyrburn, Whedirburn (1341), Whedyrburn (1431), Wedrebourne, Wedreburne or Twedrebourne (1301, 1349-50), Wederburn, Wedirburn (1375), Wederborne (1300, 1364), Wedd'burn, Wedderburn, Wedderburne, Widderburn, Wedyrburne (1424), Wethyrburn, Wethirburn (1452), Wethirburne (1496), Wetherburne, Wetherborn, Wetherborne (1494). In fact, taking the name in its now recognized form, Wedderburn, and setting aside the rare substitution of *V* for *W*, or the insertion of *h* after the *W*, and the very occasional *dr* for *dd*, we may say generally that the common varieties of spelling it depend on either the omission of one of the two *dd's*, or the substitution of *th* for *dd*, and on the use of *i* for *e* in the first syllable, of *i* or *y* for *e* in the second, or of *o* or *ou* for *u* in the third. The occasional addition of the final *e* is found in all forms of the name. Some other varieties are either abbreviations, such as Wed'burn (1296) or Wedd'burn (post, p. 5), or clear mis-spellings such as the Widdenborne in the papal dispensation of 1431. Of other possible corruptions of the name, such as Winterborne, Weatherby, Woodburn, Welberne, or Wadeburne, I have given a list at p. 523 of vol. ii. I know, however, of no instance of the name being so spelt where the reference is clearly to a member of the family, and, though my own experience of the way in which the name quickly pronounced may (out of Scotland) be mis-heard and mis-spelt, shows me that it may be

[1] The examination mentioned above was made for me by the Rev. Walter Macleod at the offices of Colonel Milne-Home's law agents, Messrs. Adam and Lang, in Edinburgh. The earliest Wedderburn writ (Inv., vol. ii, 157) is a charter by Archibald, Earl of Douglas, Lord of Galloway, Annandale and Wedderburn, to David Home of the lands of Wedderburn. This is undated but is said to be 1413, and the writing is of that date. Colonel Milne-Home tells me that a great quantity of documents at both Paxton and Wedderburn have never been examined, while his law agents state that the inventory refers "to most of the documents in our possession, excepting one box which, we think, was some years ago discovered at the Register House here."

[2] Ex relatione the late J. W. Wedderburn (post, p. 349), who no doubt had it as a boy from his father, J.W., though it is not mentioned in either his MS. or printed memoir.

Introd. turned into almost anything, I have not followed up as clues these forms, which, though they may be corruptions, may also be quite other names.[1]

Possible references in England. 1296—1434.

One of them, however—that of Wodeburn—is interesting, both because it is closely akin to the common form of the name and because we find it in use in the counties of Berwick and Northumberland. Thus, we find William de Wodeburn, parson of the church of Mynetowe vic. Rokeby, named among various abbots and ecclesiastics to whom their lands are ordered to be restored, in a list dated at Berwick 2 Sept. 1296 (S.P. 2). So again in the next century, 1324-25, we find John de l'Isle (de Insula de) of Wodeburn returned as member of Parliament for Northumberland (*ib.* 3). And some years later we find the name of Wodeburn, Wodeborn, or Wodebourne in the South of England. Thus, John of Wodeburn, apparently in London, is named in 1381 as attorney for Nicholas Wytty, then captive in the hands of the Scots (*ib.* 4), and a Richard Wodeborn or Wodebourne, also in London, is mentioned in 1433-34 (*ib.* 5-6). In the next century (1547) we first find the name of Wedderburn in the south country (*ib.* 7), just after the time when it is known that a member of the Dundee house, accused of heresy, had taken refuge in England (see post, p. 15).

I shall deal, in another part of this introduction (post, part vi.) with the spread of the name into different parts of Scotland, and into England, with a trace of it in Ireland, and with those who bear it abroad. But in regard to its origin, it should be noted here that while we find its earliest mention in connection with the lands of Wedderburn, co. Berwick, the name also appears as a place-name in co. Aberdeen. In the Retours of the Services of Heirs (R.H. 1-7) for that county, we find mentioned the lands of Kynmundie, Mylnehill, Durie, Brumehill and Wedderburn. Of these, the last was divided into three parts, one of which descended, 1600-48, in the family of the Gordons of Petlwy, Cluny, and Lesmoir, while a second belonged in 1670 to the Andersons of Camalegie, and the third passed, 1652-93, from Robert Bisset of Lessendrum to his son Alexander and from him to his son Robert, with whose descendants it yet remains. Wedderburn, in co. Aberdeen, is now a small farm near Insch, belonging to Captain Bisset of Lessendrum, who was good enough to allow his agents to look through his papers with a view of ascertaining the history of the place. They were not able, however, to find anything material, and the matter is left in doubt. We shall see that there was a considerable family of the name in Aberdeen in the sixteenth century, and it has been suggested that one of the Dundee house went north and settled there, but this is not proved, and it is possible—though not, I think, likely—that the name in the county of Aberdeen is quite distinct in its origin from the name in co. Berwick. There is a puzzling entry in the heraldic MS. of Sir James Balfour, 1630-54, of the arms of a family, "Wedderburn de eodem," *i.e.*, of that ilk or of Wedderburn, in 1502, which are given as a cheveron between four saltires, and thus distinct both from the arms of Walter de Wedderburn in 1296, and from those both of John de Wedderburn, co. Berwick, in 1364, and of the Forfarshire house throughout its history. Unfortunately, I have found no example of the arms of the Aberdeen family, nor have I made many researches among the early records in Aberdeen. But, if Sir James Balfour's note is correct, and still more if one could have found it corroborated by instances of the actual use in the north of the arms he gives, the question would arise whether there may

The lands of Wedderburn, co. Aberdeen.

[1] See references to Alexander Welberne of Wodderay, co. Forfar, 17 July 1504 (R.A.D. 6 n); Robert Woodburn, 22 May 1757 (R.D. 381); and also to Robertus de Wet'bun, who is named as a witness in the *Liber Cartularum Prioratus S. Andree* (Baunatyne Club, Edin. 1841, p. 42). The name of Wedderspoon, found early as Wedder-, Wodder-, or Wother-spoon or -spune, is, I think, a quite distinct name.

not have been at one time a family of the name, designed of that ilk, possessing the lands of Wedderburn in that county, and altogether independent of either the Border or the Forfarshire family. It is, of course, possible that the existence of the name, as a place-name, in the county of Aberdeen, is due to the migration to that county from Dundee of someone of the name, just as, in 1708, the Forfarshire property of Easter Powrie was by royal charter re-named Wedderburn, and the family there thus became "of that ilk." In this case the Wedderburns gradually spread northwards from the border to Dundee, and from Dundee to Aberdeen. All that can now be done here, however, is to give the facts and point out the different possibilities, between which the discovery of fresh evidence may one day decide. Introd.

The rise of the Dundee family.

But whatever the case as regards those of the name in Aberdeen and its county, there can be no doubt that the family in Dundee were originally from the border. On this point the practical identity of the arms of John de Wedderburn in co. Berwick in 1364, and David Wedderburn in co. Forfar, exactly a century later, is almost conclusive, apart from long tradition to the same effect. But that is all that can be said. The origin of the Dundee family, like the decline of that in the county of Berwick, cannot be clearly traced. The one appears as the other vanishes, indistinctly, as in a dissolving view, and as soon as we see anything clearly, the space is filled with several contemporary figures for whom no common ancestor can be found. It is all very well for Douglas, in his *Baronage of Scotland*, to provide one in the person of James Wedderburn, merchant burgess of Dundee, in the reign of James III. (1460-88), and to arrange such persons of the name as he found mentioned in charters known to him in an imaginary pedigree. I do not know if the early history of the Wedderburns as given by Douglas, and accepted from him by almost every subsequent writer until now, is a fair sample of his methods, but if it is, he is not to be taken as an authority except where he gives the evidence on which he relies. I do not propose to go into his errors, and those consequent on them, in detail here, as I have devoted a chapter of some length to "Previous Histories of the Family" in the body of the work (part v., chap. iv.). It is enough to state in this place that Douglas' account of the early history of the family is altogether wrong, and though his errors lessen in number as he reaches his own time, when his work becomes of considerable use, his statements are never to be readily accepted as either accurate or complete. The fact is that they are based on what must have been of necessity a cursory view of only a part of the available evidence. Nor could it be otherwise. A thorough examination of all the evidence was impossible to a writer dealing with the histories of numerous families; much had, of course, to be left unexamined, and much accepted in regard to each family from some members of it, as to whose sources of information or critical faculty the compiler of the *Baronage* could make no inquiry.

The errors of Douglas' "Baronage."

The earliest reference to the name in the neighbourhood of Dundee is the record of one, John Wedderburn, taking his degree at S. Andrew's in 1434, not long after when—between 1450 and 1500—we find flourishing in Dundee at least four different families of the name, all of them, no doubt, closely connected, but for whom no common ancestor can be found. James Wedderburn, the father of the *Guide and Godlie Ballatis* triumvirate; Walter Wedderburn in Welgait, from whom sprung the family designed of Pittormie; David, progenitor of the Craigie branch; and Robert, ancestor of the families of Kingennie, Blackness, and Gosford, were all contemporaries, and of this time. Of them, the earliest to be named is David, whom we find mentioned in 1464, and who cannot have been born later than 1440,

Four early Families in Dundee.

Introd. while the first reference to James and Walter make it impossible to fix their birth dates much after 1450, about when, at latest, Robert also must have been born. The existence of these four contemporaries at this time, and the fact that all of them were evidently men of property and position in Dundee shows clearly that, in their day, the family was already no new one in the burgh. There is nothing, as I have said, to show their exact relationship, though their children are spoken of as kinsmen (consanguinei), and, of course, the more distant we suppose the cousinship, the earlier must be the date at which we fix the settlement of the common ancestor in Dundee. But if we assume them to be as nearly connected as first or second cousins, it follows that for common ancestor they had a grandfather or great-grandfather, who must have come to Dundee before the close of the fourteenth century. Thus the statement in J.W.'s MS. memoir that James Wedderburn, possibly son to William of Wedderburn in co. Berwick, settled in Angus in 1413, and was progenitor of all the Wedderburns there, may be not far from the fact as regards the date, although there is nothing to show that the name of the first settler in Angus was James, and both the parentage which J.W. suggests for him, and the descent from him as stated by J.W., are altogether without proof. David Wedderburn, named in a document of 1464, and progenitor of the Craigie branch of the family, may have been the son of a James Wedderburn, but he was not the father of James Wedderburn who married Janet Forrester of Nevay, nor was he a direct ancestor of the Kingennie family. We cannot, in fact, trace to a common ancestor the persons whom we find mentioned in the earliest records of Dundee, which give conclusive evidence of at least four distinct branches of the name. It is with these that the first four chapters of this volume deal, while a fifth provides a list of persons of the name, chiefly in and near Dundee, 1500—1600, of whose parentage the records give no information, and who may thus be descended either from one of the abovenamed contemporaries, or from a common ancestor with them.

The families whose descent from these four contemporaries can be clearly traced, may be briefly distinguished.[1] They are those of

I. James Wedderburn of Dundee and Janet Barry, three of whose sons were remarkable as the authors of the *Gude and Godlie Ballatis*, while from another, Gilbert, came a family at one time settled in Leith. From the eldest of these brothers, James, descended James, Bishop of Dunblane, and his elder brother John, "protomedicus" in Moravia, where he left a family, which may yet be extant there; and from the third, Robert, vicar of Dundee, came a small family, resident in Dundee and later in Burntisland, co. Fife, the extinction of whose male line is clearly proved. The second son, John, is said to have died in England, where he may have left descendants.

I. James Wedderburn and Janet Barry.

II. Walter Wedderburn in the Welgait of Dundee and his descendants, designed of Pittormie, co. Fife, and resident at Cupar in that county. His great grandson, James Wedderburn, minister of Moonzie, near Cupar, was the father of three sons, Alexander, Andrew, and James, all of them in the ministry, the male line of the second of whom is clearly extinct, while those of the eldest and youngest may still be extant.

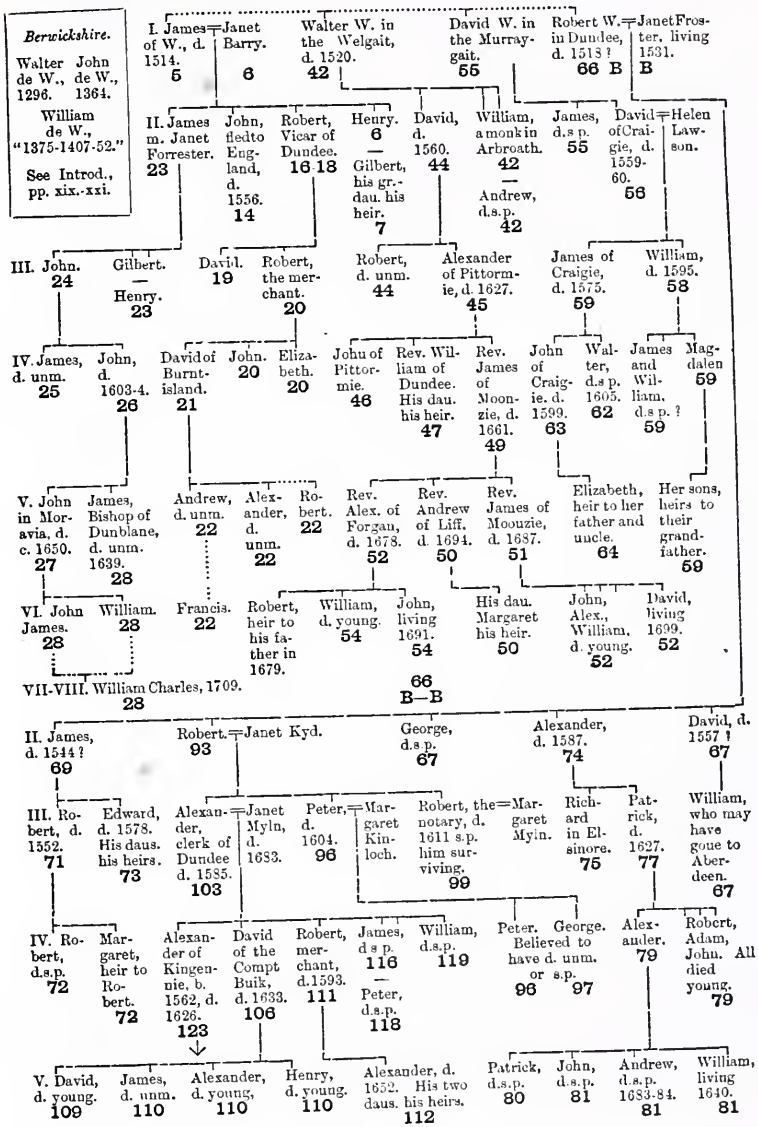
II. Walter in the Welgait.

III. David Wedderburn in the Murraygait of Dundee, father of David Wedderburn (who married Helen Lawson) and of another son, James, who died without issue. This family is shown, with very little doubt, to have become extinct in male line before 1600.

III. David in the Murraygait and of Craigie.

[1] I give opposite a key-pedigree, showing on one page the male lines of these four branches of the family, other than the descent from Alexander, first of Kingennie. All details are omitted, the numbers added to each name being those of the pages in Volume i. at which the account of each individual is given.

Key-Pedigree of the Dundee Family. Vol. I., pp. 5—122.



Introd. IV. Robert Wedderburn of Dundee, who married Janet, daughter of David Froster of Methven, one of whose sons, Robert, was progenitor of the Wedderburns of Kingennie, Easter Powrie, and that ilk, Blackness, Balindean, and Gosford.

IV. Robert Wedderburn and Janet Froster.

The history of the first three of these families, so far as it is ascertained, is dealt with in the first three chapters of part i. of this volume; that of the last and most important, occupies the fourth chapter of that part, and the whole of part ii. (Kingennie, Easter Powrie, and Wedderburn), part iii. (Blackness and Balindean, etc.), and part iv. (Gosford and Halkett of Pitfirrane). The proof of the descents and other facts stated in these parts, with constant notes and references to authorities, is of necessity laboured and tedious, and I propose, therefore, in this Introduction to treat the rest of this volume as an authentic document, and to give the story of the family but little uninterrupted by evidence or argument, leaving the reader to turn to the body of the work for the method of proof, and for either a fuller statement of fact or the verbatim quotation of a document. This Introduction, in fact, is intended to be at once a guide to and a summary of the whole contents of the book.

Scope of this Introduction.

I. James Wedderburn who married Janet Barry was no doubt a merchant in Dundee, where he lived at the West Kirk Style, and owned property in several of the streets or "gaits." The date of his birth is not fixed, but was probably about 1450. He was a burgess of Dundee, and was also for some years "customar" of the burgh. In some early documents (1491) he is designed James of Wedderburn, or Wedd'burn, an interesting fact, as showing that he came from a place of his name, and thus indicating connection with the Berwickshire family. He died in 1513-14, leaving by his wife Janet Barry, who survived him, a family of five sons and at least one daughter, Elizabeth, who married Robert Ferquhar, and was living in 1527. Of the sons the two youngest were Henry, who married and was ultimately represented by his two daughters, Janet and Margaret; and Gilbert, who seems to have been in various difficulties, his lands and goods being escheated in 1538 on his conviction for heresy, and in 1543 through his being at the horn for the slaughter of David Rollok, committed on old feud and forethought felony, while in 1544 he is named both as "remaining at home and absenting himself from the army," and as guilty of the murder of George, another member of the Rollok family, between whom and the Wedderburns there was evidently a family feud, as four members of the latter name took part in the murder of David Rollok, though only Gilbert Wedderburn is named in regard to that of George. Perhaps it was in consequence of these matters that Gilbert, who got remission for both his heresy and his violence, as well as for his absence from the army, settled at Leith, where we find him from 1550 to his death in 1559. He married Isobell Dykesoun and had three sons, Henry, Thomas, and John, of whom the last seems to have died young, while Thomas married and, dying in 1574, left a daughter and heiress, Agnes, who married and was living in 1636. Henry entered the army, and was present in 1571 at the taking of Dumbarton Castle, the walls of which he and one Alexander Ramsay were, according to Holinshed, the two first to scale. His subsequent career is not known, but from the fact that in 1612 his niece Agnes is spoken of as the heir of her grandfather Gilbert, it is clear that he died without issue.

James at the West Kirk Style, died 1513-14.

An old feud.

Gilbert Wedderburn, died 1559.

The career of James, John, and Robert, the three eldest sons of old James Wedderburn and Janet Barry is of considerable interest, and has

"The Gude and Godlie Ballatis." already occupied the attention of several writers. Calderwood in his *History of the Kirk of Scotland*, written 1610-50, gives us an account of each of them, and tells us how James "had a good gift of poesie and made diverse comedies and tragedies in the Scotish tongue," including a tragedy on the beheading of John the Baptist which was acted at the West Port of Dundee, and a comedie about Dionysius the tyrant, also acted at Dundee in the play-field, in all of which he "nipped the Papists" and the "abuses and superstitioun of the time," while on another occasion he "counterfooted the conjuring of a ghaist which was indeed practised by Friar Laing of Kinghorne, the king's confessor." John, we read, translated "manie of Luther's dytements into Scotish meeter and the Psalmes of David," and "turned manie bawdie songs and rymes in godlie rymes," while Robert excelled "both in humanitie and knowledge of the scriptures," and it is to him that it seems most safe to attribute the authorship of the remarkable book known as Vedderburne's *Complaynt of Scotland*. The plays of James have none of them survived—probably they were never printed—and if we are to credit Calderwood it is to John alone that we owe the collection of sacred songs and ballads, which are variously named by writers in the two following centuries as the *Psalms of Dundee*, the *Psalms of Wedderburn*, the *Godlie and Spirituall Sangs*, or the *Gude and Godlie Ballatis*, for which we may fairly claim an important place in the history of hymnology and of the Scottish church. I have given some extracts from them in the first chapter of this book, since writing which there has appeared a new edition of the "Ballatis," edited for the Scottish Text Society by Professor Mitchell, who places the author of the "Ballatis" as a genuine poet far above the English Coverdale, whom he regards in comparison as a mere versifier. The Wedderburn Psalms certainly had a profound influence on the religious emotions of the Scottish people. They were regarded "as a great blessing and comfort" by James Melville, and included by Mr. Row of Carnock among the books "whereby many in Scotland got some knowledge of God's truth. "Executed with spirit, freedom and true poetic taste," says Professor Mitchell, "into the purest Scottish dialect of the time, they made their way to the hearts and households of the Scottish people, and continued to be circulated, committed to memory and sung in Scotland, long after the circumstances which originally called them forth had passed away."[1]

John Wedderburn, died 1556. Of the career of the principal author of these songs we know but little. He was born probably soon after 1500, was educated at S. Andrew's, under Mr. Gavin Logie, entered the priesthood, and was at one time a chaplain in Dundee. It is possible that he was an early exponent of "muscular Christianity," as there is an account in Pitscottie's *Chronicles* of an archery contest which took place at S. Andrew's in 1528-29 between the Scottish court and the members of an English embassy to it, in which Mr. John Wedderburn, vicar of Dundee, was one of the three landed gentlemen chosen, with three yeomen, to shoot for Scotland against the English, though here either the Christian name or the description of him as vicar is an error, as it was his younger brother Robert who was vicar of Dundee. His career was, no doubt, checked and chequered by ecclesiastical persecution. Already in 1538-39 he was convicted of heresy and his goods escheated to his brother Henry, after which he left Scotland for Germany, where he heard Luther and Melancthon, and gathered some of the material for his "gude and godlie sangis." These he made more or less public, if they were not actually

Introd.

[1] See also *The Psalms in History and Biography*, by the Rev. Dr. John Ker, where it is said that, according to John Knox, one of the Ballatis was sung by George Wischart and his friends at Ormiston, shortly before his death.

Introd. published, in 1542-46, after which he was again pursued by Cardinal Beaton, and fled in 1546 to England, where he lived in exile until his death in 1556. It is to be regretted that we know nothing of his life there. It is possible that he pursued some business, in order to support himself, and although once a priest he may, as protestant, have seen fit to marry and have left issue. There are references to a John Wedderburn, a merchant to foreign parts, in a chancery proceeding of 1547 (S.P. 7), who may be he, although there is no proof of the identity. If he had issue, it is possible that among his descendants are a John Wedderburn resident in S. Olave's, Southwark, in 1621, who is named in a law suit in 1622 (*ib.* 12, 13), and an Alexander Wedderburn, vicar of Sandridge, co. Herts, from 1630-43, who married in 1631 Esther, daughter of Jacob de Prez, of Southwark (post, p. 83).[1] All this is, however, quite speculative.

Robert, Vicar of Dundee, died 1553.

Robert Wedderburn, the youngest of the three brothers, and like them educated at S. Andrew's, also entered the priesthood, and in May, 1528, was instituted to the chaplainry of S. Katharine in Dundee, an office which he retained until he succeeded his mother's brother, Mr. John Barrie,[2] as vicar of the burgh. I am not clear as to the date of his succession.[3] Calderwood says that he was long in Paris and only returned to Scotland after the death of Cardinal Beaton which took place in 1546, and later, that his uncle, the Vicar of Dundee, "being departed, he gott possession of the vicarage but remained for the most part with the Laird of Calder," Sir James Sandilands, the friend of John Knox. More interesting, however, is his claim to be accounted author of the *Complaynt of Scotland*, which is believed to have been first printed at S. Andrew's in 1548-49. The authorship of this remarkable work, in which Scotland calls on her sons to unite in love and duty to her, has often been the subject of discussion. Dr. George Mackenzie rashly claimed the honour for Sir James Inglis, who died before it was written; Dr. Leyden sought to advance the claims of Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, but admits that he does not hope to produce conviction; while Mr. Laing, Mr. Maxwell, and Mr. Bayne (to whose works I have referred in the body of this volume) have little doubt that the book should be attributed to Robert Wedderburn. There can be little question that it was written by a Dundee pen, and by a churchman, familiar with popular songs, and it is as "*Vedderburn's Complaynt of Scotland* that it is twice described in the *Harleian MS.* As against this it is suggested that the description of the book as Vedderburn's may be due to the name having been written by some owner on the title page of the copies described in the Harleian catalogue, the matter being left questionable owing to all the few known copies of the first edition having lost their

"The Complaynt of Scotland."

[1] There are also among the English State Papers (Colonial series, East Indies) three references, 1625-27, to a commission in 1625 authorizing John Wedderborne or Wedderburne to receive 12d. in the £1 out of the estates of all Scotchmen deceased in the East Indies (S P. 14-16).

[2] Calderwood gives his name as Robert Barrie.

[3] At p. 17 of this volume I have put it as 1551, on the ground that John Barrie was certainly vicar in Nov. 1550, and also because the earliest date at which I find Wedderburn named as vicar in the Dundee records is 5 Nov. 1551. Professor Mitchell, however, in his edition of the *Gude and Godlie Ballatis* quotes a passage from a *Dundee Protocol Book*, vol. 235, dated 7 Dec. 1532, which seems to have escaped the notice of my searcher of the volume. This entry is as follows:—"Personaliter constitutus Magister Robertus Wedderburn vicarius de Dundé fatetur se plane nullum jus nec clameum habere ad capellaniam Ste Katrine Virginis situatam infra ecclesiam parochialem de Dundé nec ad aliquam presentationem ejusdem et, si quam habuit seu habet, ibidem simpliciter in favorem domini Thome Bell demisit." Professor Mitchell admits that this conflicts with the fact that a John Barrie is named as vicar at a later date, while Wedderburn is again called vicar in 1551, the fact being that "two John Barries are claimed as vicars, the one from 1483 till after 1525, the other in the second quarter of the sixteenth century," and he suggests that the latter, though called vicar, may have been only *locum tenens* for Wedderburn. It is equally possible that in 1532 Wedderburn was only *locum tenens* for someone else, although from the entry it would seem that he was resigning the chaplainry of S. Katharine on appointment to a higher office.

title-pages. More to the point, perhaps, is Professor Mitchell's remark that Introd.
Robert Wedderburn "must have been a veritable Vicar of Bray, if he could first appear as a supporter of the English Alliance, then take the opposite side in both Church and State politics, and some years later, when preparing for the second edition of his brother's book, wheel round again to his first convictions, and, after all, die a vicar in the old church." His share in the *Gude and Godlie Ballatis* is not known, and was probably not great, especially if he was the author of the *Complaynt*, which the writer describes as "ane tracteit of the fyrst laubir of my pen." But he is said to have superintended the editing the "ballatis" after his brother's death, and to have added to the book the "augmentation of sindrie gude and godlie ballates not contenit in the first editioun."[1] It is doubtful how far this is accurate, as Johnston gives the year of John's death as 1556, and Robert was succeeded in his vicarage, presumably on his death, in 1553. It may be, however, that he edited a second edition of the "ballatis" during his brother's exile, and if so, among his additions may be that of the spirited love-song, "Welcum fortoun! welcum agane," which I have quoted in full on p. 16 of this volume. This ballad, which was proscribed by the General Assembly in 1568, and thus is only found in the earliest (1567) edition of the book, was, it has been suggested, addressed by the vicar to a mistress, whom, as a priest, he could not make his wife. If so, it is not unlikely that he is also the author of the ballad (No. 281), attributed to a Wedderburn in the Bannatyne MS., and beginning "My lufe was fals and ful of flattry," in which case, it would seem that, however constant the vicar, his mistress gave him cause for jealousy.

Some circumstances of his life certainly fit these theories. That he was the father of two sons has long been clear from the record of their legitimation under the Great Seal in 1551-52, and in my search through the Dundee records I found several references to their mother, Isobell Lovell, whose name and career had not been ascertained. Her parentage is not mentioned, but the Lovells were a prominent family in the burgh. Her two sons, probably twins, by Robert Wedderburn were born in about 1550, and she afterwards married one David Cant, at what date does not appear, but the first reference to her as his wife is not till 1560. The two sons were David, who died unmarried between 1583 and 1585, when his brother is named as his heir, and Robert, who was a prominent merchant and burgess in Dundee, where he lived in the Flukergait, and for many years took an active part in the affairs of the burgh. He married Euphame Coustoun, the widow of one Robert Scot, and a connection of his own, for her mother was Elizabeth Wedderburn, an aunt of the first Kingennie (post, p. 95). By her he had two sons and a daughter. When, by her death (in 1612), Robert found himself left a widower and no longer young, we find him making a contract with his daughter and her husband by which they are bound to "entertain and sustain him at bed and board honestly and according to his estate." His three children were David, John, and Elizabeth. Of these the eldest was a merchant and burgess of Dundee, but removed to Burntisland, where he was also admitted to the freedom. He married Alison Watson, and died in 1627, leaving issue Andrew (died unmarried 1639) and Alexander (died unmarried 1628). The second son, John, was also a merchant and burgess in Dundee, but died unmarried and without issue before the end of 1642, when his sister was retoured heir to her brother David, the legitimate male line of her father, Robert, the merchant, having thus soon became extinct.[2]

The sons of the Vicar.

Robert, the merchant, 1550–1622.

[1] See Professor Mitchell's edition of the "Ballatis," p. 25.
[2] Her brother David, however, had a natural son, Robert, who was living in 1627-28, and her

Introd. Elizabeth herself was thrice married, viz., (1) before 1616, to Robert Murray, "one of his majesty's guard," by whom she had several children; (2) before 1641, to Thomas Moncur of Seckiden (now Seggieden), who died before 1646; and (3) at Dundee in Feb. 1647, to James Lovell of Kinnewchie. She was living in 1654, but is not mentioned later. On her death she was buried, as seems to have been customary, with her first husband, in the Howff of Dundee beneath a monument bearing a Latin inscription which describes her as "sprung from the ancient house of Wedderburn," and as having, "after some years," followed Murray to the grave.

I have yet to give an account of the eldest of the three "reformers,"

James at Dieppe died 1553.

James, who, like his two brothers, is described in the passage of Calderwood from which I have quoted above. He is named in the Dundee books as having been admitted a burgess in 1517, and again as his father's heir in 1521, while the register of the Great Seal contains charters, dated 1527-28 and 1533, of lands in the baronies of Ferne and Dudhope, made in favour of him and his wife and their son, John. After 1537, however, his name drops almost entirely out of the records. This is, probably, because his religious zeal—or that of his opponents—drove him out of Scotland to France, where he "played the merchant" at Dieppe. Here his persecutors tried to get the Bishop of Rouen to proceed against him as a heretic, but as they could prove nothing against him the bishop declined to interfere. and Wedderburn continued to trade with his native place. On his death, which took place at Dieppe before the close of 1553, he thus admonished his son, "We have beene acting our part in the theater; you are to succeed, see that you act your part faithfullie." He had married probably about 1525, Janet Forrester, daughter and heiress of David Forrester in Nevay, and distinct from Janet Froster or Forrester, daughter of David Froster in Methven, who married some forty years earlier his kinsman, Robert Wedderburn, the progenitor of the Kingennie line (post, p. xliii). By her James Wedderburn had issue a son, John, and it may be also two other sons and some daughters, as there are several persons mentioned in the Dundee records whose parentage is not ascertained, but of some of whom he may well be the father. A Gilbert Wedderburn, once named in the burgh records as son of umquhile James, and then (1568) about "to pas his wayage be schip furth of this realme to utheris partis," is apparently his son, and a Henry Wedderburn, son of James Wedderburn, junior, is also named in 1527. It is, however, only of his eldest son, John, that we have any clear account. He was, I think, born in about 1525, and went with his father to Dieppe, where he remained till the latter's death in 1552-53. He then returned home, and, after being retoured James' heir, was also admitted to the freedom of the burgh. The rest of his life was spent in Dundee, where he owned various properties, traded as a merchant, and filled several of the municipal offices. He married first, (probably immediately on his return home), Agnes Hoppringill, by whom he had four children—James, who died without issue and probably unmarried in 1578; John, who succeeded his father; Christian, who married Alexander Auchterlownie; and Grissell, wife of George Lindsay of Dundee. There is a sasine of 1559 by which John Wedderburn, his wife Agnes, and their second son, John, acquire the lands of Curlungie in the barony of Downy, co. Forfar, and Agnes is named again in 1564. She must have died, however, before Jan. 1569, as her husband then married, secondly, Christian Wischart, daughter of John Wischart of that ilk. Of this marriage there was no issue, and before the close of the year Christian Wischart was left a widow.

John, his heir, died 1569.

nephew Andrew had also a natural son, Francis, who must have been quite an infant at his father's death in 1639, and is very probably identical with a naval commander of his name mentioned in 1675-76. See post, p. 22, n. 1.

John Wedderburn, younger but only surviving son and heir of his father, was born about 1559, and inherited the Dundee property of both his father and grandfather. In some of the records he is described as in Kirk-style, where, according to Calderwood, his great-grandfather had resided. He also owned some lands outside Dundee, viz., one-third of Curlungie, co. Forfar; the Temple land, in regard to the life-rent of which he was sued by his step-mother: and chiefly, "the free lands of Abirbothrie, co. Perth," which are often named as his in the records. He was also a shipowner, and is thus constantly designed "nauclerus." One of his ships was called "The Dragon," and he is occasionally mentioned as the master of it. No doubt he made several voyages abroad, as in the Dundee *Shipping Register* we read of his entering the "Expedition," and the "James," both from Dansken, and as owning cargoes arriving from the North Isles and elsewhere. Altogether he must have been a well-to-do merchant, and as such was able to educate his sons for the professions. He had married in 1582 Margaret Lindsay of the Achnady family, and by her, who died 12 August 1599, some five years before her husband, had issue two sons and three daughters, of whom the latter were Agnes (married Gilbert Ramsay), Margaret (married Robert Halyburton), and Helen (died unmarried). Both the sons rose to distinction; John, who studied mathematics and medicine, becoming professor in Padua, and later on chief doctor in the "marquisate" of Moravia; while James, who studied the classics and entered the church, rose to be dean of the chapel royal and bishop of Dunblane. It is noteworthy that in previous histories of the family they have been claimed as more nearly connected with the Kingennie branch than was in fact the case. Douglas and J.W. have placed them as brothers of Kingennie, to whom, however (for their parentage is absolutely clear) they were somewhat distant cousins. Their careers, and some contemporary correspondence relating to them and the descendants of the elder of them, are given in full at pp. 27-41 of this volume, which I briefly recapitulate here.

Introd.

John Wedderburn, born 1559, died 1604.

James Wedderburn, bishop of Dunblane, was born in 1585, and was educated at S. Andrew's, where he graduated in 1608. He then came south and was for some time (1612-13) tutor to the children of the great scholar, Isaac Casaubon. Some letters from him to Casaubon, and later to his son Meric, who was Wedderburn's favourite pupil and who alone of the scholar's children answered his father's hopes, are still extant. I have no doubt that Wedderburn's career was helped at the start by the influence of Casaubon, to have been chosen tutor to whose children must in itself have been a high proof of scholarly attainments. I do not know the exact date of his taking orders, but in 1613 he writes that "ever since the Great Shepherd showed me that there is no true happiness in the transitory things of this world, my one desire has been to devote all my energies to His service." It was "not curiosity to see the world" but "zeal for learning and goodness," and the wish to help his country "suffering and fated to suffer from the lack of true schooling," that led him to leave Scotland. In 1615 he was minister at Harstone in the diocese of Ely, and was living at Cambridge, no doubt for the sake of the libraries there. A year or two later he was back at S. Andrew's, where he was professor of divinity, and one of the masters of the college of S. Mary. Here he must have remained from 1617-26, years during which he writes several letters to Meric Casaubon, which give us some knowledge of his aims and interests, as well as of his career.[1]

James, Bishop of Dunblane, born 1585, died 1639.

[1] He is named as in S. Andrew's in 1623, in which year (15 Jan.) "Master Robert Howie, Principal of the New College of S. Andrew's, Doctor Wedderburn, and Doctor Melvin were directed by a letter from Dr. Young in the King's name, to use the English liturgy morning and evening in the New College, where all the students were present at morning and evening prayers; which

Introd. Among persons mentioned as his friends are the Bishops of Winchester and of Durham, Dr. Lindsell, an old and valued intimate, and "our Archbishop." It was to the last of these, the famous Laud, that Wedderburn owed his ultimate rise and fall. Early in 1626 he had been appointed rector of Compton, in the diocese of Winchester, and canon of Ely, but still retained his professorship in S. Andrew's. He was, however, wearying of his work there. "Things," he writes to Meric Casaubon in March 1626, "have now come to such a pass here, and there is so little chance of their bettering, that I have made up my mind to come to where you are (Oxford?) and spend the remainder of my days there." It is not clear when he came south, as, although he was appointed vicar of Mildenhall, Norwich, in 1628, and prebendary of Whitchurch in the church of Wells in 1631, the duties of these offices were very likely not personally performed. Four years later he was appointed Dean of the Chapel Royal and Bishop of Dunblane, posts which he held for something over three years, when he was excommunicated by the General Assembly at Glasgow, who determined on "the utter abolishing of episcopacy." On 21 Nov. 1638 he was cited to appear "as Mr. James Wedderburn, pretendit Bischope of Dunblane," the charges against him being that he had been "the confidential correspondent and agent of Laud in introducing the new liturgy and popish ceremonies," as well as those "that were generall to all bischopes, Arminianisme, popery, and drunkennesse," and, on 10 Dec., he was condemned in his absence. "He was not summoned personally," says Robert Baillie in one of his letters, "having fled to England, yet he was excommunicated as one who had been a speciall instrument of our mischiefs, having corrupted with Arminianism divers, with his discourses and lectures at S. Andrew's, whose errors and perverseness kithes this day in all the nooks of the kingdom, having been a special penner, practiser, urger of our books and all novations. What drunkenness, swearing, and other crimes were libelled *I do not remember*" (!)[1]

In England he took up his residence at Canterbury, no doubt in order to be near the Archbishop, but did not long survive, dying there on 23 Sept. 1639. He was buried in the Cathedral, in a spot still marked by an inscription on the stone above his remains. A portrait of him by Jamieson is reproduced in this volume (opp. p. 30). He left a will, but I have not succeeded in discovering where it was registered.

John Wedderburn, Protomedicus in Moravia, 1583–1651.

John Wedderburn, the elder brother of the Bishop, and ultimately his heir, was born in 1583, and went out to Padua, where he was known as "a learned mathematician." When William Lithgow, the traveller, visited Padua in 1609, he found Wedderburn there, and says that he taught him well in Italian, and was in other ways most friendly to him. By 1628 Wedderburn had left Padua for Moravia, where he was "protomedicus," or chief doctor. He now and again came home to Dundee, and on one of these visits presented the "sang scooll" to the town. Through his absence abroad, he is rarely mentioned in the records at home, but from a letter addressed by

was presently put in execution, notwithstanding they wanted the warrant of any General Assembly or of any *continued* practice of the form in time by-past since the Reformation" (Bishop Sage's *Charter of Presbytery*, p. 98, quoting Calderwood, p. 800).

[1] See the *Letters of Robert Baillie, Principal of Glasgow College* (vol. i., p. 183; Edin., 8 vo, 1775). J.W. also refers to *Aikman*, iii., 412, 415; Sir James Balfour's *Annals of Scotland*, 1057—1649; ii., 299-300; and Cook's *History of the Church before the Revolution of 1688*, ii., 366-67, 422-23, where (he says) it is stated that the *Book of Canons* was compiled by Wedderburn and his episcopal brethren of Ross, Galloway, and Aberdeen, and that to him and the Bishop of Ross was committed the task of compiling a national Prayer Book for the whole of Scotland. Wedderburn had, of course, refused to acknowledge any legal authority in the Presbyterian synod of Glasgow, though he had been one of those who signed the remonstrance to the King, 5 March 1638, on the danger of pressing the liturgy and the canons. See also Heylin's *Life of Archbishop Laud*, Bishop Guthrie's *Memories of Scotland*, Russell's *History of the Church in Scotland*, and Keith's *Scottish Bishops*.

him from Moravia in 1647 to his cousin Alexander Wedderburn, third of Kingennie, we gather that he had had "distress and losses" with which to contend. He had then been twice married, though the name of neither wife has come down to us, and by each wife had had a son, for the younger of whom he desired to protect his property in Scotland from the designs of his nephew, Alexander Halyburton, whom he suspected of an intention to take advantage of his absence. He died abroad in 1651. His two sons were John James Wedderburn, born in 1627, and William, born in 1629, both of whom were living in 1653-54. The elder was retoured heir to his grandfather, father, and uncle, the Bishop, and two letters from him to Kingennie, with the draft of Kingennie's reply, are still extant. I know nothing of the careers of these sons, but J.W. in his MS. asserts that there were descendants of their father living in Moravia, under the name of Wetterborn, as late as 1816. The last reference I have to any such descendants in the Scottish records is to a William Charles Wedderburn, the son or grandson, no doubt, of one of these two half-brothers, who in 1709 was in Moravia, and as against whom Sir James Kinloch of that ilk established his title to "Wedderburn's aikers, or the freelands of Aberbrotharie" in the barony of Alyth, before the Scottish courts. Introd.

II. I pass to the second of the four families, viz., that descended from Walter Wedderburn in the Welgait of Dundee, whose parentage is not ascertained, but who was born about 1450. Here I am only able to trace the descent through six generations till the end of the seventeenth century, and in so doing lose sight of some five male descendants of Walter, all of whom may have had issue.

Walter in the Welgait.

The name of Walter's wife is not quite certainly known, but there is good ground for fixing it as Janet Nicholson, and he was the father of two if not three sons, viz., David, who was his heir; William (perhaps the person of his name graduating at S. Andrew's in 1475-77), who was a monk in Arbroath, is sometimes called "dominus," and is expressly called brother to David in Welgait; and apparently Andrew, who died before 1515, and to whom William was retoured heir in some Welgait property which he resigned to his brother David. It is clear, therefore, that Andrew had no issue, and as a monk William cannot have married. David therefore, alone carried on the line of Walter, and was admitted burgess of Dundee as his son in 1523. It is necessary to distinguish him carefully from his namesake and contemporary, David Wedderburn in the Murraygait and of Craigie, whose father's name was David. Both were merchants in Dundee; both died in the same year, 1559-60; and both were twice married. The wives of David, the son of Walter, were (1) Elizabeth Dog, who was living in 1524, but died, it seems, without issue, and (2) Elizabeth Strathauchin, who survived him and married secondly William Lochmalony. She is named as living in 1577, and had issue by her first marriage two sons, Robert and Alexander. Of these the elder died without issue in about 1572-73, when his brother was retoured heir to him, while the latter lived for many years. He is often called "Alexander Wedderburn, younger," in the records, to distinguish him from his namesake (also a merchant), the husband of Isobell Anderson, with whom I shall have to deal later. He was admitted to the freedom of Dundee in 1582, but seems gradually to have got rid of his property there, and to have settled in Fife, near Cupar, of which place also he was a burgess, and is frequently so described. Here he got a charge on the lands of Mountquhany in 1599, and some years later acquired those of Pittormie, of which he is thereafter often designed. The date of his death is accurately

Alexander of Pittormie, died 1627.

Introd. fixed as 15 Feb. 1627 by the confirmation of his will, to which his widow was executrix. She was Christian Fairny, and by her, whom he had married about 1570, Pittormie had issue three daughters, Christian, Beatrix, and Margaret (who all married[1]), and three sons, John, William, and James. The career of John is not well ascertained. He was born in 1571 and was living at his father's death, when he got sasine of Pittormie as his heir. I have no proof of his having married or had issue, but in the registers of the parish of Ceres, co. Fife, which I had searched, with another object, from their earliest date, 1620, down to 1730, I find recorded the deaths of a "Doctor George Wedderburn, near Ceres, who is no doubt the person of his name, grantee of a bond in 1665, and who died 5 July 1718; Fergus Wed'burn, who died in Cameron 6 Dec. 1719; and Ann Wedderburn, wife of William Douglas, who had a son Alexander, baptized in 1722. These may be descendants of John of Pittormie.

Wedderburns in Ceres, co. Fife.

The second son, William, was born in 1573, and educated at S. Andrew's, where he was for some time regent of philosophy in the old college. He was ordained in 1609, and in 1610 was appointed to the kirk of Pittenweem, co. Fife, but after a year was translated to the third charge in Dundee, as being "of peaceable inclinations," and having bound himself to "conform unto quhatsomever order of church government the King in kirk sall set down." On the strength of this living he married in June 1611, and soon after, on the ground his "being now burdened with the charge of his wife, bairn, and family," got an increase of his stipend so as to make it equal to that of the other ministers of the burgh. He did not long survive, however, but died in 1616. His wife was his kinswoman, Magdalene, daughter of Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie. Their marriage contract is dated 1 June 1611, the bride's tocher being three thousand merks. Of this marriage the issue was two daughters, of whom the elder, Margaret, married (*a*) Doctor Andrew Bruce, principal of S. Leonard's College, S. Andrew's, and had issue two sons, David and Andrew Bruce, and (*b*) Alexander Forrester in Innerpeffer; while the younger, Christian, died unmarried or without issue before the close of 1646, when her sister is spoken of as the only surviving child and heiress of her father.

Rev. William Wedderburn of Dundee. died 1616.

James Wedderburn, the third and youngest son of Pittormie, was also educated at S. Andrew's and having entered the church, was for many years minister at Moonzie, near Cupar. He died, says Lamont, "at his owne house there, and was interred at the said church (in May 1661). His youngest sonne did succeed to his charge." I have not ascertained his wife's name, but he had issue three sons and two daughters. Of the latter, Elizabeth died unmarried in Nov. 1675, while Beatrix married, in 1672, Patrick Crombie in Cupar, and died in 1699, leaving issue an only son, Patrick. All the former, Alexander, Andrew, and James, graduated at S. Andrew's, entered the ministry, and took their part in the unsettled history of the church of their time. The second of them, Andrew, was minister at Liff, but suffered deprivation in 1664, upon which he retired to Anstruther Wester, where he got into trouble for "keeping a conventicle in his own house." "I heard from my brother," writes James Brodie of Brodie in his diary, 18 Sept. 1673, "that Mr. Andro Wedderburn was imprisoned for having more than five at his famili exercis," and there are several entries relating to the matter in

Rev. James Wedderburn of Moonzie, died 1661.

Rev. Andrew Wedderburn of Liff, died 1694.

[1] Christian married (*a*) Captain Cuninghame, (*b*) David Robertsone, and died in Oct. 1624; Beatrix, married John Lessells and died in 1667; while Margaret married the Rev. Andrew Bennet, minister of Creich, and died in 1675, æt. 78.

the register of the Lords of the Privy Council before whom Andrew was summoned. He seems to have at once confessed that on the day in question, "being Sonday, he did preach and pray in his own house, where diverse other persons were present besides those of his own family," and was committed to the Tolbooth in default of heavy security for good conduct. There he remained for nearly a month, when he petitioned the Lords for his release, his petition setting forth that on that very Sunday he had been "at sermon both forenoon and afternoon." The Lords seem to have thought two discourses on one day punishment enough for anything, and on his undertaking not to offend again he was released on condition of his going to Kilmarnock, though for what reason that place was fixed does not appear. Some time later he had the second charge at Dysart, and he was ultimately restored to his old parish of Liff. He died in 1694, aged about 69. He had married in Jan. 1655 Elizabeth Daw, who brought him a tocher of 5,000 merks, and by her, who survived him and was living in Fife in 1697, had issue a son Robert, who went to sea and died unmarried about 1696-97, and three daughters, Mary, Margaret, and Elizabeth (born at Liff, 1656-58-60), of whom the second alone survived, and married James Halsone of Anstruther Wester. She was served heir general to her father in 1703, and was living, a widow, in 1707, when she is named in a charter of a house in Anstruther Wester in favour of herself and her two daughters, Helen and Elizabeth. Introd.

Rev. James Wedderburn, younger of Moonzie, died 1687.

James Wedderburn, the third son of James, minister of Moonzie, succeeded his father there, after having been his colleague in the latter years of his life. He also was "denounced" and "intercommuned" by the Privy Council in 1674, but his offences are not stated. He died of a fever in July 1687, aged 52, and was buried at Cupar, under a stone bearing a Latin inscription, recording his "eminent piety and remarkable talents" and the death by drowning, a fortnight earlier, of one of his sons. He had married at Cupar in 1660 Jean Inglis, and by her, who survived him and was living in 1699, had issue four sons and six daughters. Of the sons, three, John, Alexander, and William, all died before him and in early youth, while the fourth, David, was living, the sole surviving child of his father, in 1699. The daughters all died unmarried, five in the lifetime of their father and one, the youngest, a few years after him.

Rev. Alexander Wedderburn of Forgan, died 1678.

Alexander Wedderburn, the eldest brother of Andrew of Liff and James, younger of Moonzie, was minister at Forgan, co. Fife, from 1646 on. In 1650 he contributed £100 "towards levying a regiment of horse for the present service," and when several ministers were taken prisoners at Alyth in 1651, he was appointed by the presbytery to "comfort the brethren." Like his brothers, he was suspended by the Privy Council for refusing to "acquiesce with episcopacie," but in 1670 was allowed to serve at Kilmarnock, co. Ayr. He died there in 1678 from a disease which he is said to have contracted through a blow on the breast, dealt him with the butt end of a musket by one of the Highland host, against whose ravages in the town the minister was expostulating. He was esteemed "a very eminent, great, and learned man," and was the author of various sermons, posthumously published, which J.W., who was a staunch episcopalian, describes as rank Calvinism, while he dubs their author a "crazy, presbyterian fanatic." J.W.'s efforts, made in total ignorance of Alexander's real descent, to disconnect the minister from the Dundee family, are a good example of his genealogical methods (see post, p. 52 n). Alexander married, in June 1654, Helen Turnbull or Trumbull, daughter of the late Thomas Turnbull of Boghill, in the carse of Gowrie. "The marriage feast," says Lamont, "stood at Grange Moore in Fyfe in

Introd William Hamilton's, hir brother-in-law's, house." I have not ascertained the date of her death, but she survived her husband and was living in 1691. The issue of the marriage was three sons and five daughters, in regard to none of whom have I got much information. The daughters were all living and unmarried in 1690. The sons were, Robert, who was served heir to his father in 1679 and was living in 1682, when he is called "Mr. Robert," a prefix usually implying some degree or learned qualification; William, who seems to have predeceased his father; and John, who was living in 1691. I have no record of the subsequent career of either Robert or John, both of whom may, of course, have married and left descendants.

III. The third of the four contemporary members of the family whom we find in Dundee in the fifteenth century was David Wedderburn in the Murraygait, who is frequently named in the records between 1464 and 1497. He is occasionally designed "scutifer," and was at one time on the Dundee Council. He married Christian Anderson (who is named as his widow in 1497), and left issue two sons, David and James, and perhaps some daughters. The priority of the sons is not known, but it is immaterial, as it is clear that James, although it is possible that he married, died s.p., before Oct. 1524, when his brother is spoken of as his heir. This brother was David Wedderburn of Craigie and in the Murraygait, who married Helen Lawson, and whom Douglas in his *Baronage of Scotland*, followed by J.W. in his printed memoir and by several others, makes the father of Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie. He was nothing of the kind, and his career is now clearly ascertained. He was born about 1485 and died in 1559-60, some two years before Kingennie's birth. During his long life he was an active member of the community in Dundee, to the freedom of which he was admitted before 1514, so that his admission is not entered in the *Lockit Buik*, in which he is, however, named as "dean of gild" in 1524. There is a very curious entry in one of the *Dundee Protocol Books* which probably refers to him. It is dated 15 July 1527, and is the record of the sale to David Wedderburn by Alexander Blak for £20 of Blak's "maritagium" or right to marry, and of an agreement by Blak to accept in marriage any wife however plain, maimed ("lusca aut claudicata"), or ailing, short of two diseases "le bock et cragyngour." The nature of this transaction is not clear to me, and I do not know if it has any parallel in other old records. It seems as if Blak was resigning his right to marry some particular person, and certain it is that soon after we find David married to Cristina Jameson, his first wife. His position among his fellow-citizens is indicated by his being made trustee for the lepers of the burgh in 1534, and by the fact that many years later it was in his house that the council deposited the Church plate of the burgh in time of war. Thus, 12 Aug. 1557, the burgh records tell us that "the council and communitie hes receivit from the hands of David Wedderburn of Craigie their jewels . . . which David had in keiping." He was also at one time "clerk of the cocket" and "searcher of all goods" in Dundee, being so appointed by a letter under the Privy Seal, dated 11 Feb. 1550, and in this office he was succeeded by his son James. In contrast with this respectability, we find both him and his sons in occasional difficulties. He took part in the family feud between the Wedderburns and the Rollocks, to which I have already referred, and was "fugitive from law and at the horn" for the slaughter of David Rollok in 1543. Ten years later both he and his sons are charged with having "troubled Robert Merschell, officer of the burgh, in the execution of his duty," and, although he, after referring

David in the Murraygait, died 1495-97.

David of Craigie, died 1560.

himself "to God and a good assize," was acquitted, his sons were found guilty. Introd.
Both they and their father, however, almost immediately got a remission under the Privy Seal. He owned various houses in Dundee, including a mansion, sold by him to the burgh in 1551 for £90, payment of which he accepted in the form of six burgess-ships, and he was also a shipowner. The property of Craigie, which afterwards passed by purchase to the Scharps of Houstoun and the Kyds of Craigie, he first acquired under a charter of the shadow-half of Hiltoun of Craigie to him and his wife from the Abbot of Lindores in 1535, while later on, in Aug. 1552, he got another charter of part of Wester Craigie from Patrick, Lord Gray, from whom ten years previously he had acquired the mains of Huntlie, in the barony of Foulis, co. Perth. These properties are occasionally mentioned in the records, and David is designed "of Craigie" or "elder" to distinguish him from contemporary namesakes, especially from David in Welgait, of whom an account has already been given. In June 1559, being "in his bodie hevelie weixit with infirmitie and yit as apperit havand perfyte knowledge and memorie," he declared his will, and died soon after, his son James being named as his heir in Aug. 1560. He was twice married, viz., (1) to Cristina Jameson, who is named as his wife in 1528-32, and by whom he had a daughter Isobell,[1] who married Alexander Kyd in 1558, and had issue; (2) to Helen Lawson, who survived him and was living as late as 1568, and by whom he had issue two sons and a daughter Magdalen, who was married to Mark Barrie (a member of a very old family in Dundee), and who is named in the records as late as 1611 in regard to a property called the "Lady Wark-stairs," which seems to have been the subject of frequent litigation. Her two brothers were James and William, to whom I have just referred as being concerned with their father in the violence done to Robert Mersehell. Of them, the younger, William, was admitted a burgess of Dundee in 1554, six years before his elder brother, and was on the council in 1560. After his father's death he had differences in regard to David's estate, both with his mother and with his brother James, the former of which was referred to arbitration, while in the latter William got a decree. This, however, he seems to have been unwilling to enforce, as on both brothers appearing "in the reuestrie of the paroche kirk" James tenders payment and William refuses it, on which James protests, seeing that William "wes nather ydeot nor foole." William's wife—a Rollok—seems to have thought him both on this occasion, for she, too, enters a protest that his refusal is not to "prejudice her or her bairns." The matter then went to arbitration, and after the death of James we find his widow sued by his brother and his wife. William, who is named as owning part of his father's Murraygait property, died between 1593 and 1597. He married in about 1559 Margaret Rollok, and by her, who survived him, had issue two sons and a daughter, viz., James and William, both of whom went to sea, and Magdalen, who seems to have been three times married, (1) to William Myln, (2) to — Henderson, and (3) to — Mitchell. As her son, John Mitchell, is named as one of William's heirs (another of her sons, William Henderson, being, it seems, also one of them), and as the Dundee records contain no reference to any heirs of William in male line, it is clear that both her brothers died without issue. Her father's elder brother,

William Wedderburn, died 1593-97.

James Wedderburn of Craigie, was admitted burgess in 1560, and is thereafter often named as councillor, bailie, etc. He is one of those who, with other Dundonians, was "in Edinburgh at the time of the late tumult" between the inhabitants

James of Craigie, died 1575.

[1] It is doubtful if this daughter was the child of David's first or second marriage. See post, pp. 58 and 518.

Introd. of Perth and Dundee, acquitted of any share in it, and allowed to "frelie depart hame" in 1567. Like his father, he was "coqueter" or "clerk of the cocket" of Dundee from 1560 till his death in 1575, and seems to have been active in the discharge of his office. In two cases his zeal led him too far—once in 1563, when he seized part of the cargo of a Dutch vessel, commanded by one Simon Clouston, and again in 1567, when he, "under silence of nycht," seized the vessel of one Henry Nauchtie of Kirkwall in Orkney. On both occasions he was prosecuted and judgment went against him, but, all the same, in 1575 he got a fresh appointment under the Privy Seal as "clerk of our sovereign lord's cocquet of Dundee," with power to appoint his own deputies. He owned several vessels, wholly or in part, and is occasionally named in connection with them. He is constantly designed "of Craigie," and his ownership of these lands is frequently referred to after his death. He died in Sept. 1575, leaving a will, dated in 1560, and confirmed at his death, by which he appoints his wife, Margaret Dundas, executrix and tutrix to his children. By this lady (who married, secondly, William Fotheringhame, and was living in 1584) he had issue two sons and three daughters, viz., John, Walter, Helen, Elizabeth, and Eufame. We know little of the daughters, of whom, it seems, Helen died unmarried, while Elizabeth married John Lawsone, and Eufame died young. The second son, Walter, married Marjorie Bruce (relict of David Bruce of Lynmyln), but died s.p. before 1605, when his brother's only child, Elizabeth, was retoured his heir.

John, of Craigie, died 1600.

John Wedderburn of Craigie seems to have been bred to the law, and studied under his cousin, Alexander, the clerk. He gradually disposed of his Craigie property, partly to Sir John Scharp of Houston in 1594. I believe him to have given up the law, entered the service of David, Earl of Crawford, and lived an adventurous life. It is he, I think, who was convicted in 1588 of wounding one David Gardyne, and he certainly is the John Wedderburn, burgess of Dundee, who was accused in 1596 of the murder of Robert Lindsay of Balhall, and of James Leitch, Irishman, was denounced rebel, and having, no doubt, to fly the country, came South. He is also, I think, without doubt, the person of his name who is named in a letter from Ralph, Lord Eure, to Lord Burghley in 1597 as "a Scottishe gentleman, called Mr. John Wedderburn, disguised in mariner's apparel, and that of the meanest sort," whom Lord Eure arrested and detained as a suspicious character. According to this letter he protessed himself a follower of Lord Bothwell, and employed by him to compass the death of Sir Robert Kerr, by blowing up his castle at Halleden. He also claimed to have been in the service of the King of France, and to have "served in Fraunce on pleasure not under anie charge," and is described as having "the Franche tongue reasonable well." The grounds of suspicion on which he was detained by Lord Eure were "his wise carriage, his birthe and manner of disguising, yealding apparaunte suspicion of more devilish practises then he revealeth." Lord Eure gives a close description of him, as "of reasonable stature, verie square bodyed, bigg legged, one or two scarres on the hight of his foreheade, taire complexioned, yellowe berded, the haire of his heade like unto white amber," and adds that he "seemeth to be verie cunning in state matters" and "is an ingyner, proferring to make petares and garnettes, ingynes of war." The sequel does not appear, but that John Wedderburn of Craigie died before March 1599—1600 is clear from a summons against his widow and daughter by the children of Balhall in that month, while his daughter is expressly spoken of as his heir in April 1600.

He had married, in 1582-83, Margaret Strathauchin or Strachan, and by her, who died in 1620-22, leaving a will, had issue an only child, Elizabeth

Wedderburn, who was thus heir to both her father and her uncle Walter. She married in 1604-5 James Kynnaird, and went with him to Elsinore in Denmark, where they were living in 1616, and where they may have permanently settled. The last reference to her is in the will of her mother in 1620, in which both she and a daughter of hers are named as legatees. Introd.

The male line of old David Wedderburn in Murraygait is thus shown to have failed. It is clear that of his two sons only David had issue, and of his two sons again the male line of William is shown to be extinct by the references to sons of his daughter as their grandfather's heirs, while that of James is quite clearly disposed of by the retour of his grand-daughter Elizabeth as heir to both her father and his only brother.

Some untraced descents.

I have thus dealt with the descendants of three of the four original ancestors, mentioned above (pp. xxviii.-ix.). In the accounts which I have given of old James Wedderburn or "of Wedderburn," the husband of Janet Barry, and of Walter Wedderburn in the Welgait of Dundee, I have indicated the possibility of the existence of descendants who are no longer traceable. Thus, John, the second of the *Gude and Godlie Ballatis* triumvirate, may have had descendants in England; Gilbert, the son of James Wedderburn and Janet Forrester, may also have married and had children; of the line of a brother of his, Henry, I have not disposed; and there is actual ground for believing that the "protomedicus in Moravia" may be still represented by a family naturalized there. To these must be added Robert and Francis Wedderburn, named at p. xxxiii. n, as well as several persons of the name, obviously members of the Dundee family, whom I find mentioned in the records but in regard to whom I have been unable to ascertain either their parentage or whether they married and had issue. Of these a list will be found in chapter v. of Part i. They are, chiefly, Archibald and Matthew Wedderburn, both living in Dundee in 1560, and in regard to whom I have made a suggestion at p. 491, and Alexander Wedderburn, Vicar of Sandridge 1630-43, who may be a descendant of the author of the *Ballatis*.

Robert Wedderburn, 1460–1518.

IV. I now come to the progenitor of the line of the family with whose history this book is mainly concerned, that, namely, from which are sprung the families designed of Kingennie, Easter Powrie, and Wedderburn, Blackness, Balindean, and Gosford, with their various younger branches. Robert Wedderburn, the ancestor of this line, was born about 1460. I have not been able to learn much about him. He lived in Dundee on the north side of the Marketgait; was a burgess and bailie; and is named as witnessing several documents 1492—1513. He died possibly before 1518, and certainly before Sept. 1520, having married about 1485 Janet Froster, daughter of David Froster in Methven, and by her, who survived him and was living in 1530-31, when she made a settlement of some North Murraygait land on her son James, had issue five sons and a daughter, viz., James, Robert, David, Alexander, George, and Elizabeth. Of these the last named was thrice married, (*a*) to Alexander Lovell; (*b*) to Alexander Ogilvy, provost of Dundee; and (*c*) to Patrick Lyoun, with whom she is often named, *e.g.*, as getting in 1547 a gift under the Privy Seal to her and Lyoun of the right to have all their goods imported into the burgh free of the customs.

His son, James Wedderburn, 1490–1544.

Of her brothers, the eldest, James, is constantly mentioned in the records, though it is by no means easy to distinguish on every occasion whether the reference is to him or to one of his contemporary namesakes. It is he, I think (and not James' son, James), who was admitted burgess of Dundee in 1514, and to whom we

Introd. should refer a curious entry, dated 14 Dec. 1520, recording a bargain between James Wedderburn and Henry Halis, by which in return for a worsted doublet ("dubloitum le worsted") Halis agrees never to play "ad legas neque taxillas" after Christmas. James is occasionally designed "of Wedderburn," and after being at first distinguished as "younger," becomes, on the death of James in the Kirk-style (ante, p. xxx.), James the elder. He was the first of his name to represent Dundee in the Scottish Parliament, of which he was a member in 1540. Three years later, together with others of his family, he took art and part in the slaughter of David Rollok, and was "at the horn" in consequence, but, like his colleagues, soon got a remission. Among other properties owned by him in Dundee was one in North Rattonraw, which he sold in 1540 to his "dearest brother Robert." The charter effecting this sale bears his signature and his seal, showing a cheveron between three roses or cinquefoils—an example of the family arms, which I have omitted to notice in the chapter on the armorial bearings of the family (Part v., chap. iii.). He died in 1544, after which there are several references to him in connection with his son and grandson. He had been twice married, (1) before 1515 to Isabell Scrymgeour, and (2) about 1530-34 to Janet Logan, who survived him, married secondly Mr. James Bonar, and was living in 1573. By each of these marriages James Wedderburn had a son—by the first, Robert, and by the second, Edward.

Robert Wedderburn, 1515-52.

The elder of these two half-brothers, Robert, has hitherto been much confounded with his contemporary namesake, the Vicar of Dundee, who has thus been wrongly credited with several un-ecclesiastical proceedings, such as the slaughter of one Malisoun, a share in that of David Rollok, and some interference with the teind sheaves of the kirk of Dundee, feats which were really those of his lay kinsman. There is a charter by Robert, dated in 1547, by which he sold his North Murraygait property (inherited from his father) to his uncle Robert. This charter, like that of his father, bears his seal, a fine example, of which an engraving will be found at p. 425 of this volume. Robert married Elspeth Scrymgeour and died before Oct. 1552 (when she is spoken of as his relict), leaving a son Robert, on whose death, the date of which is not quite clear, one Margaret Wedderburn, apparently his sister, is cognosced his heir. It is thus certain that he died without male issue.

Edward Wedderburn, died 1578.

His half brother, Edward Wedderburn, is the only person of this name mentioned throughout the records of Dundee. He was admitted a burgess there in 1559, and owned various properties in the burgh, where he traded as a merchant. The notices of him, however, need not detain us, as his male line soon failed. He died in 1578, leaving by his wife, Janet Inglis, who survived him, three daughters, who were entered in their father's property as his heirs. These were Catherine, who married Thomas Blair and died in 1606: Eufame, who married Archibald Blyth; and Elizabeth, who died unmarried between 1593 and 1597.

George and David, sons of Robert Wedderburn.

The male line of James Wedderburn, eldest son to Robert, having thus failed by the deaths without male issue of his grandson Robert and his son Edward, the representation of this branch of the family devolved on his father's second son Robert, from whom descends the Kingennie line, and whom, therefore, I pass over for the moment, in order to deal briefly with old Robert Wedderburn's three younger sons. Of these the youngest, George, married Eufame Fowlair, but died without issue somewhere about 1570, another, David, had a son and heir William, admitted burgess of Dundee in 1555, who may have gone North to Aberdeen and founded the family, from whom have descended many persons of the name in that part of the country, whose from the last, Alexander, came

a family who were for many years represented in Dundee, where they became extinct, and one member of whom settled in Denmark, where it may well be that there is now a naturalized family of the name. Introd.

Alexander Wedderburn, elder, d. 1587.

This Alexander, admitted a burgess in 1527, is generally termed "elder" in the records, in order to distinguish him from his contemporaries—Alexander, the old clerk, and Alexander of Pittormie. He was a prosperous merchant in Dundee, where he owned several properties in South Marketgait, South Cowgait, and in Skirling's Wynd. He lived to a considerable age, as he cannot have been born much after 1505, and died between the end of 1583 and early in 1587. He had married in about 1537 Isobell Anderson, and by her, who survived him and was living in 1591, had issue, in addition to three daughters,[1] two sons, Richard, who settled in Denmark, and Patrick, who remarried in Dundee.

Richard Wedderburn, burgess of Elsinore in Denmark, 1572.

Richard Wedderburn, whom J.W. in his MS. memoir wrongly placed as a brother of Kingennie's father, is, like his cousin Edward, the only person of his name throughout the records of Dundee. He was born about 1540 and in 1572 went abroad to Denmark, which he made his permanent home. Thus he was never admitted to the freedom of Dundee, but is always spoken of as "burgess in Elsinore," and it is, no doubt, in consequence of his change of domicile that we find him in 1590 disposing of his Dundee property to his brother Patrick. He seems to have made a good position for himself in the land of his adoption, for when the Scottish ambassador, Sir Patrick Waus of Barnbarroch, came to Elsinore in 1587, he stayed at Richard's house there, and some years later (1590) we find him desiring to be commended to his "auld ost Richardus." There are a few documents throwing light on the business done by Richard, who was, of course, a merchant, at this time, when the trade between Scotland and Denmark was very flourishing. Thus in 1590 he got a royal license to have exported to him from Scotland "seven haundy naigis" and "ten chalders of wheat," the latter for a period of ten years and for the express purpose of making "mayne flower thereof to the use of the table of our dearest brother, the Kyng of Denmark, as he has been accustomat these divers yeiris by past." He also supplied timber for the kirk of his native town, in the records of which there is a note of the receipt from his servant in 1591 of twenty-two great joists and thirty-two dozen trees of various sizes, sent over for the roof of the church. This is the last mention I have of him, but he may, of course, have lived till much later. Neither the date of his death, nor any facts in regard to his marriage or the descent from him (if any) have been ascertained.

Patrick Wedderburn, died 1626-27.

His brother Patrick was admitted a burgess of Dundee in 1571, and spent his life in Dundee, where he was on the burgh council, and, at one time, hospital-master. He, too, was a merchant, and a successful one, for he gradually acquired considerable property in the burgh, in addition to that which he bought from his brother Richard. He was twice married (*a*) to Janet Duncan, who died without issue; and (*b*), about 1578, to Elizabeth Low, relict of James Rait, by whom he had four sons and a daughter, Magdalen, who married Thomas Jak in Dundee, and died in 1623. Of the sons, two, Robert and Adam, both died unmarried and without issue before 1616, when their brother Alexander is their heir, while a third, John, is only once named, viz., in the will of his sister Magdalen, when he was under fifteen years of age, and as, had he survived, there would certainly have been some reference to him in

[1] They were Elizabeth, married James Turing of Dundee; Eufame, married Andrew Geddes in S. Andrew's; and Janet, married Andrew Auchinlek.

Introd. the Dundee records, he no doubt died young. The only remaining son Alexander, was educated at S. Andrew's, and admitted a burgess of Dundee in 1600. He, like his father, was an active merchant, and is named as owning goods arriving at the port of Dundee from Flanders, Bordeaux, and Stockholm. He died in 1642-43, having had issue by his wife, Barbara Auchinlek,[1] four sons, Patrick, John, Andrew, and William, of whom the first two died unmarried or without issue before Nov. 1640, when their brother Andrew was returned heir to them. William, who was admitted burgess of Dundee in 1640, went to sea, and would seem to have left no descendants, as here again there is no reference to any such in the Dundee records. Andrew Wedderburn, who was thus his father's only surviving son, and was heir to his two elder brothers, was admitted a burgess of Dundee in 1634, and long traded there as a merchant. He was also on several occasions "stentar," or collector of the duties, for the burgh. Though twice married—(1) in 1643 to Elspet Fletcher, (2) in 1664 to Christian Duncan—he had no children. His second wife died in 1677-78, some five years before her husband, whose death occurred in 1683-84.

His son, Alexander, died 1642-43.

Andrew Wedderburn. died 1683.

So far the branches of the family with which I have dealt have been those, the members of which were either occupied as merchants or shipowners or concerned with religion. It was, no doubt, the convenience of Dundee as a trading port that took thither from Berwickshire the original settler of the name, and thus the earliest members of the family connected with the burgh are all merchants.[2] In one branch, the two sons of John Wedderburn and Margaret Lindsay, became respectively a distinguished doctor and a prominent bishop, while in another, that of Pittormie, we find William Wedderburn of Pittenweem and Dundee, James of Moonzie and his three sons, all of them ministers opposed to episcopacy. But of all those mentioned up till now only one, John of Craigie, was bred to what may be described as for long the hereditary profession of the family,

Recapitulation.

[1] When the Wedderburn monuments in the Howff of Dundee were being put in order in 1892, the workmen came across a fragment of an old tombstone, the sculpture of which showed it to belong to the first half of the seventeenth century. It consists of a framework enclosing a passage from the Book of Job (xix. 25-27) with the Auchinlek arms on the right-hand side. The left-hand end of the stone is broken off, but if, as is possible, it bore the Wedderburn arms, the stone was without doubt that of Alexander Wedderburn and Barbara Auchinlek. The peculiar wording of the passage quoted follows the text of the Bishop's Bible of 1572, except that the Scottish "thocht" is used for though. The exact condition of the fragment may be seen from the following reprint of the passage, in which the words, etc., broken away are given in *italics*.

THE WEDDERBURN ARMS ?

For I am sure that my redeemer liveth and *He sal rayse up at* the leter day thame that ly in *the dust and thocht* efter my skin the vormes *destroy this body* yet sal I sie God in my *flesche whom I* myself sal sie and my eies *sal beholde and* none other for me thocht my *reynes are consumed* vthiu me. Job 10 chapter *25, 26, and 27.*

THE AUCHINLEK ARMS.

The stone is now in the Dundee Museum, to which it was presented by Mr. Scrymgeour-Wedderburn of Wedderburn.

[2] The occupation of the younger sons of good families in trade, and even as small shopkeepers, was always exceedingly common in Scotland until late into the eighteenth century, especially in times of peace. "Sir Walter Scott puts into the mouth of King James himself a very graphic account of the process by which the young Scot put his pedigree and his blazon in his pocket and set up his booth and sold his stuffs until the lucky day when he could cock his beaver once more with the best, and assert the old pretensions of the stock" (*William Blackwood and his sons*, by Mrs. Oliphant, Blackwood, 1897). The brother of one of the Lords Lindsay in the sixteenth century was a "wright" in Cupar, and in the eighteenth the heir of Dundas of Fingask kept a shop in the Lawn Market of Edinburgh, while many of the lairds of Banff and Aberdeen had "merchant booths" in Aberdeen. In a word the junior branches of the Scottish aristocracy and gentry did in retail what their successors on both sides of the Tweed now do on wholesale principles

viz., the law, and he, as we have seen, soon deserted it for an adventurous career. Introd.
It is, however, as notaries and clerks of Dundee for over two hundred years, that the Wedderburns formed the closest ties with the burgh, the fortunes of which were long guided by their advice, and the records of which, in the handwriting of a succession of clerks of the name, remain to testify to their energy and care. It is with the first recorded lawyer, and the father of the first recorded clerk of the name that I have now to deal.

Robert Wedderburn, grandfather of Kingennie, died 1573-77.

Robert Wedderburn, (second son of old Robert Wedderburn and Janet Froster), was born about 1490, and after graduating at S. Andrew's in 1509-11, was admitted to the freedom of Dundee in 1516. He is the first notary of the name whom I find mentioned in the annals of the burgh. The date of his admission does not appear, although he is described as burgess in 1523, and we have an example of his symbol affixed to one of the Dundee charters in 1525. I have already referred to his purchases of property from his brother James and James' son, Robert. The charters effecting these purchases are of value, as fixing both his parentage and that of his son, Alexander, one of them being endorsed by Kingennie, "My gudsyris evidentis of the land in the Murraygait." It is probable that he is the Mr. Robert Wedderburn who is named as witnessing documents at Maryculter, co. Kincardine, in 1547 and 1550, since the prefix of "Magister" is often used before his name, owing to either his degree or his profession. If the witness at Maryculter is he, we get some further ground for connecting with the Dundee house the family of the name in Aberdeenshire, who are believed to have come north from co. Forfar. The date of Robert's death is approximately fixed, as he was living in July 1573, but was dead before the end of 1577. He had married before 1540 Janet Kyd, and by her left issue three sons and three daughters. Of the latter, one was Barbara who married (*a*) David Guthrie, (*b*) Peter Imbrie, and had issue by both marriages. She died about 1608, leaving a will, by which she bequeathed her "sylver cup, her signet of gold, grit purs and ane furnist bed" to one of her sons-in-law, John Leslie, and the rest of her "geir" to her daughter Margaret. The other daughters were Janet, who married James Thomson and had issue, and Elizabeth, who married John Coustoun and also had issue, including a daughter Eufame, who became the wife of Robert Wedderburn, the merchant (*ante*, p. xxxiii.), son of the old Vicar of Dundee.

Peter Wedderburn (married Margaret Kinloch), died 1604.

Of the sons of Robert Wedderburn and Janet Kyd, the second was Peter Wedderburn, who was a merchant and ship-owner in Dundee. There are several references to his trade, which took him at one time to Norway and no doubt elsewhere. When at home he acted on the council of the burgh, and in 1580 in view of the proposed visit of the King to Dundee, was selected by that body "to bear thair handseynzie" or banner on the occasion. He died in 1604, leaving by his wife, Margaret Kinloch (who had died a few years previously) two sons and three daughters, Peter, George, Margaret, Barbara, and Janet.[1] Neither of the sons appear to have left issue, since the records of Dundee contain no references to any such persons or their descendants. George is rarely mentioned, and Peter, though often referred to 1595—1616, drops out of the records. It should be observed, however, that the same difficulty of identifying on each occasion which of several contemporaries of the name is meant occurs in the case of the name Peter, as in the case of James and Robert.

[1] Of these, Margaret married (*a*) George Blak, (*b*) Andrew Blak; Barbara married (*a*) Edward Christone, (*b*) Edward Frislo, unless these two names are the same; while Janet married William Davidson, and was living in 1626.

Introd.

Robert Wedderburn, notary, 1546–1611.

The third son of old Robert Wedderburn and Janet Kyd was Robert, who was for many years an active notary in Dundee. He was born in 1546, and was admitted a notary in 1574 after ten years' study with Alexander Guthrie in Edinburgh, and seven with his own brother Alexander, then clerk of Dundee. Soon after his admission he had to bring an action and get a decree against one Mathew, for "mispresoning and blaspheming him," by "allegeand and sayand that he had maid and gevine ane instrument to Robert Rollok quhilk was fals"; no doubt an important slander, as the notaries were very jealous of their own and their predecessors' reputation. A century later, in 1677, James Wedderburn, then clerk of Dundee, summoned Thomas Anderson for having used "rase base and opprobrious speeches against him and his predecessors, saying that they had made false instruments without ground or warrant, so taking away their good name," and Anderson was ordered to pay a fine, "sit down on his knees in court," and promise to never so offend again. Robert was admitted a burgess of Dundee in 1588, and in the next year was elected procurator fiscal and master of work for the building of the new school of the burgh. His life was evidently spent in and about Dundee, where he died in Oct. 1611, his heir being Peter, the son of his immediate elder brother. He had married in 1583 Margaret Myln, and by her, who died before him, had issue four sons and two daughters, viz., Robert, James, Robert, and Alexander, Janet, and Elizabeth. The births of the first three sons are recorded by him in one of his minute books (post, vol. ii., p. 207) with a note of the signs of the zodiac under which they were born. The fourth son, Alexander, lived till 1607-9, and his name sometimes occurs as witnessing documents 1605-7, but, like his brothers and sisters, he died unmarried in his father's life.[1]

Notarial Protocol Books.

As a notary Robert's activity is best witnessed by six large protocol books and twelve small minute books in his hand, all of which are still preserved in the charter room of the Dundee Town House. From these we get some insight into the extent of his education. Following what seems to have been a fashion of the time, for the same is the case with other such books, he used the first two or three pages of each of his protocol books as a sort of commonplace book. Quotations from classical writers, from Ovid (a copy of whose "Metamorphoses," in "very braw binding," passed from him to his nephew, David), from Cicero, Plutarch, Lucan, Claudian, and the Vulgate; quaint proverbs, mottoes, and rhymes of various sorts are freely used. Inside the cover of his first book he writes, for example, "Temperantia prorogat annos," "Dies diem docet," "Nocte dieque leges si vis addiscere leges," "patior ut potiar," and a quotation from Lucan. The second book opens with more Latin mottoes, such as "Quod fors fert ferendum est," "Bonum est habere bonum nomen," and quotations from Claudian, Cicero, Plato (in Latin), etc., together with an English passage describing envy as "ane certane tre quha rute is malice and illwill . . . quhais flowris is mocking and divysioun," etc., while at the end of the volume is a list of the "maist peralus and dangerous dayis in the yeir," days on which no one should wed a wife, start on a journey, be seized with illness, or begin any great piece of work—which shows that Robert's scholarship did not prevent his superstition. I need not continue to enumerate the different quotations in these books, a more detailed account of each of which will be found in the second volume of this work, together with extracts from the protocols which they contain[2] (*Dundee Protocol Books*, pp. 206 *seqq.*,

[1] These children may all have died in the plague, which was imported to Dundee from France in 1605, and was still raging in 1608. No less than four thousand persons died during this time. See post, vol. ii., p. 236.

[2] Sir William Wedderburn has decorated the cornice of a dining-room recently built at Merchith

vols. 243, 245, 247-48, 251, 261). Similar, though less numerous, quotations occur on most of the books of several of these old notaries in Dundee. Thus Robert's brother, Alexander, the clerk, writes (D.B.R. 8):— Introd.

> Non vox sed votum, non musica cordula sed cor,
> Non clamans sed amans candet in aure dei.

Kingennie's servitor, Thomas Fyiff, constantly repeats the epitaph of Mary, Queen of Scots, on his title pages. Kingennie himself writes, "In my defence God me defend, and bring my soul to ane guid end," "O guid God be merciful unto me; imprint thy fear in my hairt" (D.B.R. 15), and so on, down to the time of the last clerk of the name, on whose final protocol book, interrupted by his share in the '15, is written, "If spending of thy time thou be, Remember time is spending thee."

Notarial Symbols, 1525–1715.

The symbols of the different notaries of the name have been facsimiled in the second volume (pp. 186-87). That of old Robert is simple and has no motto, but the later ones are elaborate and were intended, no doubt, both to be difficult of imitation and to impress the ignorant with a due sense of writing as an art. That of Robert, the notary (as we may call the brother of the clerk), has two mottoes, "Bona fide" and "Nihil tam occulte quam non revelabitur," while his brother has one with "Deum time." Kingennie and his two sons all used no mottoes with their symbols, but Sir Alexander of Blackness reverted to the "Deum time" of his great-grandfather, though he sometimes substituted for it "Fear God," in English. James, his son and successor, had for symbol a most elaborate signature, with the words "Dum spiro spero" below it, while his son, again, the last of the clerks, had a simpler symbol with his initials A.W. and the motto, "Sit deo Gloria." The last of the notaries, Robert of Pearsie, who died in 1786, used no symbol, but only a motto, "Libertas optima rerum."

The Wedderburns, clerks of Dundee, 1557–1717.

The eldest brother of Robert, the notary, is, as far as I know, the first of his name to have been clerk of Dundee. Douglas, in his *Baronage of Scotland*, followed by some others, has spoken of John Wedderburn (son to James Wedderburn and Janet Froster) and of David Wedderburn, who married Helen Lawson, both as being father and son and as having been successively clerks of Dundee, but there is no ground for either assertion. It is, of course, possible that there were clerks of the name before the time of Alexander, and when in 1703 the last of the Wedderburn clerks was attempting to remove by process one James Ramsay from the deputy clerkship, he alleged that the Wedderburns had "for fourteen generations" been clerks of Dundee. This was, I think, either a piece of pleading or a statement based on tradition untested by fact. The office of clerk was, indeed, continuously held by seven members of the family through six generations. But the first of these seven, Alexander, succeeded one Robert Seres, and at an early date—1425—we find the office held by one John Bell, clear proof that fourteen successive generations goes far beyond the fact. The office, no doubt, came to be regarded as hereditary in the family. On the death of the first Wedderburn clerk it fell to his eldest son, but in the next generation when the second clerk died, leaving not only a vacancy in the clerkship but the estate of Kingennie, the latter devolved in the line of his eldest son, while his second son, James, took up the office of clerk. Later on history repeated itself, for once again the office was inherited, so to speak, by James' son, Sir Alexander of Blackness, on whose death it passed to his second son, James, the estate of Blackness falling to the eldest son.

with some of these mottoes, thus:—"At meitt be glaid, sport honestlie," etc. (post, vol. ii., p. 225); "Patior ut potiar," "Temperantia prorogat annos," and "Spernit pericula virtus," this last being the motto of the first baronet of Blackness.

Introd. Alexander Wedderburn, the first of these clerks—"the old clerk," as he is sometimes called in after years—was born about 1530, admitted a notary in 1554-55, and on 5 Oct. 1556 was elected to the clerkship of Dundee. His formal "gift" of the office, still extant among the Dundee charters, is dated 6 Feb. 1557, and is remarkable as being a gift to him for life. He must have soon gained the confidence of his fellow citizens, as in 1563 they elected him, with two others, to attend the parliament in Edinburgh, anent various matters, including especially the liberty of the burghs. He held the office of clerk for just over a quarter of a century, resigning it 20 Sept. 1582 to his eldest son. Several of his official books remain on the shelves of the Dundee charter room, thus fulfilling so far the prophecy contained in some lines written by him on the title-pages of two of them, to the effect that

Alexander Wedderburn, "the old clerk," 1530–1585.

> This book shall last heir in Dundee
> Quhill that the emmet drink all ye see,
> And quhill the snaill with speedie ferd
> Sall perambill throw all the eird.

He lived on the north side of Argylegait, near S. Matthew's close, which thus came to be called "the auld clerk's close," and he also acquired a charge on the lands of Wester Gourdie, which became later the property of his eldest son, and have ever since remained in the family. He married in 1560 Janet Myln, daughter and coheiress of James Myln of Dundee, and by her had issue six sons and two daughters. His wife died in 1582, he himself three years later, both of them leaving wills, which are registered in the commissariot of Edinburgh. I make no doubt that they were buried together in the Howff of Dundee, under a tomb bearing, probably, the quaint inscription (post, vol. ii., p. 164), which is recorded in the *Compt Buik* of their second son.

I shall deal later with their eldest son, who succeeded his father in the clerkship, and was the first proprietor of his name of the estate of Kingennie, co. Forfar. Their second son, David, was born in 1562-63, and has left a record of himself in the curious MS. *Compt Buik*, to which I have just referred, and which has been recently (1898) published by the Scottish History Society. From this book we are able to gather many particulars in regard both to his family and his career, and also to the commerce and customs of the time. The latter have been dealt with in the abovenamed edition of the MS., and I have given in the second volume of this work both a general account of the contents of the *Compt Buik*, and exhaustive extracts from it of all that bears on the history of the family. David was evidently a prosperous merchant in Dundee, but his interests were not confined to his business. His MS. shows him to have had a taste in literature, astrology, and in the decoration of his house. Thus we have a list of books lent by him from his library, a list of "evill" and "blissit dayis" of the year, and the inscriptions to be "ingravin in the lyntis aboue the pilleris of my galry" in his house in the Marketgait. All sort of commercial transactions are carefully noted, and the book also contains a list of his "evidents" or charters, the title deeds to various properties in the burgh, which he owned or in which he had an interest. With commerce he combined some knowledge of legal affairs, and, having inherited some of his father's protocol books, he, in 1603, got himself admitted a notary. The book also contains an elaborate register of his immediate family, and many references to his brothers and sisters and more distant relations. At one time he was evidently not in accord with his elder brother, and among the papers of my grandfather (J.W. 105 *f*) I find one in the hand of James Thomson, the historian of Dundee, who once owned the *Compt Buik*, and which I take to be a copy of some pages of it now destroyed. It is headed "Ane remembrance to the clerk my broyr off

David Wedderburn of the "Compt Buik," 1563–1633.

ye Innaturall Iniuries and wrangis he and his wife hes done to me." The present condition of the MS. of the *Compt Buik* shows that one or two leaves have been removed, and I think that my grandfather, jealous of anything which he thought discreditable to the family, persuaded James Thomson to destroy the original of this record of brotherly dissension. David died in 1632-34. He had married at Murroes in 1589 Matild Beaton, daughter of James Beaton of Westhall, and by her had a large family of eleven children, born 1590—1610. Of these, four were sons, David, James, Alexander, and Henry, none of whom carried on their father's line. David and Alexander both died before him, and, I believe, Henry (who is never named in the burgh records) to have done the same. James entered the army, and served both at home and abroad. He was living in 1642 and perhaps later, and is said to have entered the service of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and to have been buried in the cathedral of Abo, in Swedish Finland. That he left no issue seems clear both from the fact that the Dundee records contain no reference to descendants of his, and because we find his father's house in Dundee in the possession of the family of one of his married sisters in later years. His sisters were Helen, married (*a*) in 1610 George Auchinlek, and (*b*) in 1621 James Ros; Eufame, married (1610) James Sympsone; Matild; Janet, died in 1616; Katharen; Isobell; and Magdalen, married George English; in regard to all of whom I have but little information. Introd.

Robert, James, Peter, and William Wedderburn, sons of the old clerk.

The four younger sons of the old clerk can be briefly dealt with, as only one of them, Robert, had issue, and his male line became extinct on the death of his son. This Robert, who was a merchant in Dundee, died in 1593, and, though under thirty years of age, had been three times married between 1589 and 1592. The fashion of the time seems to have favoured immediate remarriage. His wives were Grissell Duncan, Elspet Lovell, and Elspet Hering. Of these, the first and the last (who survived him and married again) had no issue, but by the second, Robert had a daughter Helen (married Andrew Boyd), who was living in 1655, and a son Alexander, who was for many years a merchant and ship-owner in Dundee. He married Janet Newton, and died in the latter part of 1652 leaving issue two daughters, Helen, who married (*a*) William Gascoigne, (*b*) Bartholomew Belsone, Englishman, as he is constantly called, and Elizabeth, who became the wife of William Gardyne, a goldsmith in Dundee.

James Wedderburn, died 1644.

James Wedderburn, the next brother of Robert, was also a Dundee merchant, and is repeatedly named as burgess, bailie, kirkmaster, and dean of gild. A feud between him and one James Rollok—a faint survival, perhaps, of the old difference between the families—is mentioned in 1603. His house in the Overgait of Dundee was still standing in 1877, identified by a panel (post, p. 428) bearing his arms, initials, and the date 1642, but was rebuilt in that year, when the arms were badly recut. He married Cristina Lovell, but by her, who died in 1631, had no issue. James himself died in 1644, and was buried in the Howff, at the foot of the old west wall. By his will, confirmed at Brechin and still extant, he left various legacies to his nephews and nieces and others, as well as a sum of four hundred merks for a silver basin for the use of the kirk of Dundee, to be engraved with the names and arms of himself and his late wife, and an inscription to be decided on by his great nephew, Blackness. This basin, weighing three pounds and three ounces, was given by his heir and executor, Alexander (son of Robert), to the kirk in 1646 for "the use and behailf of the sacrament of baptisme."

The fact of this nephew, Alexander (the son of his elder brother Robert), being heir retoured to James, shows that at that date (1646) both James' younger brothers had died without issue. Peter had, indeed, been twice

Introd

married, (i.) to Anna Walker and (ii.) to Margaret Muddie, but had died in 1623, and William's death had occurred twenty years earlier (1603-4), when there is a discharge to Kingennie by his other brothers and sisters in respect of his estate. His death was, it seems, a violent one, for in the *Acts and Decreets* is registered in 1613 a proceeding by his brothers against James Kyle and George Traill, on a contract by the latter "to abandon and never have ado with the late James Traill, alleged committer of the slaughter of William Wedderburn," brother of the pursuers, and themselves to depart out of the realm within forty days, under a penalty of 10,000 merks.

Margaret and Katharine, daughters of the old clerk.

The two daughters of the old clerk, Margaret and Katharine, both married (the latter twice), and had issue. There is a quaint entry in the *Compt Buik* of her brother, David, in regard to the former, the record, namely, of a sort of bet between him and her—a cloak against two "crownes of the sone"—that she would marry within the year. This was in June 1583, and I think David, who wagered she would so marry, must have won, as in October she is spoken of as the future wife of Peter Clayhills, whose wife she, in fact, became. She died in 1617. Her sister Katharine married (i) in 1594, William Duncan, surgeon in Dundee, who died in 1608, and (ii) William Ferguson of Balbeuchlie, co. Forfar. She died between 1644 and 1649, and was buried in the Howff. A curious memorial of her remains also in the form of a small pewter box or casket, with her arms and initials and a sort of almanack engraved on it. Of this an illustration is given, post, p. 122. It is said that from the marriage of Margaret with Peter Clayhills, and of Katharine with William Duncan, descend the Clayhills of Innergowrie and the Duncans of Lundie, Earls of Camperdown, and this may be so, but I have not verified the statements.

Alexander, first of Kingennie, 1561–1628.[1]

In Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie, eldest son of the old clerk, we come to a man who was certainly remarkable in his time, and did much to increase the prosperity of his family. He, as we have seen, succeeded his father as clerk of Dundee on attaining his majority in 1582, a few years before his father's death. Many of his protocol books remain in the Dundee charter room; and the first pages of the Lockit Buik are beautifully written in his hand. He sat in the Scottish Parliament in 1585, and later on, for nearly thirty years, 1593—1621, constantly represented Dundee in that assembly. He was one of the Scottish Commissioners to treat in regard to a union between Scotland and England in 1604, and as such was for some time in London at that period. I have heard it stated that he was Secretary to James VI., but have found no evidence of this being so, although he was certainly an intimate counsellor of the king, who on one occasion presented him with a ring from his finger, still preserved in the family, and with two bracelets, which have unfortunately been lost. Edwards, the historian of Angus in 1678, mentions both his intimacy with the king and the king's generosity to him, and both ring and bracelets are visible in his portrait by Jamieson, an engraving of which faces p. 123 of this book. There are numerous references to him both in the public records and in those of his native town. We find him a member of all sorts of commissions, and on one occasion he is appointed by the Privy Council to go to Brechin and, with Lindsay of Pitscandlie, sit to try Andrew Taylor for witchcraft. In several years (1617-18, 1621) he is on commissions for the plantation of kirks, but his church politics were episcopal, for in 1618 we find him voting in favour of kneeling at the sacrament, baptism, private communion, and confirmation by the bishops.

[1] I now give (pp. liv-v.) a second key-pedigree, similar to that on p. xxix, showing the complete descent in male line from Alexander of Kingennie. The descent from his granddaughter, Magdalen (m. John Scrymgeour), is also given. This pedigree shows all the known extant branches of the family.

Between 1590 and 1600, he acquired the estates of Wester Gourdie and Kingennie. Of these, the former was bought from the Carmichaels and Dunmuirs for some 9,000 merks in 1591-93, and the latter from the Guthries for 16,000 merks in 1600. It was from Kingennie that he and his descendants thereafter took their designation until the purchase of Easter Powrie by his grandson in 1662, and its erection into a new barony of Wedderburn in 1708. His town house was in the Nethergait of Dundee, and stood until demolished some few years back, when a stone, sculptured with his arms and those of his wife, which formed part of one of the fire-places, was set in an outside wall. Illustrations showing this stone, part of one of the ceilings of the house, and some sculptured stones at Kingennie, will be found post, at pp. 128 and 427. Kingennie died in the early part of 1626, leaving a will, which I have not discovered, in which, as appears from other documents, there were legacies to the minister and poor of Dundee. He had married almost immediately on coming of age in 1582, Helen Ramsay, daughter of Alexander Ramsay of Dundee and grand-daughter of Mr. George Spens, and by her, who died between 1618 and 1625, had issue eleven children. From the two eldest sons spring the Kingennie and Blackness lines of the family, the former of which became extinct in male line in 1761. The two next sons were, Peter, who married Helen Lovell, but died s.p. in 1629, and William, who married Jean Pierson, but died also without issue in 1630.

Introd.

The purchase of Kingennie, 1600.

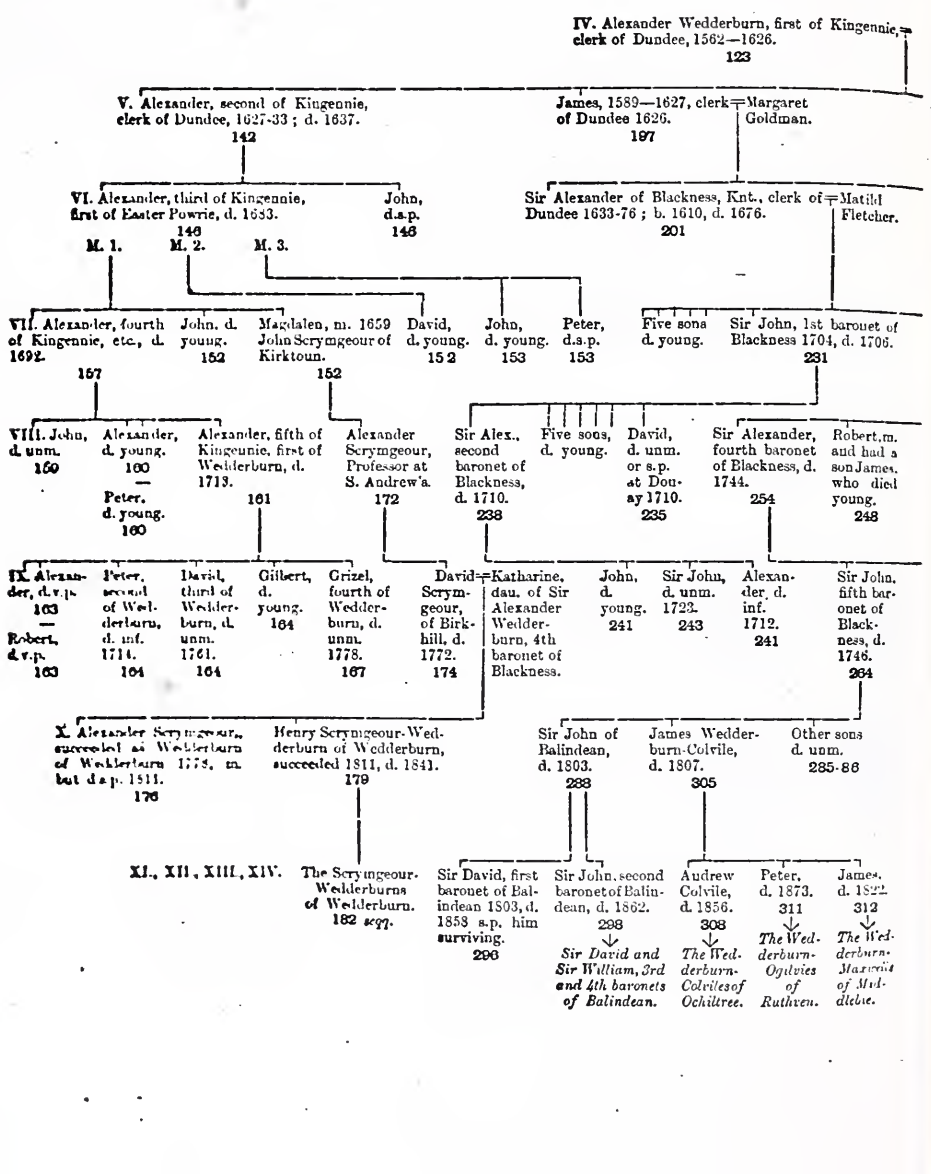
The remaining son, John, afterwards Sir John of Gosford,[1] rose to great distinction in the profession of medicine. He was born in 1599, educated at S. Andrew's, where he graduated in 1618, and was for some years a regent of S. Leonard's College. He then travelled abroad, leaving home in 1631, but returning certainly by 1638. After this he lived in England, where he was physician to King Charles I., and later to Charles II. He was at Oxford in 1646, apparently in attendance on the Duke of York, and was made an honorary member of that University, shortly before the city surrendered to the forces of Cromwell, when he was allowed to leave the city and go abroad unmolested any time within the next six months. Anthony Wood says that he was with the prince, afterwards Charles II., in Holland, in 1646-47, and this may be so, but he was home in 1649, and during the illness and imprisonment of Dean Barwick, who had the management of the Royalist correspondence, took the Dean's place and aided in bringing about the Restoration. He was then knighted and appointed physician to the King, and in addition received a confirmation of a pension of £2,000 a year, which had been granted to him by the late King. He was now in the front rank of his profession, and had acquired both reputation and wealth. Jeremy Taylor speaks in terms of high eulogy of both his character and his skill, reckoning him not only among the best physicians, but among the best friends. He made use of his wealth to largely benefit two of his nephews, sons of his brother James, of both of whom he must have been justly proud. It was with his help that the eldest of these, Sir Alexander, was able to acquire Blackness, 1642-54, while, somewhat later, in 1659, Sir Peter purchased the estate of Gosford in East Lothian, to which Sir John retired from London in about 1663, and where he passed the remaining years of his life, and died "full of years, wealth and honour," not long before his nephew, Sir Peter, in 1678.[2] No monument to him is now discoverable in

Sir John Wedderburn of Gosford, died 1678.

[1] He has always been described as Sir John of Gosford, where he resided with his nephew, Sir Peter, but, in fact, he never owned the estate, which was purchased by his nephew with the help of his uncle's money.

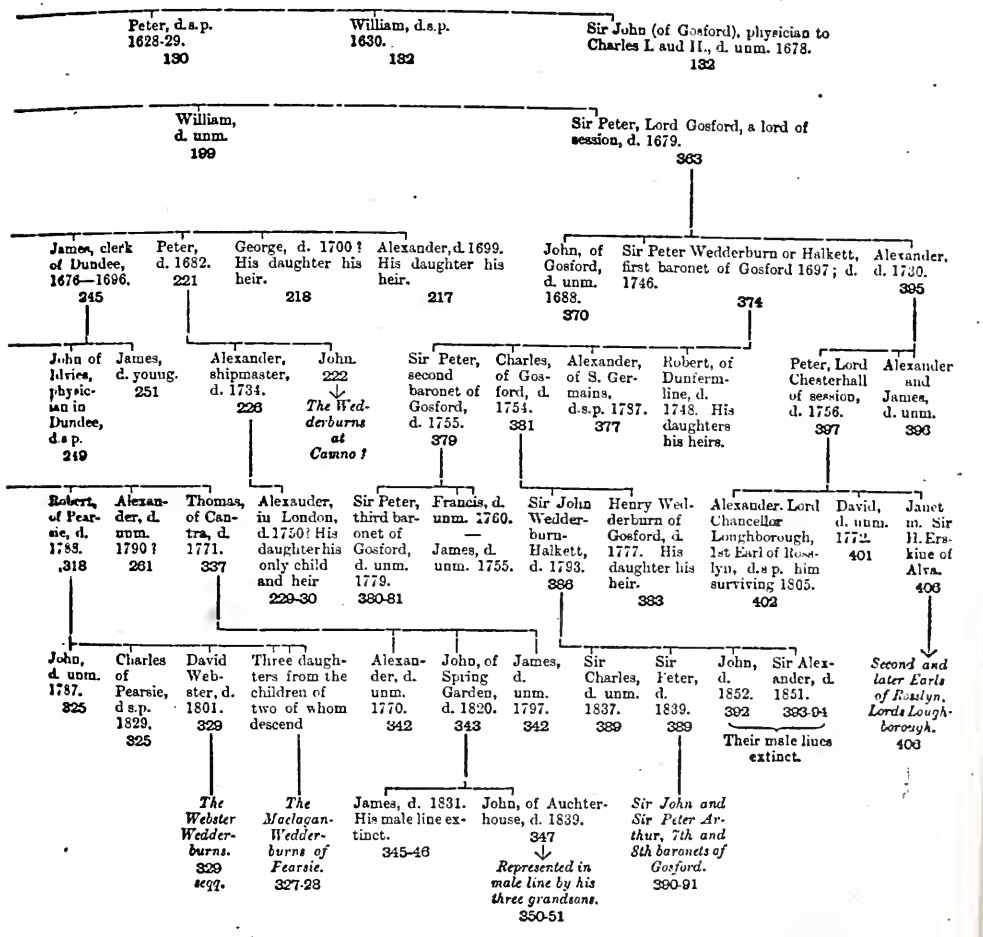
[2] The date of his death has always been given as July 1679, and I have fallen into this error at p. 136 of this volume. The year must, however, be somewhat earlier, as the fact of his death is recorded in Edward's *History of Angus*, printed in 1678. Edward says that it occurred in Sir John's eighty-first year, and if so, the date of his birth must also be put somewhat earlier than hitherto (post, p. 132).

Key-Pedigree of the Families of Kingennie, Easter Powrie, Wedderburn, 1682—



Blackness, Balindean, Gosford, and their junior branches.
—1898.

=Helen Ramsay, daughter of Alexander Ramsay of Dundee.



Introd. the churchyard of Aberlady, though one still remains in the parish in the form of four beautiful silver cups presented by him to the church there for use in the sacrament. He also left a large and valuable library to his old college, a letter from the authorities of which, acknowledging the receipt of the bequest from Sir Peter, and recording Sir John's goodness, is printed in this volume (post, p. 137). A portrait of him by Jamieson is also reproduced there.

Kingennie's Daughters.

The six daughters of Kingennie were Elizabeth, Magdalene, Margaret, Marjory, Jean, and Elspeth. Of these the eldest married (1) George Campbell of Crinan, co. Forfar, who died s.p., and (2) Mr. Peter Bruce, principal of St. Leonard's College, by whom she had three daughters, one of whom, Elizabeth Bruce, married Simon Mackenzie of Loch Slin (brother of George, Earl of Seaforth), and was mother to the famous Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, known in history as "bloody Mackenzie." The remaining five daughters of Kingennie were all married, and had issue, viz.: Magdalene twice (1) to her cousin, William Wedderburn, minister of Dundee (ante, p. xxxviii.), and (2) to Mr. George Haliburton of Fodderance, afterwards a lord of Session under the title of Lord Fodderance; Margaret, to Thomas Haliburton of Dundee; Marjory, to Robert Carnegie of Leuchland; Jean, to James Boyter of Pilmor; and Elspeth, to Alexander Fotheringhame of Parkzeat. Their "tochers" ranged from three to eight thousand merks, substantial sums at the time, and indicative of their father's prosperity.[1]

I shall return later to Kingennie's second son, James, from whom descends the Blackness line. From his eldest son, however, descended the families of Kingennie, Easter Powrie, and Wedderburn, represented since 1778 by the Scrymgeour-Wedderburns of Wedderburn, as his heirs of line on the extinction of his male descent in 1761.

Alexander, second of Kingennie 1583-1637.

He was born in 1583, educated at S. Andrew's, and originally intended to succeed his father as clerk, being in fact nominated as his successor in 1604. This appointment seems to have been questioned at the time, but was expressly ratified by the King "in respect of his father's faithfull service done to us" by a letter under his hand, which is among the family papers. Almost at once, however, his father made other plans, and got a gift of the clerkship in favour of his second son, so that at his death the office went to that son, while the eldest inherited the landed estates. It so chanced, however, that James did not long survive his father, and thus Alexander did in fact become clerk for some years, 1627-33, in order to keep the place warm for his brother's eldest son. During his father's life, he was already active in burgh affairs. He was admitted a burgess in 1609, and thereafter acted as bailie, auditor, and dean of gild in several years. In 1618, too, he represented Dundee in the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland. On the death of his father in 1626 he succeeded to Kingennie and Wester Gourdie, and when in the following year his brother James died, he took up the office of clerk, having been already (but at what date I have not ascertained) duly admitted a notary. Facsimiles of his signature and his notarial symbol may be found opposite pp. 24, 32, and 187 of the second volume of this book. A volume of his protocols as clerk is referred to in the Dundee records, but is unfortunately missing from the charter room, and the Burgh and Head Court Records during his tenure of the clerkship are also not forthcoming. On ceasing to be clerk he in 1633 represented Dundee in the Scottish parliament, and also acted as

[1] At this period and until the close of the century the purchasing power of a pound Scots (although but a twelfth of a pound sterling in intrinsic value) was equal to that of our sovereign now, and before 1600 it was still greater. Tochers of two to eight thousand merks (the merk being two-thirds of a pound) were thus substantial portions for the daughters of merchants and well-to-do gentlemen.

collector of taxations. He was, in addition, for some years keeper of the Forfar Register of Sasines, and is so named from 1624 to 1637, when the post became vacant by his decease, which occurred in September of the last-named year. He had married in 1612 Magdalen Scrymgeour, daughter of John Scrymgeour of Kirktoun (an important branch of the Scrymgeours of Dudhope, constables of Dundee), and by her (who died before 1629) had had issue two sons, of whom John, living in 1629, died unmarried in the lifetime of his father, his brother, Alexander, being his executor and heir. Introd.

Alexander third of Kingennie, 1615-83.

This Alexander, third of Kingennie, was born in 1615, and on the death of his father was retoured heir both to him and to the first Kingennie. He was admitted burgess of Dundee in 1632, when only seventeen years of age. He is repeatedly named in the burgh records, as bailie, kirkmaster, captain of the Overgait for the weapon-schawing, commissioner to represent the town in various disputes, references which show him to have been a capable man, who had the confidence of the burgh, of which he became chief magistrate in 1660. This office he held for six years, during which he twice—1662 and 1663—represented Dundee in parliament. He was provost again for a second period (1676-80), and at this time also, was again (1678-79), its parliamentary representative. In church politics I incline to think that he went with the times, for while in 1639 he is elected to the new council as "a faithful covenanter," and in 1644 lent the town £1,000 towards a sum advanced by it for "the late Northern expedition" of the Marquis of Argyle, we find him after the Restoration obtaining a license from the Privy Council, allowing "him and those at his table to eat flesh in Lent and upon the three weekly fish days named in the late (1663) proclamation."

The purchase of the barony of Easter Powrie, 1662.

He largely added to his estate by the purchase in 1662, for 38,000 merks, of the barony of Easter Powrie, co. Forfar, from Dougall McPhersone of Bellachroan. There are numerous documents relating to this purchase among the family papers, from which it appears that it involved him in prolonged litigation and perhaps provided an element of the "private splean," out of which McPhersone encouraged another law suit against him. This was a process by Wedderburn's ward and cousin, Margaret Scrymgeour, a daughter of one of his mother's brothers, whose widow had married McPhersone, in regard to his administration of her father's estate. The suit lasted from 1664 to 1676, Margaret being led on by her stepfather "out of a private splean he beares" to Wedderburn, even after the defender had got a decree of exoneration in the suit. A really final judgment in these days seems to have been a thing very difficult to obtain.

The death of Easter Powrie occurred 9 April, 1683, when he was buried in the Howff of Dundee under a splendid monument bearing his arms and those of his first wife, and a Latin inscription describing him as "head of his house, provost of the burgh, and its delegate to the first parliament of Charles II." He had been thrice married—(1) in 1638-39, to Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of John Ramsay of Dundee, who died in 1643, leaving issue, two sons, Alexander and John (who died in 1648), and one daughter, Magdalen, who married in 1659 her cousin, John Scrymgeour of Kirktoun, and had issue, including an only surviving son, Alexander Scrymgeour (born 1669), from whom descend the Scrymgeour-Wedderburns, now of Wedderburn; (2) in 1643-44, Margaret Fotheringhame, by whom he had issue, a son, David, and a daughter, both of whom died young; and (3) in 1660, Margaret Milne, relict of Major Robert Lindsay, and daughter of Alexander Milne, burgess of Dundee and Elgin, by whom, who survived him and was life-rentrix of "ane greatt tenement or ludgeing lying in the Overgait of Dundee"

The marriages of Easter Powrie.

Introd. in 1694-95, but died 1695-96, he had issue, two daughters and two sons, viz., Elizabeth, who married the Rev. Robert Rait, minister of Dundee, and died before 1704, leaving issue, an only son, Alexander Rait; Janet, who died young; John, who died in infancy, and Peter (born 1667-68), who was long a merchant in Dundee, but who, though twice married—(1) to Helen Lyon; (2) to Barbara Auchinlek—had no issue. His second wife died in 1721; he himself in 1723-24, when his heir was his great-nephew, David Wedderburn of that ilk, who is so named in 1743-44 and 1752-56.[1]

Alexander fourth of Kingennie, second of Easter Powrie, 1640-1692.

The provost was thus succeeded by his eldest son and namesake, who was born in 1640 and retoured heir to his father in 1684. After the purchase of Easter Powrie he is often designed "of Kingennie" in his father's life, it appearing that from that time his father resided at the manor place of Powrie and gave up the estate of Kingennie to his son. I have not found much about him. He is often named in regard to family affairs, as a witness to baptisms, curator to the children of relatives, and occasionally as "sheriff," and as "sitting on assize." He is also one of those who, in 1686, signed a declaration of intention to "live peacablie and regularly free of all fanatical disorder" according to the Act of 1685. He died in Jan. 1692, leaving a will by which he directed his "body to be honestly buryed in the ordinar buriall place of Dundee, besyd my neirest friends and relationes," and appointing guardians to his son. He had married in 1665 his second cousin, Grissell, fourth daughter of Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness (post, p. lxii), and by her (born 1647; died 1685-86) had issue, four sons, John, Alexander, Peter, and Alexander (born 1681), of whom the youngest, who alone survived, succeeded his father; and four daughters, Elizabeth and Matilda, both of whom died young; Margaret, who died unmarried in 1692-93; and Rachel who married, in 1711, Gilbert Stewart (son of Thomas Stewart of Stenton), an Edinburgh merchant, but died without issue.

Alexander, fifth of Kingennie, third of Easter Powrie and first of Wedderburn, 1681—1713.

Alexander Wedderburn, the fourth but only surviving son of his father, thus succeeded him in his estates. He was born in 1681, and returned heir to his father in 1692. He had a somewhat long minority, during which he was under tutors and curators, and was educated at first by a "governour," but later at S. Andrew's, where he matriculated in 1697. He, like his father, was not active in affairs, nor did he add to his estate. He obtained, however, from the Crown, in 1708, a great seal charter re-erecting the barony of Easter Powrie into one whole free barony now and in all time coming to be called the barony of Wedderburn, and thus he and his successors became by royal charter "Wedderburns of that ilk." He died in 1713, at the early age of thirty-two, having married in 1703 Grissell Gardyne (of the family of Latoun), and by her, who married secondly, David Graham of Duntroon, heir male of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, had issue five sons and two daughters, viz., Alexander, Robert, Peter, David, Gilbert, Grizel, and Rachel, who predeceased her father. Four of these children, the last of their race in direct line, died in infancy, while the remaining three, Peter, David, and Grizel, succeeded, one after the other, to the family estates.

Peter Wedderburn of Wedderburn, died 1714.

Peter (born 1708) was retoured heir to his father early in 1714, but died almost immediately after, when his heir was his only surviving brother, David (born 1710), who was thus the last male descendant in male line of his great-great-grandfather, Alexander, second of Kingennie. He was educated at home, in

[1] Easter Powrie had also a natural son, John Wedderburn, baxter in Dundee, who married in 1666 Helene Rodger, and had issue two daughters—Margaret, born 1667, who married in 1691 John Pearson; and Euphame, born 1668, who died young.

David Wedderburn of Wedderburn, died 1761.

Dundee, and at S. Andrew's, under the supervision of curators, from whose minute book we get some facts in regard to his early years. When he succeeded, the old manor-place of Wedderburn had long been ruinous, and David, therefore, lived not there, but in Dundee, and at a place called the Bank of Baldovan, which he and his curators purchased in 1727 for 46,000 merks. Here he afterwards kept a pack of foxhounds, and dispensed a lively hospitality, until on succeeding later to the estate of Bullion (under the will of his relative and factor, David Brisbane), he sold the Bank, and proposed to build a residence at Bullion—an intention which he never carried out. He died unmarried at Dundee 27 June, 1761, when his only sister, Grizell (born 1705), succeeded to all his estates. Introd

Grizell Wedderburn of Wedderburn, died 1778.

She, like her brother, never married, and died in 1778, after having in 1766 made an elaborate entail of the family property upon a series of heirs, of whom the first-named was her own nearest blood-relative on her father's side, viz, Mr. David Scrymgeour, of Birkhill, co. Fife, grandson of her grandfather's eldest sister, Magdalen, who had married John Scrymgeour of Kirktoun in 1659 (ante, p. lvii). The other heirs called to the succession in order of priority of line need not be here enumerated. No preference is given to male lines, but the heir succeeding is to be always bound to take the name of Wedderburn and is to use the arms of Wedderburn of that ilk.

Scrymgeour, Earl of Dundee and Viscount Dudhope.

I have (post, part ii., chap. v.) given an account of the Scrymgeours of Kirktoun. They were originally a branch of the family of Dudhope, long important in Scottish history. Its chiefs were both constables of Dundee and hereditary royal standard-bearers of Scotland, and were ennobled in 1641 and 1661 under the titles of Viscount Dudhope and Earl of Dundee, peerages which are now dormant, but cannot be said to be extinct. The limitations of the viscountcy are known to have been to heirs male, and there is no ground for thinking that those of the earldom were less wide. Shortly put, the history of the way in which these titles fell into abeyance is that on the death of the third viscount and first earl in 1668, without son or brother to succeed him, the unscrupulous Duke of Lauderdale saw occasion to outwit his heirs, broke into Dudhope, destroyed many of the family papers, tampered even with the public records recording the patents of the viscountcy and earldom, and finally got a gift of *ultimus hæres* in favour of his own brother, Charles Maitland of Hatton. Against the power of the duke, John Scrymgeour of Kirktoun, the husband of Magdalen Wedderburn, had no prevailing influence or wealth to substantiate his claim to the titles of Dudhope or Dundee, nor have his descendants ever done so, although in 1820-21 his great grandson, Henry Scrymgeour (then Wedderburn of Wedderburn), did establish his claim to be hereditary royal standard-bearer of Scotland, as heir male of the third Viscount Dudhope, and this right in his descendants has since been recognized by the Crown.

Dr. Alexander Scrymgeour and his son, David Scrymgeour of Birkhill, 1669–1772.

The heir of John Scrymgeour of Kirktoun mentioned in the preceding paragraph, was his only surviving son, Alexander, born in 1669. He was a professor at S. Andrew's, where he occupied successively the chairs of humanity, philosophy, Greek, and divinity, although he never took orders. He was at one time much attacked by the Synod of Fife, both for "having convened with the rebels in the time of the rebellion" in 1715, and also because "his wife and children went to Episcopal meetings," and "the English service was countenanced by him." He married in 1697 Janet Falconer, and by her had issue two sons, David, his successor, and James, who died unmarried before 1766, and two daughters, Marion (married to George Hewett) and Jean (married to Alexander Watson), who both had issue, and are substitutes in the entail of

Introd. Wedderburn. His eldest son, David Scrymgeour of Birkhill, though first named in the entail, never succeeded to Wedderburn, as he died, some years before Grizell Wedderburn, the entailer. He was an advocate at the Scottish Bar, and from 1748 on was for twenty years sheriff depute of the county of Inverness. He died in July 1772, leaving by his wife, Katharine Wedderburn (daughter of Sir Alexander Wedderburn, fourth baronet of Blackness), whom he had married in 1739, and who survived him until 1796, when she died at Birkhill, aged eighty-one, a family of four sons and five daughters. Of these the second and third sons, John and David Scrymgeour, died unmarried, while the eldest and three youngest daughters did not survive their infancy. The eldest son, Alexander Scrymgeour, succeeded in 1778 to the estates of Wedderburn and Kingennie, and thereupon assumed the name of Wedderburn under the conditions of the entail. He died without issue in 1811, and was succeeded by his youngest but only surviving brother, Henry Scrymgeour, who had thus also to comply with those conditions. Henry Scrymgeour-Wedderburn of Wedderburn, whose claim to be hereditary royal standard bearer of Scotland was, as I have said, acknowledged by the Crown, died in 1841, and is now represented by his grandson and namesake, who is thus the twelfth of his name in unbroken possession of the lands of Kingennie, purchased by his ancestor three centuries ago.

The Wedderburns of Blackness and Gosford.

I have now exhausted the descent from Alexander Wedderburn, second of Kingennie, in both male and female lines, excepting only the descendants (if any) of his grand-daughter, Elizabeth Wedderburn, who married Robert Rait, and I have also shown that all the younger sons of his father died unmarried or without issue, with the exception of the second son, James Wedderburn, clerk of Dundee, from whom descend the families of Blackness and Gosford, and to whom, therefore, I now return.

James Wedderburn, died 1627.

James Wedderburn, second son of the first Wedderburn of Kingennie, was born in 1589, and after his school education, no doubt at Dundee, was "trainit up with his father in exerceing of the office" of clerk, and admitted a notary in 1609. He had already, in July 1604, obtained a gift of the clerkship, in event of his father's inability or death, and when, in 1617, Kingennie's political engagements took him much from home, he nominated as his substitute and deputy his son, James, who so acted until he succeeded to the full duties of the office on his father's death in May 1626. He did not, however, live to perform them long. In May 1627 he is spoken of as "sick and bedfast," made his will, and soon after died at Dundee. An engraving of a portrait of him, the original of which is probably by Jamieson, is given opposite p. 198 of this volume. He had married in 1608, when but nineteen years of age, Margaret Goldman, the daughter of James Goldman of Dundee, and by her had issue three sons, Alexander, afterwards Sir Alexander of Blackness, from whom descend the family so designed; William, of whom little is known, but who lived in Dundee and died there unmarried in 1667-68; and Peter, afterwards Sir Peter, Lord Gosford, a lord of Session, progenitor of the Wedderburns of Gosford, the Wedderburn-Halketts of Pitfirrane, and of Alexander Wedderburn, Lord Loughborough. I shall return to the descendants of Peter in a later part of this Introduction, after I have summarised the history of the descendants of his eldest brother Alexander, which occupies all but the first chapter of Part III. of the present volume (post, pp. 201 *seqq.*).

Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness, the most remarkable of all the clerks of Dundee, was born in 1610, and was thus only seventeen at his father's death. His uncle, Kingennie, therefore, occupied the office of

Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness, Knt., 1610–1675-76.

clerk until Alexander had fitted himself for it. This he did under a famous writer, John Lermont of Edinburgh, and on 1 March 1633 was admitted a notary, and a few months later accepted office as clerk. He soon proved his ability, for in 1637 we find him representing Dundee in the Scottish parliament, and he from that time guided the affairs of the burgh for close on forty years. He is described in the minutes of the Church Assembly for 1638 as "one of the skilfullest of the burgh clerks," and in 1640-41 was appointed one of the commissioners to treat with the English at Ripon. It has been supposed that he was knighted in 1642 for his share in that matter, by which he won the high approval of both Parliament and the King, who gave him a grant of some of the Dundee customs, and a yearly pension of £100 sterling. He has thus been known in the family as the "Knight of Ripon," but this is a misnomer, for it is now clear that his knighthood dates from 1646. I have given in the body of this volume a detailed account of his movements from 1642 to 1646, years during which he was constantly in Edinburgh on burgh affairs, either as its member or on special commissions. In 1647 he was elected by Parliament as one of the six Scottish commissioners to treat with the English, a fact eloquent as to the position he now held, as while five of the commissioners represented the baronies, Sir Alexander alone was for all the burghs of Scotland. His political attitude on the commission does not appear, but he was no doubt loyal to the King, for Cromwell, when in Edinburgh, lost no time in ordering him to be deposed from the clerkship of Dundee. I doubt, however, whether he ever really ceased to act as clerk. There is an entry in the burgh council books, 19 Dec. 1648, recording the election of Thomas Wichtane in his place, on the ground that Sir Alexander "forbears the exercise of his office," but he is still called clerk, and when, in 1651, Charles II. came over from Holland, the town council "all in ane voice," and with the consent of Wichtane himself, "reponit Sir Alexander to his place of the clerkship." Charles himself, who had written to Sir Alexander in 1649, now also wrote to the Dundee Council, commanding his re-establishment, so that the council had only anticipated the King's ordinance, and there was never again any talk of Sir Alexander's deposition. In 1652-54 he was summoned by Cromwell to attend the English Parliament, and was at this time in London with his uncle, Sir John. There are several letters to him among the Blackness papers, from persons of importance—Lord Rothes, Archbishop Sharp and others—which show the estimation in which he was held. Upon the Restoration, the King confirmed to him the pension granted by his father, but from this date he is less often named. Perhaps his health failed, as in 1671, "on account of his frequent sicknesses," the Council appoint his son James conjunct clerk with him, and in the same year when summoned to appear at Edinburgh and give evidence in a law suit, he pleads that he is now "ane old and infirme man, not able to travel in the winter seasone."

Introd.

The purchase of Blackness, 1642-54. Its sale in 1741.

Of his private affairs, the principal one was the gradual acquisition of Blackness, from which he and his descendants long took their designation, and in which he was no doubt aided by the generosity of his uncle, Sir John. The estate lies to the north-west of Dundee, and is now so much built over as almost to join the town. The house, or a large part of it, still stands, and was in Sir Alexander's time a very substantial residence, where Charles II. is said to have visited him and planted an oak, yet to be seen in front of the mansion. To the old estate Sir Alexander added some other lands, and in 1662 obtained a great seal charter consolidating the whole into one free barony of Blackness, which he entailed on his eldest son and his heirs. The property remained in the family for just a century.

Introd. From Sir Alexander it passed to his son, Sir John, and from him to his son and grandson, from whom it was purchased in 1718 by his cousin and successor in the Blackness baronetcy. It has been supposed that it was forfeited and sold in the '45, but this is a picturesque fiction. The affairs of the fourth baronet, who purchased Blackness from his cousin, became far from prosperous, and the estate went in 1741, three years before his death, to meet "his great and insuperable debts," as I shall have to point out later on.

Sir Alexander died in 1675-76, and was buried in the Howff of Dundee His portrait, now at Meredith, is reproduced in this volume (p. 210). He had married in 1638 Matild Fletcher, daughter of James Fletcher, provost of Dundee, and not, as has been supposed, of Sir Andrew Fletcher of Innerpeffer. By her (born 1620, died 1703-4) he had issue a large family of ten sons and six daughters, of whom five sons died in infancy, while five survived and had issue. A register of his children in Sir Alexander's hand is reproduced in facsimile, post, Vol. ii., p. 92.

His daughters were all married; the eldest, Margaret, to Patrick Kyd of Craigie, and the second, Jean, to Patrick's younger brother, William Kyd of Woodhill. There are portraits of these two ladies and of William Kyd in the possession of one of Jean's descendants (her sister had no issue who survived), and there is a tradition that one of them once prevented her husband from going to the wars, and so risking his life and estates, by pouring a kettleful of boiling water into his boots as he was draining the stirrup cup, preparatory to departure. Whatever the origin of such a story, the attempt to make it an incident of the '15 or '45 fails; for Patrick Kyd died before 1685, and his wife between 1704 and 1706; William before August 1676, and his wife before 1685. One of Jean's grandsons, Thomas Kyd of Edinburgh, was of service to Sir John Wedderburn in the troubles of the '45, as appears from some letters to him from Sir John among the Blackness papers. I have given at p. 213 of this volume a pedigree of the Kyds, to which the reader may refer. Patrick had but one son, who predeceased him in youth, and the male line of William Kyd's eldest son, James, is certainly extinct. Of the other daughters of Blackness, Helen was twice married, (1) to David Dickson of Heartree, (2) to Thomas Miln of Muirtoun, and by each marriage had issue; Grizell, married her cousin of Kingennie, as I have already shown (ante, p. lviii); Cecilia's husband was William Baillie of Littlegill, co. Lanark, by whom she had issue; and Matilda, married Mr. James Brisbane, advocate, who died before Aug. 1693, after which his widow resided in Dundee, where she died 1727-32. She had issue several children, the last surviving of whom were a daughter, Margaret, and a son, David, who acquired the estate of Bullion, which he left to his cousin, David Wedderburn of that ilk, in 1752.

The daughters of Blackness.

The three youngest surviving sons of Sir Alexander were Peter, George, and Alexander, of whom I have given an account in the third chapter of Part III. Alexander was a merchant and shipmaster in Dundee, Leith, and Edinburgh. He died in 1699, leaving issue by his wife, Christian Kinloch, three daughters, Matilda, who died young, and Isobell and Margaret, who were living in 1724, but of whom I have no details. George also was a merchant in Edinburgh and a burgess and bailie there. His affairs seem to have become involved, as we read of his "having turned his back on them and departed out of these kingdoms" in 1688. He died not long after, certainly before 1700, having had issue by his wife, Elizabeth Sutherland, three sons and four daughters, of whom only the youngest daughter, Rachel, was living in 1707, so that in 1709 she was retoured heir to her maternal grandfather, her father's male line having failed. Peter Wedderburn, the eldest of the three youngest sons of Sir Alexander, was born in 1652.

Sir Alexander's three youngest sons, Peter, George, and Alexander.

He was a merchant in Dundee, where he married, in 1677, Catharine Man, and died in 1682. It is from him that J. W. has quite erroneously assumed the American family of the name to be descended. Their ancestor was, however, an emigrant to Virginia, David Wedderburn, and Peter had no such son. His issue is quite certainly known, and consisted only of two sons, Alexander and John, so that we must look elsewhere for the father of the American emigrant. The careers of Peter's two sons are not quite clearly made out. As regards Alexander there is a difficulty of identification, as the Dundee records contain references to two contemporaries of his name, both bailies of Dundee, one of whom married Margaret Watson, and the other (in 1702) Grizell Watson, and both of whom had issue. The husband of Margaret had two children, viz., Alexander, born 1711, and Margaret Ker, born 1714, of whom I have no account, but their father may possibly be the son of Peter. I have come to the conclusion, however, that Peter's son was the husband of Grizell, and his career and the descent from him is well ascertained. He was a shipmaster in Dundee, owning several vessels, the "Neptune," "Thistle," and "Beauty," etc., and was repeatedly shore-master as well as kirk-master, and treasurer to the seamen. When in 1708 the council were considering "the defence of the town in regard to an apparent invasion by the French, being then on the coast" he was elected to search the town for ammunition, all of which was to be brought into the town's magazine, and he was also appointed Captain of the Overgait. Like his cousin the clerk, he took some part in the '15 as it touched Dundee, though he paid less dearly for his Jacobite principles. There is a decree for £31 6. 0. obtained *v.* him by James Morgan, master of the Hunter Gally of Dundee, for damage done to that boat when carrying down three heavy cannon from the Craig of Dundee to Hairs' Craig, of which Wedderburn was commander under the rebels in Dec.-Jan. 1715-16. It is alleged that Wedderburn seized the boat without her owner's leave, and having made use of her, left her exposed to the weather. Beyond this decree we do not hear of his being further dealt with for his "rebellion." He died in 1734, having had issue by his wife (died 1756) three sons and five daughters. Of the sons, the eldest, Peter, died young, and the youngest, John, unmarried or without issue soon after 1737, while the four youngest daughters, Elizabeth, Margaret, Grizell, and Clementina, all died young or unmarried before 1763. The eldest daughter, Katharine (born 1703), married John Higginson of Perth, and was living a widow, and in great age, in 1795, when she made a will in favour of the children of her niece, Helen, only child of her brother, Alexander. This brother, (born 1711), had come south to London, and is always called shipmaster there in the records to distinguish him from his father who is called "shipmaster in Dundee." He probably lived near Lombard Street, as in one of the churches there his daughter was baptized, and he is the Mr. Wedderburn, named in a letter of the time, to whom James Wedderburn "took boat" on 27 November 1746, to see if anything could be done at that eleventh hour to avert the execution of his father, Sir John. Alexander Wedderburn married Marion Stuart and by her had issue an only child, Helen, born in London in 1747, who married, at Edinburgh in 1774, Dr. James Finlay of Bogside, near Glasgow, and died in 1786, leaving a numerous family. I have not ascertained the date of her father's death, but it was between 1747 and 1757.

Introd.

Alexander (son of Peter) Wedderburn, 1678-1734.

Alexander Wedderburn in London, born 1711.

I deal briefly with John, the second and youngest son of Peter Wedderburn and Catharine Man. That he was born in 1681, was at one time (1703) on his travels, and was living in 1717-18, is almost all we know of him from the records. But in 1822 J.W. came across a Charles Wedderburn in Perth,

The Wedderburns at Cammo.

Introd. then past eighty years of age, whom he satisfied himself was the son of this John Wedderburn. Charles' story ran that his father had at one time taken the life of a student at S. Andrew's, and had fled to Echt, where he died in 1744, having married in 1737, and left two sons, Charles and John. There are various difficulties in the way of accepting the identity of Charles' father with the son of Peter Wedderburn and Catharine Man, with which I have dealt at pp. 222-23 of this volume. If it and the rest of J.W.'s account of Charles Wedderburn in Perth could be accepted, we should be able to exhaust the male descent from Peter's second son, for it seems that Charles Wedderburn's own sons died s.p, while his brother, John, who settled at Camno, near Meigle, is clearly proved to have had but one son, Robert, the elder of whose two sons, Robert Niel Wedderburn, died without issue in 1873, while the younger, John, had died unmarried in 1868.

Sir John, first baronet of Blackness, 1704, died 1706.

I return from these matters of doubt to to take up the clear story of the families descended from old Sir Alexander's two eldest surviving sons, John and James, who inherited from or through their father the one the estate of Blackness, and the other the clerkship of Dundee. John, who was born in 1641, was admitted an advocate, and at one time was standing counsel to his native burgh. I do not know if he ever had a large practice, but in 1683, after eighteen years at the Bar, he was appointed one of the principal clerks to the bills, and it was, I presume, for his services in that capacity that he was created a baronet of Nova Scotia (with remainder to his heirs male) by Queen Anne in 1704. There is ground for thinking that he owed this honour partly to the influence of his cousin, Alexander Wedderburn, son to Lord Gosford, then much about the Court, and exerting himself in favour of the union between Scotland and England. Sir John must have resided largely in Edinburgh, but he was, no doubt, also much at Blackness, where he erected a new entrance, and in Dundee, where he built a seat for himself and his family in the west church. He died early in 1706, having had issue by his wife, Rachel Dunmuir (daughter of Mr. David Dunmuir, advocate), whom he married in 1667 and who died before 1695, a family of eleven children, of whose births he, like his father, left a holograph register. Of these children the five youngest of seven sons and the eldest and youngest of four daughters died when quite young; the four remaining children being Alexander who succeeded his father; David (born 1674), who entered the army and fell at the siege of Douay in 1710, either unmarried or without issue; Margaret, who was twice married, (1) to Andrew Balfour and (2) Dr. William Eccles;[1] and, finally, Mathilda, who married David Campbell, younger, of Kethick near Coupar-Angus, and left issue.

Sir Alexander, second baronet of Blackness, born 1672, died 1710.

Sir Alexander Wedderburn, second baronet of Blackness, was born in 1672, and was educated at S. Andrew's. I do not find that he was ever called to the Bar, but in 1701 he was admitted "clerk to the bills on a commission frae the Earl of Selkirke, Register, and his father's demission to half the office," after which he largely resided in Edinburgh, where he had a house in Trotter's close, until his father's death, when he succeeded to Blackness and a house in the Nethergait of Dundee. He seems to have a taste for book-collecting, as we find accounts amounting to over £850 for books bought by him from a single Edinburgh bookseller within two or three years of his death. He added to his estate by the purchase of Logie from the town of Dundee, as

[1] There was issue of both these marriages, that of the first including an only surviving child, Margaret Balfour, who married her cousin, Dr. John Wedderburn of Idvies, and died s.p. See post, p. lxvi.

well as of the lands of Omachie, but these purchases can hardly have been wise, for his affairs were left in great confusion at his death, which occurred early in 1710. He had married in 1693 Elizabeth Seton, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander Seton, first baronet of Pitmedden, and a lord of session under the title of Lord Pitmedden. By this lady, who predeceased him between 1705 and 1709, he had issue eight children, some of whose births he has recorded in a family register in his own hand. Of them an eldest son John, a third daughter, Elizabeth, and another child, whose name is not recorded, all died in his lifetime, the surviving children thus being five in number, viz., Sir John, Alexander, Margaret, Rachel, and Matilda. These were all left under the guardianship of their father's cousin, Alexander, clerk of Dundee, their mother's brother, George Seton of Mounie, an Edinburgh advocate, and some other relatives. The management of the estate of Blackness thus fell to the clerk, and was evidently no sinecure. His letters to his co-trustee, George Seton of Mounie, are still in existence, and are full of the difficulties with which he had to contend. The first and the second baronets had died within four years of each other, and both had left considerable debts, while the latter had also suffered from the dishonesty of a clerk to the extent of £10,000 (scots). The library which Sir Alexander had collected was one of the first things to go to the hammer, and other parts of his estate followed. But these sales only postponed difficulties, and meanwhile interest kept mounting up, and the children had to be maintained and educated. Two of them, indeed, Alexander and Margaret, had died soon after their father in 1710-12, but even so it was clearly impossible to right the estate, and when, in 1718, money was wanted to purchase a commission in the army for young Sir John, there was nothing for it but to sell Blackness. Omachie and the house in Nethergait had already been sold in 1712, the former for some twenty and the latter for some three thousand merks, and there had been talk of the sale of Logie in August 1717. At the end of that year Alexander Wedderburn, one of the curators, and till then clerk of Dundee, offered to buy both Logie and Blackness for ninety-six thousand merks. Some of his co-trustees thought it a fancy price and him "a very frank merchant," and tried to dissuade him from the idea, but "the thoughts of his grandfather's having possest that estate (Blackness) overcomes all difficulties," and the purchase was completed in 1718, and confirmed by young Sir John after he came of age in 1722. Introd.

Sir John, third baronet of Blackness, 1700-23.

Sir John Wedderburn, third baronet of Blackness, who was, as I have shown, his father's only surviving son, and also his grandfather's only male representative in male line, was born in 1700. His health was never good, and increased the difficulties both of his education and of his choice of a profession. At one time he desired to go to sea, and in July 1716 he did in fact go from Leith to Rotterdam, where he was staying at the close of that year. Ultimately, however, he entered the army, and having gone with his regiment, Colonel John Midleton's, to Ireland, died there in the earlier half of 1723. His sister, Matilda, had died in 1718, so that of all his father's children only one was left, viz., Rachel, who survived for many years, but never married. Thus the male line of the first baronet became extinct, and the limitations of the patent being to heirs male and not to heirs male of the body of the original grantee, the baronetcy of Blackness devolved on Alexander Wedderburn, formerly clerk of Dundee, who had, as we have seen, already purchased the estate.

He was the eldest son of James Wedderburn (the immediate younger brother of the first baronet), who had succeeded his father, old Sir Alexander, as clerk of Dundee in 1675-76 and had held the office for twenty years.

Introd. James was of course a notary, and I have already (p. xlix.) described his notarial symbol, and dealt with the action he brought against one Thomas Anderson for libelling him and his predecessors. There are four of his protocol books and several other MS. volumes of his time in the Dundee charter room, with various Latin mottoes on the title pages, after the manner of the old clerks. He lived in Dundee, where he built for himself a large house in the Nethergait, which afterwards became the residence of one of his sons, Dr. John Wedderburn of Idvies, an eminent surgeon in Dundee. The house is now demolished, but an illustration of it, with some large iron figures, giving the date 1684, on its front, is given opposite p. 246 of this volume. James died in 1696. His wife, who survived him and died 1702-3, was Elizabeth Davidson, daughter of Robert Davidson of Balgay, and by her he had issue four sons and seven daughters. The sons were Alexander, his heir and successor as clerk, and afterwards fourth baronet of Blackness; Robert (born 1677), of whom I have little information beyond his having been a ship-owner in Dundee, who married in 1704 Margaret Arnott of Perth, and had a son James (born 1705, died 1720-21), John, afterwards of Idvies, to whom I shall refer later, and James (born 1679) who died just after his father in 1696. The daughters were Matilda, Grissell, Margaret, Matilda, Rachel, Elizabeth, and Jean, of whom all except Grissell and Margaret, died young and unmarried. Grissell (born 1680) married Thomas Watson of Grange of Barrie in 1700, and had issue, while Margaret married (as his second wife) John Paterson of Craigie, and had issue, including a son James Paterson (later of Carpow, co. Perth), who is said to have befriended the family of Sir John Wedderburn in the troubles of the '45.

James Wedderburn, born 1649, died 1696.

Dr. John Wedderburn, of Idvies, third son of James Wedderburn, the clerk, was born in 1678, and was educated at the University of Leyden, where he graduated in 1700. He then came home to Dundee, resided in the house which his father had built in the Nethergait, and was for many years the best reputed physician in his native burgh. He thus acquired a fair fortune, and in 1733 purchased the estate of Idvies or Idvie, in the parish of Kirkden, co. Forfar. When in 1745-46 his nephew, Sir John, joined Prince Charles Edward and suffered for his loyalty, Dr. Wedderburn, himself without children, was of much service to his widow and family, and six years later on his death in 1751 he left his estate of Idvies to Sir John's eldest son. Dr. Wedderburn was buried in the Howff of Dundee under a tomb bearing an inscription recording his skill as a physician and his character as a man. His portrait and that of his wife are at Meredith. He had married in 1716, his cousin, Margaret Balfour (relict of Henry Eccles, and daughter of Andrew Balfour and Margaret Wedderburn) who survived him some years, but died in 1764-65.

Dr. John Wedderburn of Idvies, 1678–1751.

I now come to Alexander Wedderburn, fourth baronet of Blackness, from one of whose three surviving sons descend all the known extant branches of the Forfarshire family, other than the Scrymgeour-Wedderburns and the Gosford line. He was, as I have said, the eldest son of James Wedderburn, clerk of Dundee, and succeeded to that office on his father's death in January 1696, when he himself, for he was born in November 1675, was somewhat under age. Despite his years, he was no doubt well trained for the post, his father having shown "great care and solicitude in the education of his son at schools and otherwise for making him ably qualified to be his successor." He was the seventh and last of the long line of Wedderburns, clerks of Dundee, practically without a break, from 1557 to 1717. I do not here recapitulate the details in regard to him, which I have collected at pp. 254-57 of this volume, but go at once to the circumstances under which he ceased to be clerk. When in 1716 King

Sir Alexander Wedderburn, fourth baronet of Blackness, 1675–1744.

James came to Dundee, Wedderburn was among those who rode out to meet him and drank at the Cross to his success, collected the excise on his behalf, and a few days later accepted James' appointment of him as governor of the castle of Broughty at the mouth of the Tay. On the failure of the Jacobite arms, the town council of Dundee were fearful of overlooking the conduct of their clerk. They appointed a committee of inquiry and then consulted the Lord Justice Clerk, who declined to advise them. Ultimately they suggested that it was inconvenient that the same person should be, what Wedderburn was, both clerk of Dundee and sheriff clerk of Forfar, and on this ground, and also because he had declined to appear before them when summoned, deposed him from the office of clerk in October 1716. They seem, however, to have doubted whether they had acted legally, as some months later, 9 April 1717, Wedderburn still declining to appear, they heard the evidence all over again, and also got a decree that their deposition of him was just and legal. Thus ended the official connection of the family with the burgh of Dundee. The ex-clerk, however, still retained the books and papers which were in his custody, and declined to give them up, and, although the town started a process and got a decreet for their delivery in 1718, it was not until 1742 that the then clerk was able to report that "he had now got from Blackness the haill papers that were in his hands belonging to the town." Meanwhile Wedderburn still remained both collector of excise and sheriff-clerk of Forfar. I do not know when he retired from the latter office, but have no reference to him as holding it later than 1729, when he may have resigned it to his son, Robert, who sooner or later succeeded him in it. I have already dealt with both his purchase of Blackness in 1718 and with his succession as fourth baronet in 1723. Up to this time his affairs were evidently prosperous, but they did not long remain so. Possibly the price he had paid for Blackness was beyond its value; possibly the failure of debtors of his own to meet their engagements was the cause of his difficulties. But whatever the cause, it is clear that, from 1733 on, his affairs and those of his son John became more and more involved, and in 1741 the estate of Blackness, which he had struggled to keep in the family, had to be sold. This must have been a severe blow to his pride, whether as the head of his house, or as a business man, who had always (as one of his grandsons writes) been "remarkably correct in all his actions and in business." After the sale of Blackness, he lived in Dundee, but did not survive for many years. In September 1744 he had a touch of fever, and soon after died and was buried in the Howff. There are at Meredith portraits of him and his wife by Sir John de Medina, of both of which engravings are given in this volume (pp. 256-57). He had married at Dundee in 1697 Katharine Scott (daughter of John Scott of Dundee), who is said to have brought him a "tocher" of £10,000 sterling, in those days a very considerable sum in Scotland. By her (who survived him and died 1761-62) he had a large family of fifteen children, of whom, however, four sons, James (born 1693), John (1702), Alexander (1703), and Alexander (1709), and four daughters, Christian, Katharine (1711), Margaret, and Mary all died young at various dates before 1723. From the youngest of the remaining daughters, another Katharine, who married David Scrymgeour of Birkhill, descend the Scrymgeour-Wedderburns of Wedderburn, with whom I have already dealt, and from the three eldest of the four remaining sons, John, fifth baronet of Blackness, Robert of Pearsie, and Thomas of Cantra, come the existing branches of the Blackness family. One other son, Alexander, who died in 1790, never married, but is said to have had a romantic career, and was for many years a well known figure in Dundee; while of the two other daughters one, Grisell, married James Graham of Meathie, co. Forfar,

Introd.

His part in the '15.

and deposition from the clerkship of Dundee.

The children of the fourth baronet.

Introd. but died s.p. soon after ; and the other, Elizabeth, was the wife of Alexander Read of Turfbeg, in that county, and had a numerous family, one of whom, Catharine (died 1778), was eminent as a portrait-painter, both in oils and pastels. There are several portraits of various members of the family by her, including one painted from memory and after his death of Sir John Wedderburn, the fifth baronet, whose history I have now to give.

Sir John, fifth Baronet of Blackness, died 1746.

Sir John Wedderburn, fifth baronet of Blackness, was born in 1704, and was no doubt at one time intended to succeed his father in his various offices. But after the purchase of Blackness in 1718 and his succession to the baronetcy, his father may have altered his plans in regard to him. This seems probable from the fact that there are no references to John Wedderburn as pursuing any profession between 1725 and 1737, when Sir Alexander's affairs had become involved and it was essential that his eldest son should make his way in the world. There are then several allusions to his acting as arbitrator, commissioner, and constable depute at Dundee between 1739 and 1741, but I doubt if he can be said to have been successful. It is certain that on his father's death he found himself in very straitened circumstances, and with the burden of a numerous family. He now removed from Dundee to a small farm near Newtyle, and was living there, far from prosperously, when Prince Charles Edward set foot in Scotland in 1745.

His part in the '45.

I have endeavoured, at pp. 265-284 of this volume to trace Sir John's movements at this time and to estimate his motives in joining the Prince and his subsequent attitude to the cause he had espoused. At his trial, the defence which he set up, or which was set up for him, was that he had been forced to join the Prince against his will, but there is a letter from him to Mr. Thomas Kyd, written immediately after his capture, in which he speaks of having soon found out the mistake he had made in rejecting Mr. Kyd's advice to stay at home, which is altogether inconsistent with the defence of duress. A writer on the history of the Jacobite times has suggested that it was "Sir John's poverty which consented," but not only are no facts quoted in support of this statement, but the rest of that account of Sir John is very inaccurate, and we must not forget either the constant adherence of his family to the House of Stuart from the time of old Kingennie to that of his own father,[1] or the fact that both his brothers, Robert and Thomas, were also adherents of the Prince. It is possible that after he had at first joined the Prince, he returned home and then once more joined the Jacobite forces. There is evidence that he was at Gladsmuir and at Holyrood in September 1745, and that he collected the excise in Perth for the Prince from November to January in the following year. He must then have joined the army as it passed northward on the retreat from Derby, and was thus without doubt at Culloden, where he was taken prisoner on the defeat of the Prince. From this date until the day of his execution, the facts in regard to him are clear. He was brought up to London, and was imprisoned there in New Southwark Gaol from May 20 until his execution on Nov. 28 1746. There are some five letters from him at this period to his wife, his friend Mr. Thomas Kyd, and to a lady who had concerned herself on his behalf, but whose name does not appear. His fellow-prisoners were Sir James Kinloch and his two brothers, Mr. Farquharson of Monaltrie, Mr. Rattray of Corb, and a Mr. Stuart, all of whom shared one room with him, and he was also sometimes allowed the companionship of his second son James, then a lad of sixteen, who had made his way up to London on his

[1] It is noteworthy, I think, that when in 1715 the Dundee Town Council (29 July) appointed officers to defend the town in view of "a modern invasion to be made by the pretender with a foreign force from parts beyond sea" (D.C.R. 169), no Wedderburn is so appointed.

pony in order to be with his father. His eldest son, John, who had been with him at Culloden, was, I suppose, unable to risk any such interview, as, though he was now in London, he was living in disguise and under an assumed name, in order to avoid arrest as a "rebel." Sir John's trial, repeatedly adjourned, did not come on till November 4, although a true bill had been found against him as early as the end of August. The indictment and the recorded sentence are still extant in the Public Record Office in London, and the attorney-general's brief for the crown, with notes of the defence, is preserved in the British Museum. All these documents are printed in full, post, pp. 269 *seqq.* Witnesses were called on his behalf, and both of his counsel, Mr. Jodrell and Mr. Gordon, addressed the Court, alike on technical points and in order to show that he had not been a willing agent, but he was found guilty, and the barbarous sentence of the time, which was carried out in its entirety, was, after some ten days' delay, passed upon him. He had received the verdict with composure and at once wrote to his wife to be "as easy as possible, for I assure you nothing that can happen shall give me great disturbance." It was with equal dignity that he received, on the evening of November 27, the announcement that he would be executed on the following day. It is said that when this news was brought him he was playing backgammon with Paterson of Carpow, and that he replied by ordering the gaoler to "stand out of the light till the game was over," when he called for wine and drank farewell to his friends. His son James endeavoured to persuade him to escape, disguised as a woman, but Sir John refused, saying that "it would be as well to die now as twenty years after, and he would not run the risk of being ill used the night before his death." He then wrote various letters—to his wife, to his eldest son, his uncle of Idvies, Mr. Paterson, and Prince Charles Edward—and was "up all night preparing himself." Everything had been done to secure a reprieve, but (as he writes) "I was among the elect and not to be parted with," and though his son James now made some final efforts, they were in vain. Sir John and his son did not meet again. When, early on the morning of the 28th, James attended at the prison in order to see his father, he was told that Sir John thought that "a second parting would be troublesome, bringing us all to his memory, which was the only thing that pained him, and perhaps give an appearance of concern to him, which would be explained otherwise by the spectators." As it was, he went calmly to his death, which he met "in such a manner as to confirm all those who had conversed with him since he came to London in their opinion of his sense, resolution, and integrity."

Introd.

His execution 28 Nov. 1746.

He had married in Oct. 1724 Jean Fullarton (daughter of John Fullarton of that ilk, co. Perth), and by her, who, after his death, resided with her unmarried daughters at Dundee, and died in 1769-70, had issue seven sons and four daughters. Of the latter, the eldest, Margaret, married Richard Dundas of Blair, co. Perth, and had issue; while the youngest, Agatha, became the wife of John Smyth of Balharry, near Alyth, and died s.p. not many years later. The two other daughters, Katharine and Susannah, never married; but, surviving their mother, lived together in Dundee. Susannah, who was remarkable in her family for her beauty, was accidentally burnt to death in the house in the Nethergait in 1776, just ten years before the death of her sister Katharine.

The daughters of Sir John.

Of Sir John's sons, two, viz., Alexander (born 1727) and Charles (born 1732), died in infancy within a few days of each other in 1733, and were buried in Dundee. The youngest, David, also died young. The remaining four all went out to Jamaica after the '45, in common with several other members of the family. Two of them, Peter and Alexander, died there unmarried, the former before 1774 and the latter about 1765. The other two, John and James, who were thus their father's only surviving

The sons of Sir John.

Introd. sons, both acquired a considerable fortune in the West Indies and then returned to Scotland. I briefly sketch the history of the families descended from them.

Sir John of Balindean, 1789—1803.

Sir John Wedderburn of Balindean, who, in spite of the execution of his father, still continued to bear the title of baronet and to be so called in formal documents and even in an act of Parliament, was born in 1729. He was, as I have said, present with his father at Culloden, but escaped being taken prisoner, and after passing for a time under an assumed name and in the disguise of a footman worked his passage to London. He then went to America, whence he made his way to Jamaica, after the bill of indemnity in 1747. A letter from him soon after Culloden, and two others describing his life in Jamaica, are printed in full in this volume (post pp. 290-91). In Jamaica he practised as a surgeon, and no doubt also prospered as a planter, and in 1764-65 on the death of the widow of his uncle, Dr. John Wedderburn, he came into possession of Idvies and of a mansion in Dundee. He returned home for good in 1768, and soon after purchased the estate of Balindean, in the parish of Inchture, co. Perth, where he resided until his death in 1803. There is a story told of him in the autobiography of Lord Campbell, who relates that he remembered meeting him, when Lord Loughborough was on the woolsack, and that on being asked if he was of the Chancellor's family, Sir John at once asserted his right as chief of his house, of which Lord Loughborough was literally the cadet, by replying, "The Chancellor is of mine." Sir John was twice married, viz., (i.) in 1769, to Margaret Ogilvy (eldest daughter of David, Lord Ogilvy, in whose regiment he had served in the '45); (ii.) in 1780, to Alicia Dundas (daughter of James Dundas of Dundas), who died in 1831. By each of these marriages he had issue. Of the first, the children were John, who died in boyhood; David, who succeeded his father; and two daughters, Margaret and Jean, both of whom married (the one Philip Dundas, the other John Hope Oliphant), and had issue. Of the second, the children were James, who died unmarried in 1815; John, who ultimately became his father's representative; Alexander, a colonel in the army, who married but died s.p. in 1839; and four daughters, namely Maria and Susan, who both died unmarried, Louisa Dorothea, who married Sir John Hope, afterwards Earl of Hopetoun, and had a numerous family; and Anne, who married Sir John Hope, Bart., of Craighall and Pinkie, and also had issue. I have given a detailed account of each member of this family, post, pp. 293-96.

Sir David Wedderburn of Balindean, 1775—1858.

David, the only surviving son of Sir John's first marriage, was born in 1775. He was for a time a member of the firm of Wedderburn, Webster, and Co. in London, but retired from it in 1815. He succeeded his father in 1803, in which year, through the influence of Lord Chancellor Rosslyn, a baronetcy of the United Kingdom was granted to him and his issue, whom failing to the heirs male of the body of the fourth baronet of Blackness. The restoration of the old Blackness baronetcy of Nova Scotia with remainder to heirs male had been desired, and on this being denied a scale of remainders was inserted in the new patent, extending to most of those who could have succeeded under the old one.[1] Sir David was for many years member for the Perth burghs, and was also postmaster-general for Scotland from 1823-31. He died at Inveresk in 1858, and is buried there. Although by his marriage, in 1800, to Margaret Brown, he had had two sons, neither of them survived to succeed their father—the elder, John James, dying in 1810, the younger, George, in 1823—and Sir David was thus succeeded by his half-brother, the eldest surviving son of his father's second marriage.

[1] In later years, 1826-30, J.W. endeavoured to get Colonel Alexander Wedderburn to urge his brother, Sir David, to recover the old baronetcy (J.W. 26-28), presumably lost to his descendants by the attainder of Sir John, whose name, however, was not included in any act of attainder, and whose son was, as I have said, described as a baronet in a subsequent Act of Parliament.

Sir John Wedderburn, who was thus the second baronet of Balindean, and Introd.
but for attainder eighth of Blackness, was born in 1789. He
Sir John Wedderburn, born 1789, died 1862.
went out to Bombay in 1807, where he remained for thirty years, holding various positions of increasing importance in the civil service, and securing the high regard of both Europeans and natives. On his return home he resided at Keith House, co. Haddington, and at Meredith, Tibberton, co. Gloucester, a property which his wife had inherited from a maternal uncle of that name. He died at Brighton in 1862, and was buried at Tibberton.

He had married in 1822 Henrietta Louisa Milburn (died 1881), and by her had issue, besides a son and daughter who died in infancy, two daughters who died unmarried, and two daughters, Alicia (Lady Hope) and Louisa (Mrs. Percival). There were also three sons, John, David, and William, of whom the eldest was killed with his wife and child in the Indian mutiny
Sir David and Sir William Wedderburn.
in 1857, while the two younger have successively inherited the baronetcy of Balindean. I have given an account of their careers and of that of their elder brother, post, pp. 299-301. Sir William Wedderburn, who is married and has two daughters, is now in male line the senior representative of old Robert Wedderburn and Janet Kyd (ante, p. xlvii.), and the sole representative of his grandfather, Sir John of Balindean.

From the second son, however, of old Sir John Wedderburn of Blackness, who died in 1746, descended three other branches of the family, all of whom, curiously enough, have assumed other or additional names. These are the Wedderburn-Colviles of Ochiltree, the Wedderburn-Ogilvies of Ruthven, and the Wedderburn-Maxwells of Middlebie, descended from Andrew, Peter, and James, the three surviving sons of James Wedderburn, whom I have already named as being with his father during his imprisonment in Southwark Gaol in 1746. After Sir John's death he went out to Jamaica and practised
James Wedderburn or Colvile, born 1730, died 1807.
surgery, but returned home in 1773, and purchased Inveresk Lodge, at Inveresk, co. Midlothian, where he resided till his death in 1807. He married Isabella Blackburn or Colvile, heiress of Ochiltree and Craigflower, by whom (died 1821) he left a daughter, Jean, who married Thomas, fifth Earl of Selkirk, and three sons, viz.,

1. Andrew Wedderburn or Colvile, long chief partner in the West Indian house carried on by various members of the family. He was
The Wedderburn-Colviles of Ochiltree.
the father of Sir James William Colvile, formerly Chief Justice of Calcutta and a member of the judicial committee of the privy council in England, who died without any surviving issue in 1880; of the late Mr. Eden Colvile, the last of the family to carry on business in the city, who died s.p. in 1891, and twelve daughters, of whom only three—Isabella (Mrs. Marindin), Georgiana Mary (Lady Blachford), and Margaret Agnes (Mrs. Kegan Paul)—married. It is to one of the sons of the first of these, Sir Francis Marindin, K.C.M.G., that the estate of Craigflower now belongs. He has not, however, been required to change his patronymic.

2. Peter Wedderburn or Ogilvy was born in 1781, and was for some years in the sea service of the East India Company. He died in
The Wedderburn-Ogilvies of Ruthven.
1873, having married in 1811 Anna Ogilvy, heiress of Ruthven, co. Forfar, by whom (died 1853) he had issue, including two sons, one of whom, Colonel Thomas Wedderburn-Ogilvy (born 1814), late of the second Life-guards, is heir-presumptive to the baronetcy of Balindean, but has no issue, while the other, John Andrew Wedderburn-Ogilvy (born 1818), has a family of several sons and daughters, including an eldest son, Charles James, born in 1862.

Introd.

3. James Wedderburn, afterwards Solicitor-General for Scotland at the early age of thirty-four, was born in 1782. He was an advocate, and rapidly rose in his profession. J.W. in his MS. pays a high tribute to his character and abilities. His career, however, was cut short by an early death in 1822. He married in 1813 Isabella, daughter of Sir George Clerk or Maxwell of Penicuik, co. Midlothian, and Middlebie, co. Dumfries, and by her had issue four sons and three daughters, including Jemima (Mrs. Hugh Blackburn), who has long been well-known as an artist, distinguished for her representation and knowledge of animals. His only surviving son, Andrew, succeeded in 1879 in right of his mother to Middlebie and Glenlair, and thereupon assumed the additional name of Maxwell. He died in 1896, leaving issue including two surviving sons, James Andrew Colvile Wedderburn, now Maxwell, who succeeded his father, and Harry George, both of whom are married and have issue.

The Wedderburn Maxwells of Middlebie and Glenlair.

With Robert Wedderburn of Pearsie, second surviving son of Sir Alexander, fourth baronet of Blackness, I pass to another and distinct branch of the family. He was born in 1708, bred to his father's profession, and admitted a notary in about 1726. In 1738, the year of his marriage, if not earlier, he succeeded his father as sheriff clerk of Forfar, and retained this office for many years, in spite of the share which he took in the '45, when he, like his brothers, Sir John and Thomas of Cantra, was engaged on the side of the Prince. I do not find that he in fact joined the Jacobite army, but he raised recruits for the Glen Proason company, which formed part of Lord Ogilvy's regiment, and when, after Culloden, Lord Ogilvy fled to Angus, it was Pearsie who received him and furnished horses for his escape. He also assisted the escape of his nephew, young Sir John Wedderburn, and in the result became himself an object of suspicion. His house of Pearsie was occupied by the government troops, while he himself had to seek shelter in the hills, and lay hid on Catlaw for many weeks, protected by the faithfulness of his servants. Ultimately, in the summer of 1746, he obtained a protection order, and, armed with that safeguard, attended a county meeting at Forfar, where an attempt to arrest him was met by a production of the document. After this he was left unmolested and continued his duties as sheriff-clerk, and also superintended as agent, the estates of John, Earl of Airlie. He died in Feb. 1786, and was buried in the Howff of Dundee. There are two portraits of him at Pearsie, both of which are reproduced in this volume (pp. 320-21). One shows him as a young man, the other (by Opie, of which a replica is at Birkhill) presents him in old age. He had married at Dundee in 1738 Isobel Edward, heiress of Pearsie, and by her (born 1718, died 1788) had issue three sons and three daughters, from one of the former of whom descend the Webster-Wedderburns, while from two of the latter come the Maclagans, now of Pearsie, who have taken the name of Maclagan-Wedderburn.

Robert Wedderburn of Pearsie, born 1708, died 1786.

Pearsie's three sons were John, Charles, and David. Of these the eldest went out to India and joined the military service of the East India Company, in which he became lieutenant-colonel in 1787. He died unmarried at Calcutta in that year, and as, owing to a family arrangement, Pearsie had been sold to his brother Charles in 1779, he was never in possession of the estate. Charles was also in the military service of the East India Company, but retired as captain in 1785, and was long in possession of Pearsie, where he resided from 1786 till his death in 1829. He was twice married—(1) in 1787, to Anne Read, and (2) in 1797, to Eliza Rattray—but had no issue by either marriage. At his death, therefore, his male heir was his nephew, Sir James Webster-

Charles Wedderburn of Pearsie, born 1748, died 1829.

Wedderburn, eldest son of his brother David. Sir James was, however, not a *persona grata* to his uncle, by whose settlements, much to the disappointment of his nephew, Pearsie was entailed on some of the descendants of Charles' sisters. Of these, the eldest was Elizabeth, who had married James Graham of Meathie and Balmuir, and had issue, including two younger sons David (died 1858) and John Graham (died 1870), who each in turn succeeded to Pearsie and assumed the name of Wedderburn. Neither of them married, so that on the death of the survivor of them in 1870 the estate of Pearsie passed to Katharine Stormonth, eldest daughter of Elizabeth Stewart (only surviving child of Charles Wedderburn's second sister Katharine, wife of Robert Stewart of Dundee), who had married her first cousin, Alexander Stormonth (only son of Charles' remaining sister, Isabel, wife of James Stormonth of Kinclune). I I have (post, pp. 322-324) given in detail the descents from three married daughters of Isabel Wedderburn (Mrs. Stormonth), and from a sister of Katharine Stormonth, who succeeded to Pearsie, but here I refer only to the possessors of the estate. Katharine Stormonth, who succeeded to it, as I have shown, in 1870, had married in 1834 the Rev. James Maclagan, and by him had a numerous family, the whole of whom assumed the additional name of Wedderburn on their mother's succession, although only the heir in possession was required to do so by the entail. Mrs. Maclagan-Wedderburn died in 1891, when she was succeeded by her eldest surviving son, Alexander Stormonth Maclagan-Wedderburn, the present proprietor of the estate of Pearsie.

Introd.

The Maclagan Wedderburns of Pearsie.

The male line of old Robert Wedderburn of Pearsie is not, however, extinct, but survives in the descendants of his third and youngest son, David Wedderburn, or Webster, for he assumed the latter name. He was born in 1757, and came south to enter the mercantile house of the Websters, with whom he was connected by marriage, though not by blood, his maternal grandmother, Beatrix Proctor, having married secondly Mr. Webster, a merchant in Dundee, some of whose sons established themselves successfully in London as a firm of East and West India merchants. It was this firm which was subsequently carried on by various members of the Wedderburn family in later years, and it was thus that David Wedderburn and his family, as well as James Graham of Meathie (eldest son of David's sister Elizabeth), came to assume the name of Webster. David Wedderburn, who took the name of Webster in 1790, became chief partner in the house of Webster & Co., his co-partner in later years being his first cousin, John Wedderburn of Spring Garden. He lived at Clapham, and later at Shenley Hill, co. Herts, but did not survive till old age, dying of a decline at Bath in 1801. He had married in 1785 Elizabeth Read, and by her (who married secondly Robert Douglas of Brigton, co. Forfar, and died in 1857) had issue three sons, James, Charles, and David (born 1801, died 1816), and two daughters, Anne (married Captain Douglas) and Mary (married George Hawkins). These children were, on their father's death, left under the charge of his surviving partners, John Wedderburn of Spring Garden and young Sir David Wedderburn, and it was thus that there ultimately arose the great suit of Wedderburn *v.* Wedderburn, which lasted for over a quarter of a century, and of which I have given a detailed history in the chapter of Part v. entitled "The Wedderburn Firm and Suit." Shortly put, it may be thus summed up. When David Webster died, John Wedderburn and Sir David were at once executors of his will, interested to assess his share in the business as high as possible, and his surviving partners, personally interested to assess it as low as possible, and there were other complications owing to the nature and condition of the business. They at once, however, made their valuation with absolute good faith, and, as it turned out, with absolute accuracy. Each of David's children was paid off

The Webster-Wedderburns.

Wedderburn v. Wedderburn, 1831—1856.

Introd. as he or she came of age, and each had a full explanation of the account, and gave a complete discharge. The last of them did so in 1820, and no objections were raised by any of them for more than ten years. But when in 1829 Charles Wedderburn of Pearsie died, his nephew, Sir James Webster-Wedderburn, whose career had not been free from financial difficulties, found himself disinherited; and in 1830-31 the Wedderburn law suit, in which Sir James and his father's children claimed a gigantic sum, was begun. It lasted, as I have said, for over five-and-twenty years. The Courts, having regard to the fact that the surviving partners had acted in a double capacity, allowed the accounts to be re-opened, and thus provided work for any length of time. Distinguished advocates engaged in it passed to the bench, and judges who tried portions of it did not survive the progress of the suit and the examination of the accounts. Ultimately it was declared that the valuation of the surviving partners had been accurate to a penny, and that the claimants were therefore entitled to nothing. Meanwhile they had used their supposed claim as an asset on which to raise money, and their creditors appealed. But the then defendants were weary of the litigation, and peace at any price seemed better than the continuance of the suit. The plaintiffs had at one time claimed something like half a million, but they or their creditors were now ready to take what they could get, and the matter was compromised for £15,000. Thus ended a suit which established, indeed, an important rule of conduct for trustees, but brought no advantage to anyone who had been concerned in its prosecution.

Charles Webster-Wedderburn, 1799—1863.

The descent from the two surviving sons of David Wedderburn or Webster will be found at pp. 330-36 of this volume. Charles, the second son (born 1799, died 1863), married Rebecca Chatterton, daughter of Sir Charles Chatterton, Bart., and had issue a son and a daughter Rebecca, the latter of whom lived much in Paris, and went through the horrors of its siege in 1870-71. She was twice married, but died s.p. in 1890. The son, Charles Adrian Webster-Wedderburn (born 1824, died 1885), also married and had issue a son and a daughter, both of whom are living and have had issue, of whom an account is given at p. 330. David's eldest son, Sir James Webster-Wedderburn (born 1788) was at one time in the army, but quitted it on his marriage in 1810. He printed a worthless account of the family, which I have criticised in the chapter on "Previous Histories of the Family" in this volume, and he also wrote some political pamphlets in support of the King's case against Queen Caroline, in reward for which he was knighted in 1821. He at one time assumed the title of baronet, and proposed to be served heir to his great grandfather, the fourth baronet of Blackness. This, however, was due to a misconception on his part of the law of attainder, and he never, of course, obtained the desired "retour." He died in 1840, having married Lady Frances Caroline Annesley (daughter of the first Earl of Mountnorris), by whom (died 1837) he had issue four sons and a daughter. His sole representatives in male line are now the sons of the late Charles Francis Webster-Wedderburn (born 1820, died 1886), the eldest of whom, Arthur Augustus Helyar Webster-Wedderburn (now in Jamaica), married in 1888, but has no issue.

Sir James Webster-Wedderburn, 1788—1840.

Thomas of Cantra, born 1710, died 1771.

I have now, in order to complete the history of the descent from old Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness (died 1675-76), to deal with Thomas of Cantra, the third of the three sons of the fourth baronet, and his descendants. He was born in 1710 and was at first intended for commercial life, but marrying in 1740 a lady from Inverness-shire, obtained, possibly through the influence of her family

the post of collector of excise for that county. Five years later, like both his elder brothers, he espoused the Jacobite cause, and was present at Culloden, where he was fortunate enough to escape being taken prisoner. There is a beautiful letter written by him to his wife the night before the battle, of which I have given a facsimile at p. 337 of this volume. After Culloden he continued his duties as collector, but probably had to give up the office, as his health failed in 1753, when he fell into a dropsy, which rendered him unfit for work. This and the expenses which his illness entailed seem to have pressed him hard, which is, I think, the reason why in the entail of Idvies in 1766 his name is omitted and those of his sons inserted in its place. It is interesting to me to note that he took a considerable interest in genealogy. He wrote a history of his wife's family, which, according to J.W. (his grandson and my grandfather), showed both assiduity and research. J.W.'s and my own inclination to similar interests may thus be claimed as hereditary tastes. Thomas Wedderburn died in 1771, and was buried in the churchyard at Cray, co. Inverness. He had married in 1740 Katharine Dunbar, daughter of Dunbar of Grange, and by her, who survived him and died at Edinburgh in 1818 at the great age of ninety-seven, had issue three sons and five daughters. All the sons went out to Jamaica—Alexander in 1760, John in 1762, and James in 1768. The eldest of them died there unmarried in 1770; the third, who was for some years one of the wealthiest and most important persons in the island, where he owned the estates of Trelawny and the Mint, was also unmarried and died in 1797, while to the second, who alone of them married, I shall shortly return. Of their five sisters the eldest, Mary, went out to Quebec on a voyage of pleasure, and there died; the two youngest, Robina and Thomasina, lived with their mother in Edinburgh, and predeceased her there in 1796-97; the third, Elizabeth, married and had issue, but her marriage had not the approval of her family, and I have not ascertained full details in regard to her children; while the second, Katharine, survived all her brothers and her sisters, and died in Edinburgh in 1825. She suffered from almost total deafness, a complaint which has been common to many of the descendants of her brother John. Introd.

John Wedderburn of Spring Garden, born 1743, died 1820.

John Wedderburn of Spring Garden, ultimately his father's only surviving son, was born at Forres in 1743, and went out to Jamaica when nineteen years of age. He there acquired by twenty years of perseverance a considerable property, which was increased by his marriage in 1782. Seven years later he returned to Scotland, and was presented with the freedom of Inverness. He at one time owned the estate of Lindertis, co. Forfar, which he purchased in 1780, but sold again in 1801, owing to the succession of his eldest son to the vast and then valuable Jamaica estates of his brother, James, who had died in 1797. He was also, for nearly twenty years, the senior partner in the house of Wedderburn & Co., then in the zenith of its prosperity. He died at Chigwell in Essex, where he had recently purchased a residence, in 1820, and was buried in London in a vault long since bricked up, so that I find no record of any inscription to his memory. J.W., however, in his MS. has left an eloquent tribute to his honour and integrity, his open character and kindly heart. By his wife, Mary Wisdom Bedward (daughter and heiress of George Bedward of Spring Garden, co. Westmoreland, Jamaica), who survived him and died in 1835, he had issue two sons and four daughters. Of the latter, the eldest, Elizabeth, married her cousin, Andrew Wedderburn-Colvile, but died s.p. a year later; the second, Mary, married the Rev. John Wellings, and had a daughter; the third, Catharine, married Patrick Stirling of Kippendavie, and had issue including a son John, who married the only child of his mother's sister, Mary; and the fourth, Thomasina, died unmarried. Of the sons, the elder, James, for some years partner in the Wedderburn firm, married Isabella Lyon and died in London in 1831, leaving issue an only child, John Kellermann

Introd. Wedderburn, who married and had issue two daughters. The male line of John of Spring Garden has thus been carried on by the descendants of his second son, John Wedderburn of Auchterhouse, co. Forfar, the J.W. so often named in these volumes. He, like his brother, became a partner in the Wedderburn firm, but left it after a few years. He resided at one time at Beddington Park, co. Surrey, but on the failure of West Indian affairs retired in 1826 to Auchterhouse, where he partly occupied himself in writing the MS. edition of his printed memoir of the family. He died in 1839. He had married in 1823 Lady Helen Ogilvy, youngest daughter of Walter, fifth Earl of Airlie, and by her (born 1798, died 1868) had issue three sons and a daughter. An account of his family and descendants is given at pp. 348-51. The latter include his three grandsons, viz., the Rev. John Walter Maurice Wedderburn, now at S. Peter's, Stornoway; his brother, Charles David St. Clair Wedderburn, now an engineer in India; and the author of these volumes.

I have now to go back from modern times to the beginning of the seventeenth century, in order to take up the history of the Gosford branch of the family, descended from Peter Wedderburn, youngest son of James, clerk of Dundee, and brother of Sir Alexander of Blackness. He was born at Dundee about 1616, educated at S. Andrew's, and admitted an advocate in 1642. His career was one of rapid rise. After enjoying a considerable practice, he was, in 1660, appointed Clerk to the Privy Council, and Keeper of the signet for life, received the honour of Knighthood from Charles II., to whose cause he had always been attached, and sat as member for Haddington in the Scottish Parliament for many years. In 1668 he was raised to the bench, and took the title of Lord Gosford, from the estate in Midlothian which he had purchased ten years previously. His character as advocate and as a judge has been well drawn by Sir George Mackenzie, who eulogizes at once his integrity, the matter of his arguments, and the finish of his style. He was, no doubt, a person of great influence in his time. Thus the condemned Marquis of Argyle wrote to Sir Peter's uncle, Sir John, the physician, asking him to get him to use his influence to secure a reprieve, and there are several other letters addressed to Sir Peter by persons of note, which show the esteem in which he was held (post, pp. 365-67). He was the favourite nephew of Sir John of Gosford, of whom an account has already been given, and it was with the help of his generosity that he acquired the estate of Gosford and several other lands in its neighbourhood. He died in 1679. A portrait of him, now at Meredith, is reproduced in this volume, where a letter of his is also given in facsimile (pp. 367-69).

Sir Peter, Lord Gosford, born 1616, died 1679.

He was three times married, though his first and last alliances have hitherto escaped notice. All of these marriages took place at Edinburgh, and were (1) in 1649 to Christian Gibson, by whom he had issue a son, James, who died in infancy; (2) in 1653 to Agnes Dickson, by whom he had several children; and (3) in 1677 to Elizabeth Goldman, relict of Robert Chaplane, by whom he had no issue. His children by his second wife were five sons and four daughters, of whom the two youngest sons, James and George, and the three eldest daughters, Margaret, Susanna, and Agnes, all died young. The remaining daughter, also Agnes (born 1658), married in 1674 David Haliburton of Pitcur, and had issue. She survived her husband, and died in 1715.

Sir Peter's three surviving sons were John, Peter, and Alexander, whose names occur repeatedly in various entails of his property. John, who was born in 1657, educated at S. Andrew's, and admitted a burgess of Dundee in 1671, was made a privy councillor before he was twenty, and on several occasions sat in parliament for Haddington. His profession, however, was that of a soldier, and he saw service both at home

John of Gosford, 1657–83.

and abroad, at one time furnishing the King of Denmark with a Scottish regiment of twelve companies. In 1685 he was in command, as major of a troop of horse in Lanarkshire, and subsequently became lieutenant-colonel. Early in 1688 he went abroad, and was drowned off Calais in May of that year. His body was brought home and buried in the church of Aberlady. He was never married, and thus, though providing in his will for a son, David Wedderburn (of whom I have but little note, and who may have gone abroad) was succeeded by his next brother, Peter, who carried on the senior line of their father's family. Introd.

Sir Peter, of Gosford. Baronet, born 1659, died 1746.

This Peter, afterwards Sir Peter Wedderburn of Gosford, or Halkett of Pitfirrane, was born in 1659, and, like his elder brother, was for a time in the army, and also sat in the Scottish Parliament. In 1697 he was created a baronet, with remainder to the heirs male of his body (and not, as stated by J.W. in his printed book, to his heirs male).[1] He married in 1694 Janet, daughter of Sir Charles Halkett, Baronet, of Pitfirrane, to which estate she succeeded as heiress on the death of her brother, Sir James, in 1705. Upon this succession Sir Peter and his wife entailed their two estates of Gosford and of Pitfirrane upon their descendants in such a manner that the two properties should never be in the same hand, and so that the successor to Pitfirrane should bear the name and arms of Halkett, and the successor to Gosford those of Wedderburn. Thus on the death of Sir Peter, in 1746, his eldest son, Peter, succeeded to his baronetcy of Gosford and to the estate of Pitfirrane, while his second son, Charles, inherited the Gosford property. Other of his sons were Alexander, afterwards of S. Germain's, who married but died s.p. in 1787; John, who died young; and Robert, long a merchant in Dunfermline, who married and had three daughters. Of these and of Sir Peter's five daughters (only two of whom married, viz., Janet, to Robert Colvile of Ochiltree, and Christian, to James Carstairs-Bruce), an account will be found post pp. 376-79. I now follow the succession to Pitfirrane and Gosford.

Sir Peter Halkett, second Bart., born 1695, died 1755.

Sir Peter Halkett of Pitfirrane, second baronet of Gosford, was born in 1695. He entered the army, and was present as a captain of Lee's regiment, part of the government forces, at the battle of Gladsmuir, when he was one of those taken prisoner by the Prince. Although thus the only member of the family "out" on (to quote J.W.) the wrong side, he acted a high part in his refusal to obey the orders of the Duke of Cumberland. He and several others had been liberated in September by the Prince on parole not to bear arms against King James for eighteen months. Yet the Duke, in the following February, issued a letter absolving these officers from their word, and threatening to punish them by the loss of their commissions unless they obeyed him. "The man (says J.W.) and the threat were infamous, and those to whom it was addressed were little better, for out of their whole number only five had the honour to refuse compliance, replying that Cumberland was 'master of their commissions but not of their probity.'" In 1754 Sir Peter went to America in command of the 44th regiment, and there fell in the defeat of the Indians on the banks of the river Monogahela in 1755. He had married Lady Æmilia Stewart (daughter of Francis, Earl of Moray), and by her had issue three sons, viz., Peter, his successor; Francis, a major in the army, who died unmarried in 1760; and James, also unmarried, who fell with his father in 1755.

Sir Peter, third baronet of Gosford, died 1779.

The eldest son, Peter, who thus succeeded as third baronet of Gosford, never married. His mind was affected from his infancy, and he never came into more than titular possession of Pitfirrane, his brother Francis really holding the estate on their father's

[1] Had the limitation been to heirs male, the curious result would have followed that the heir presumptive of the present baronet of Gosford would have been the present baronet of (Blackness and) Balindean.

Introd. death, and when Francis died unmarried in 1760, the next heir was John Wedderburn of Gosford, son to the late Charles of Gosford, the second of the sons of the first baronet.

Charles, of Gosford, born 1696, died 1754.

Charles Wedderburn of Gosford, born in 1696, had succeeded to that estate on the death of his father in 1746, under the conditions of the above-mentioned entails. I have not ascertained any details of his career, but, his father having died at a great age, he did not long survive him, his death taking place at Gosford in 1753-54. He had married Mary Wardlaw (daughter of Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pitreavie), and by her had issue five sons and five daughters. Three of the latter, Elizabeth, Charlotte, and Ann, died unmarried, while the remaining two, Janet and Mary (born 1726, 1729), married, the one John Erskine of Balgownie, and the other Charles Stewart of Annefield. Three of the sons also died unmarried, viz., Peter, who is said to have been in the Dutch army, and James and Charles, both of whom were officers in the army, and one of whom perished in the Black Hole of Calcutta. The two eldest sons were John and Henry, who by reason of the family entails and the condition of their cousin, Sir Peter, both came into possession of Gosford, John on the death of his father in 1753-54, and Henry when, on the death of his cousin Francis Halkett in 1760, it was decided by the Courts that John could at once succeed to Pitfirrane.

Henry of Gosford, born 1722, died 1777.

Henry Wedderburn of Gosford was almost the last of his name to own that estate. His life was spent in India in both the sea and the military service of the East India Company, to whom he rendered very valuable aid in the war with Surajah Dowlah in 1757, as well as on other occasions against both the Dutch and the French. In reward for these services, he was appointed Master-Intendant of the Marine, a post occupied by him at his death, which occurred at Calcutta in 1777. He was thrice married (1) to a lady, whose surname is not ascertained; (2) in 1758, to Mary Belsches (daughter of John Belsches of Invermay), who died s.p. in 1771; and, (3) in 1773, to Alice Tetley, who survived him and died in 1806. By his first marriage he had issue several children who died in infancy, and an only daughter, Mary, who succeeded to Gosford. By his third marriage he also had issue, of whom one daughter survived, viz., Elizabeth, who married Captain James Murray, but died without issue.

Mary Wedderburn of Gosford, who thus came into possession of the estate, as heiress to her father, was born in India in 1748. She had married Sir John Cumming, by whom she had a family of three sons and three daughters (post, p. 386). Although succeeding to Gosford, she did not long retain the property. Her father's estate seems to have been incumbered with debts, including one of £15,000 sterling to his brother Sir John, and to meet these Gosford was sold by his daughter at a judicial sale, and, eventually (in 1784) purchased by Francis, fifth Earl of Wemyss, in whose family it now remains, adorned (says J.W.) with an extensive mansion erected on a less favourable site than that where the former dwelling stood. The Wedderburns had thus owned the estate for just over a century and a quarter, and, although none of their monuments are now discoverable in the churchyard, relics of their possession still remain in the four silver cups which old Sir John "doted" to the parish, and in certain monies charitably bequeathed to its poor by him in 1679, and by John of Gosford in 1688.

The sale of Gosford, 1784.

Sir John Wedderburn-Halkett, born 1720, died 1793.

Sir John Wedderburn-Halkett of Pitfirrane, fourth baronet of Gosford, who had succeeded to Gosford on the death of his father, Charles Wedderburn, in 1753-54, to the possession of Pitfirrane in 1760, and to the Gosford baronetcy in 1779, under the circumstances already given, was great-grandfather to the present Sir Peter Arthur Halkett, the eighth baronet, who is now the sole

surviving male descendant in male line of Sir Peter, Lord Gosford. Sir John, Introd.
who died at Pitfirrane in 1793, was twice married, (1) in Feb. 1758 to Elizabeth Fletcher, daughter of Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun, Lord Milton, by whom (died Dec. 1758) he had an only child, Elizabeth, married to the Marquis de Lally Tollendal, a distinguished peer of France, who strongly denounced in the National Assembly of his country the atrocities of 1789. The marquise survived him, and died in 1850 at the age of ninety-two. Her father married (2) Mary Hamilton, daughter of the Hon. John Hamilton, and by her (died 1803) had issue a numerous family of six sons and seven daughters, who, with their half-sister and their parents, are all portrayed engaged in dancing a reel in a picture at Pitfirrane, painted by David Allen in 1777-81. Of this large family, however, six daughters and three sons, Charles, Henry, and Thomas, died unmarried. Of the sons that married, the male lines of two, John and Alexander, are now extinct. John Halkett was born in 1768, admitted an advocate in 1789, and was for a time secretary to his cousin, Lord Chancellor Loughborough. Later on he was governor of the Bahamas and of the Island of Tobago, and, returning home, was for many years chief commissioner of West Indian accounts. He married (1) Anne Todd, who died s.p., and (2) Lady Katherine Douglas, by whom he had five sons, of whom the eldest, who fell at Balaclava, and the second, who was for many years rector of Little Bookham, co. Surrey, both married, and each left issue an only surviving daughter. The other three sons of John Halkett died young or unmarried, so that his descendants are now limited to his two surviving grand-daughters, Mrs. Robertson and Miss Katherine Halkett.

John Halkett, born 1768, died 1852.

Alexander Halkett, the younger brother of John, was born in 1773, and entered the army, in which he remained till 1837 when he retired as general, on a distinguished service pension and as Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Order. He died in 1851, leaving by his wife, Georgiana Sproule (died 1874), four sons, one only of whom married (but died s.p.), and a daughter, Mary Anna, who married Alexander Leith of Freefield, co. Aberdeen, and had issue one daughter, Georgiana, now of Freefield, who is the sole surviving descendant of her grandfather.

Sir Alexander Halkett, K.C.H., born 1773, died 1851.

The fifth and sixth baronets of Gosford were the two eldest sons of Sir John, viz., Charles and Peter, the eldest of whom (born 1764) was in the army, and died unmarried in 1837, when he was succeeded by his younger brother, who had had a distinguished naval career, the steps in which are noted in the account of him at p. 389. His only son, John, succeeded him as seventh baronet in 1839, and was father of an only surviving son, the present Sir Peter Arthur Halkett, who is, as I have said, the last male descendant in male line of Sir Peter, Lord Gosford, ancestor of the Wedderburns of Gosford and Halketts of Pitfirrane.

The Halketts of Pitfirrane, 1764-1893

One other son, however, of old Sir Peter, Lord Gosford, has yet to be accounted for, although his male line is long since extinct. This is Lord Gosford's third son Alexander, who was born about 1660, admitted an advocate in 1687, and taking part in support of the union with England in 1707, was appointed one of the commissioners of excise. He died at Edinburgh in 1730, leaving issue by his wife Mary Daes (daughter of James Daes of Coldingknowes), whom he had married in 1692, and who survived him, four daughters, of whom three married (post, p. 397), and three sons, of whom the two younger—Alexander, collector of excise at Linlithgow, and James—both died unmarried, while the eldest, Peter, went to the bar in Edinburgh, and, after being for some years secretary of excise, was in 1755 raised to the bench under the title of Lord Chesterhall. A high tribute to his character,

Alexander Wedderburn, married Mary Daes, born 1660, died 1730.

Peter, Lord Chesterhall, died 1756.

Introd. recorded in the diary of John Ramsay of Ochtertyre, is quoted at length in this volume (pp. 398-400). He died in 1756, leaving by his wife, Janet Ogilvy, two sons and a daughter, Alexander, David, and Janet. Of these the career of Alexander is well known. He came, after a dramatic exit from the Scotch bar, to the English one, and there rose to be Lord Chancellor, being the first of his countrymen who ever achieved this distinction. His character and the methods of his rise have been much criticized, but in the judgment of Lord Campbell, one of his successors, much of this criticism may well be mitigated. He died in 1805, and, his only child (a son) having died when quite an infant, with him the male line of his great grandfather failed. His brother David, a distinguished officer and attractive personality, who had fallen at the siege of Baroach in 1771, was never married, and the Chancellor's titles of Lord Loughborough and Earl of Rosslyn thus passed under a special remainder to the son of his sister, Janet (born 1736, died 1792), who had married in 1761 Sir Henry Erskine of Alva, from whom the subsequent holders of the Loughborough and Rosslyn peerages are descended.

Alexander, Lord Loughborough, etc., died 1805.

The St. Clair-Erskines, Earls of Rosslyn.

I have thus traced in all its branches the history of the Wedderburns in Dundee, of Kingennie, Easter Powrie, and Wedderburn, of Blackness, Balindean, and of Gosford, the fuller account and detailed proof of which occupies the first four of the six parts into which this volume is divided. The next and fifth division still deals with the Forfarshire family. In it I have given a separate account of the family burying ground and other monuments in the Howff of Dundee, their chief resting-place from its opening in about 1565 down to the early part of the present century. In another chapter I have collected together, with illustrations of old seals, rings, and other sculptures, the evidence relating to the armorial bearings of the family, the main features of which, "Argent, a cheveron Gules, between three roses of the second," are now shown to have been borne, with various differences, by members of the name for over five hundred years. A third chapter deals with the history of the Wedderburn firm, which took its rise from the emigration of several of the name to Jamaica after the troubles of the '45, and was the means by which through nearly a century the family regained their lost fortunes. Here, as a part of that history, I have gone in some detail through the Wedderburn law suit, to which I have already alluded in this Introduction. A fourth and final chapter of this part presents a review of previous histories of the family, from the account in Douglas' *Baronage of Scotland*, long accepted as authentic, but actually full of errors, down to some recent works in connection with Dundee. In it I have reprinted with emendatory notes, the accounts given by Douglas, and I have also dealt with both the printed memoir and the MS. account of the family by J.W., again and again referred to throughout this volume. Many of the errors of J.W. were due to his acceptance of Douglas' account, but more, I think, to both his incomplete knowledge of the family records and to his curious assumption that there was all along but one small family of the name, and that anyone bearing it might therefore be safely fitted in to the main family at the most consistent date. In the course of my researches I soon discovered that this assumption was not well founded. It is true that the name, in its accurate form, is uncommon, but it is not to be taken to have ever been confined to the country round Dundee. J.W.'s statement (quoted post, p. 500), that "the name was never common among the lower orders of the people,"

The Howff of Dundee.

The Arms of the Family.

The Wedderburn Firm and Suit.

Previous Histories of the Family.

The rarity of the Name.[1]

[1] In this connection it may be interesting to note the occurrence of the name in fiction. The earliest

though true enough, would, I think, be still more accurate, if in it for "lower" the word "upper" were substituted, for while I find various families and individuals of the name, both in old records and at the present time, whom I cannot connect with the Forfarshire house, I find no other family holding its own through history and providing a good supply of persons well-qualified to serve Church and State. In this sense there has, I think, been but one small family of the name. Introd.

The name is, however, less rare than I had supposed. Having in various ways got information as to several families bearing it both in this country and abroad, I made an endeavour towards still greater completeness by a thorough search in the modern registers both in London (1837-90) and in Edinburgh (1855-92), and I thus ascertained, presumably, every existing family, of whatever class, now bearing the name of Wedderburn in this country. The net result of this search and of various stray notes from older records occupies the last part of this volume. From the contents of that part it will be seen that there has long been a considerable number of the name in the county of Aberdeen. The name appears there as a patronymic as early as 1544, and as a place-name in about 1600, and may have existed there as both one and the other at a much earlier date. It is possible that it was imported into the North from Berwickshire via Dundee, and that the Aberdeen families are descended from a member of the Forfarshire house. There is some little ground for this suggestion, but nothing is proved, and it may be that the name, whether as place-name or patronymic, has an independent origin in the northern county. There can, however, be little doubt of the connection of all the existing Aberdeenshire families with each other, as descended from a William Wedderburn (died 1620) and Marjory Annand, one of whose sons, David Wedderburn, was master of the Aberdeen Grammar School in 1602, a Latin poet of some note, and the author of "a short and facile grammar" which was at one time the recognized foundation of Scottish education. Another of their sons was one William, minister of Bethelnay, and they had also two others, Alexander, and George. From one or more of these four no doubt descend the families of the name at Fyvie, Old Meldrum, Tarves, Peterhead, and elsewhere, of whom an account is given in the second chapter of Part vi.

The Wedderburns in co. Aberdeen.

Similarly, I have in a further chapter printed some accounts of families of the name in and near Edinburgh and Glasgow. Here again the descent may be from one or two individuals, of whom we lose sight in Dundee, but once more there is no proof. Some notes of a family at Coldingham and Chirneside, co. Berwick, descended, perhaps, of some collateral ancestor of the Dundee house who remained

The Wedderburns near Edinburgh, Glasgow, etc.

The name in Fiction and in Music.

reference to it, known to me, is in the old Scotch ballad called "Captain Wedderburn's Courtship, or Lord Roslin's Daughter," which is given in the first volume of Aytoun's Ballads, while several rarer editions (1895-39) are in the British Museum (see Brit. Mus. Catal. s. Wedderburn). I remember at one time reading a novel entitled, "Lady Wedderburn's Wish," by James Grant, and have recently come across a book entitled, "Byeways," by R. Hichens and Lord Frederick Hamilton (Methuen, 1898), in which one of the stories, "A Tribute of Souls" (reprinted from some magazine), has a character called Dr. Wedderburn. Still more recently I lighted on a prize story entitled, "Miss Wedderburn's Will," in the columns of *Tit-Bits* (8 May 1897), the author of which wrote to me that he had selected the name by mere chance for the sake of the alliteration. In dramatic literature I have met with Stirling Coyne's play, "Presented at Court," in which one of the characters, "a Master Geoffrey Wedderburne from Devonshire," was played by Buckstone with much humour. I do not know if there is any authority for Master Geoffrey's existence; other characters in the play, however, are real, such as the Earl of Rochester and Samuel Pepys. Of late years in Mr. Pinero's charming play of "Sweet Lavender," one of the characters is an old Scottish gentleman of the name, which the author had happened to come across in real life when on the look-out for some such Scottish surname. In music, I find in David Glen's *Collection of Highland Bagpipe Music* both a "Wedderburn's March" and a "Miss Wedderburn's Reel," the scores of both of which are given at the end of this volume. The march probably owes it name to its composer; the reel, of which the old title is "The kilt's my delight," to the complimentary re-naming of old tunes by Neil Gow, who adapted the pipes' music to the fiddle.

Introd. on the border, and a list of miscellaneous references from Scottish records, conclude this chapter of the work.

I have then collected together my notes on a few English families of the name. These are, principally, a very large one in the county of Northumberland, originally at Allerdean, but since spreading to Horncliffe and Newcastle. There are other smaller families elsewhere in the same county, and I find traces of the name in Lancashire. A numerous modern family in the south of England descend from a Robert Wedderburn, who assumed the name and came over from Jamaica to this country early in this century. An Alexander Wedderburn, who long resided at Exeter, is said to have come from Berwick; his line is extinct. In this division also I have added a list of stray references to individuals.

The Wedderburns in England.

The accounts of three families in South Africa, in Canada, and in the United States conclude the volume. Of these, the first is one which was originally connected with Manchester, and which (tradition has it) was, in common with many of the inhabitants of that city, on the side of Prince Charles Edward in the '45. It also owned a small estate called Lindale, in co. Cumberland. One of its number, Christopher Wedderburn, emigrated to South Africa in 1820, and from him descend the family of his name which have ever since been settled there. A second family is descended from an Alexander Wedderburn from Aberdeen, who was born at the beginning of this century. He emigrated to S. John's, New Brunswick, Canada (where he was emigration agent to the British Government), married, and had issue an only son William (born 1834), who went to the Canadian bar, and has had a distinguished career as advocate, politician, and judge. The last of the three families is one in the United States, with the head of which J.W. had some correspondence in 1822-23. The original ancestor of this family was a Scottish emigrant, David Wedderburn, who went out to Virginia in 1720-30. J.W. erroneously assumed him to be a son of Peter Wedderburn and Catharine Man (ante, p. lxiii), who had, however, no son of the name. The parentage of this David is thus unknown, and the American family cannot at present be claimed as a junior branch of the Forfarshire house.

The Wedderburns in Africa.

In Canada.

In the United States.

The contents of this volume have now been passed in review. Much has of course been omitted, of detail, of complete documents, and of laboured proof. For all these the reader must refer to the following pages, in which I have endeavoured to set down nothing, which cannot be established by the body of evidence contained in the second volume of the work. My aim throughout has been to be accurate and true. So far from seeking to present an account flattering at the cost of fact, I have in some cases swept away vague pretensions hitherto advanced. No fiction is, I think, needed to support either the antiquity of the name or the worthiness of many of those who have borne it. In the spirit of the mottoes of the house I have disdained to catch flies, content to be able to present the record of a family, the sons of which in the past have been most of them useful members of the community in which they lived, many of them helpful servants of country and king, and have thus handed down to us in the present the desire to maintain the honour of an undegenerate race.

Conclusion.

1-2

PART I.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE FAMILY IN DUNDEE.

AN ACCOUNT OF ITS DIFFERENT BRANCHES, ANTECEDENT AND COLLATERAL TO THAT OF KINGENNIE.

3-4

CONTENTS OF PART I.

CHAPTER I.—JAMES WEDDERBURN IN DUNDEE, AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

Sect. i.—James Wedderburn (m. Janet Barry). His sons James, John, Robert, Henry, and Gilbert, and his daughter Elizabeth; with an account of the descendants of his two youngest sons, showing their male line to be extinct.

Sect. ii.—His three eldest sons, authors of *The Gude and Godlie Ballates*, and their share in the reformation of the Scottish church. His second son, John Wedderburn, in England.

Sect. iii.—His third son, Robert Wedderburn, Vicar of Dundee. His claim to the authorship of *The Complaynt of Scotland*. His descendants in Dundee and at Burntisland. His male line extinct.

Sect. iv.—His eldest son, James Wedderburn, and his descendants in Dundee and in Moravia. His grandson, John Wedderburn (m. Margaret Lindsay), and his two sons (*a*) John Wedderburn, protomedicus in Moravia, and his descendants there; (*b*) James Wedderburn, Bishop of Dunblane.

CHAPTER II.—WALTER WEDDERBURN IN DUNDEE, AND HIS DESCENDANTS THERE, AND IN FIFE.

His son David Wedderburn in Welgait, father of Alexander Wedderburn of Pittermie, burgess of Cupar. William Wedderburn, minister at Pittenweem and in Dundee. James Wedderburn, minister of Moonzie, and his son James, also minister there. Andrew Wedderburn, minister at Liff, and Alexander Wedderburn, minister at Forgan and later at Kilmarnock, co. Ayr.

CHAPTER III.—DAVID WEDDERBURN IN THE MURRAYGAIT OF DUNDEE AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

His son David Wedderburn of Craigie (m. Helen Lawson) and his two sons, James and William, with an account of their families. Their male lines extinct.

CHAPTER IV.—ROBERT WEDDERBURN (M. JANET FROSTER) AND HIS FAMILY, OTHER THAN HIS SON ROBERT, PROGENITOR OF THE FAMILY OF KINGENNIE. (See Part II.)

With an account of the descendants of two of their sons:

(i) James Wedderburn (m. Janet Logan);

(ii) Alexander Wedderburn, elder (m. Isobell Anderson), father of Richard Wedderburn of Elsignor in Denmark, and Patrick Wedderburn of Dundee.

CHAPTER V.—NOTICES OF VARIOUS PERSONS, CHIEFLY IN DUNDEE, UNIDENTIFIED IN THE PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

5

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

JAMES WEDDERBURN IN DUNDEE, AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

Sect. I.—James Wedderburn (m. Janet Barry). His sons James, John, Robert, Henry, and Gilbert, and his daughter Elizabeth; with an account of the descendants of his two youngest sons, showing their male line to be extinct. (See pedigree at p. 9.)

James Wedderburn [1450?—1514].[1] Although we are able to trace his descendants through several generations, we have no means of ascertaining his own parentage or of fixing his relationship to his contemporaries of his name in Dundee. It is from him that Douglas has erroneously endeavoured to trace the descent of the Kingennie family. The Dundee records, however, as we shall see later on, make it clear that this is impossible, and that the Wedderburns of Kingennie are descended from another member of the family, contemporary with, and no doubt nearly related to this James. (See the Introduction and post, chap. iv.)

Looking at his position in the burgh during his life, at the ages of some of his children, the eldest of whom was admitted a burgess of Dundee not later than 1517 (D.L.B. 1, 3), and at the date of his own death, 1513-14 (Ex. R. 9), we may fairly assume James Wedderburn to have been born about 1450. He lived, according to Calderwood's account of his sons, at the West Kirk style in Dundee, where both as burgess and as bailie[2] he was a prominent merchant and active citizen, and, in addition, was for some years customar of the burgh.[3] His name occurs first in May 1491, when there are two decreets mentioning James Wedd'burn or of Wedd'burn, in connection with some mercantile transactions with Norway (R.A.D. 2, 3). He seems to have been customar of Dundee between 1503 and 1513, and it is one of the entries in regard to this office which fixes approximately the date of his death, as on 18 July 1514 Jonet Barry, relict of James Wedderburn, renders an account for part of the year 1503. (Ex. R. 9.) The earliest mention of him in the Dundee records is dated 8 July 1497, when, together with David and Robert Wedderburn, perhaps his brothers, he witnesses a resignation (D.C. 1.) Other references to him are to be found in 1503, when his land in North Flukergait is named as a boundary (*ib.* 2), and in 1510 and 1513 when he acts as a witness. (*ib.* 4-6.)[4] He is occasionally named in the Dundee records after his death,[5] *e.g.*, 28 Sept. 1521, when his son James, "son and heir of the late James Wedderburn," is returned heir to his father in some annual rents. (D.P.B. 5.) The lands of his heirs in North Flukergait are also mentioned 9 Jan. 1528 (D.P.B. 24 *a*), as well as, 29 Nov. 1531, some land in S. Margaret's Close, North Marketgait, of which his son James gets sasine, apparently as his father's heir. (D.P.B. 42.) Another entry (*ib.* 17), dated 8 June 1527, speaks of his relict, Janet Barry, and his daughter Elizabeth, as agreeing to confirm certain contracts made by him, no doubt in regard to the marriage of the latter.

[1] Synopsis of references:—S.W. 3; D.C. 1, 2, 4-6; D.L.B. 1, 3; D.P.B. 5, 17, 24 *a*, 42; D.H.R. 6*a*; Ex R. 2-10; R.P.S. 1; R.A.D. 2, 3, 5; *Reg. de Panmure; Spalding Club Misc.*; and *Hist. MSS. Rep.* 1884.

[2] He is called burgess in the Register of the Privy Seal (R.P.S. 1), "quondam burgensis" (Ex R 10), and bailie (*ib.* 3. 5, 7). See also R.A.D. 5, where, 23 Nov. 1503, he and another bailie, and James Scrymgeour, provost, are defenders in a suit; S.W. 3, where, 28 Sept. 1506, James Wedderburn is bailie for James Scrymgeour, constable of Dundee, and the *Registrum de Panmure*, p. 274, where, 9 Feb. 1508, James Wedderburn, "burges of Dundee," witnesses with James Ouchterlowny of that ilk and James Scrymgeour a charter of confirmation by Sir Thomas Maule of Panmure.

[3] The dates at which he so acted are not clear, as while he is named in the Exchequer Rolls as so acting 1508-13, and his relict renders an account in respect of the year 1503, his entry upon the office is said to have taken place in succession to James Rollok in April 1510, and he had a commission of the customarship under the Privy Seal, dated 30 July 1512. (See Ex R. 2-10 and R.P.S. 1. Either he held the office not continuously but at various separate times, or the later entries refer to one of the three James Wedderburns, living in Dundee 1500-24. See post Chap. iv, Subsection i, note 1.

[4] He is probably to be identified with (*a*) James Wedderburn, burgess of Dundee, in whose favour Walter Strang of Petcorthie granted a precept of sasine, dated at Auchtirhous 15 May 1501, for infefting him in one third of the lands of Bawdowe, in the regality of Kyrimuir; sasine being given 27 1501. See *Hist. MSS. Report* (1884), ix., pt. ii., p. 1896, Elphinstone of Carberry Papers, among which is this precept, with "seals attached," including, presumably, that of the grantee. (*b*) James Wedderburn of Dundee, named as a creditor in the will of John Erskine of Dun, 15 Aug. 1513 (Spalding Club Misc. 1849, vol. iv., p. 15).

[5] See also the mention of James, son and heir of James Wedderburn (though not called deceased) on 16 April 1521. (D.B.R. 6 *a*.)

Part I. Chap. I.

By his wife **Janet Barry**, who survived him some years, but the date of whose death is not known,[1] James Wedderburn had issue five sons, of whom the three eldest were remarkable among the early Scotch reformers, and at least one daughter :—

1. **James**, see post, sect. iv, pp. 22-41.
2. **John**, see post, sect. ii, pp. 14-15.
3. **Robert**, see post, sect. iii, pp. 16-22.
4. **Henry**, see below.
5. **Gilbert**, see post, p. 7 ; and

Calderwood (post pp. 10 11) only names the first three of these brothers and calls Robert the "youngest brother," but it is clear that there were two other brothers, apparently still younger.

Elizabeth Wedderburn m. *Robert Ferquhar*.[2] She is named, as stated above, 8 July 1527 (D.P.B. 17), both as her father's daughter and her husband's relict, when she and her mother agree to confirm all contracts made between the late James Wedderburn and Andrew Ferquhar, burgess of Montrose, who was, perhaps, her father-in-law. It is possible that she married a second and even a third time, as there is a mention (D.P.B. 53) of an Elizabeth Wedderburn, wife of *Gilbert Blair*, named 7 Nov. 1534, as acquiring part of Bawmyll, co. Perth, while many years later, 18 Nov. 1562, we read of an Elizabeth Wedderburn, wife and, 13 Oct. 1563, widow of *Andrew Watson* (D.B.R. 119, 132) with one or both of whom the daughter of James Wedderburn may be identical. But these suggestions are purely speculative.[3]

Henry Wedderburn [1505 ?—1550 ?],[4] son of James Wedderburn and Janet Barry. His parentage is established by an entry in the Lord Treasurer's accounts for 1538-39 recording the receipt of "forty shillings as the composition for the escheat of the goods of John Wedderburn, convicted of heresy, granted in favour of Henry Wedderburn, his brother."[5] He was admitted burgess of Dundee 16 Oct. 1524 (D.L.B. 7.), and was on assize, 5 May 1523 (D.B.R. 21 *b*). On 9 May 1528 (D.P.B. 26) he acquired some land in North Murraygait, which he settled 17 July following on **Marion Lawsone**, "his apparent spouse." (*ib.* 29 *b*.) This marriage would seem not to have taken place, or if it did, to have been soon followed by the death of the wife and the re-marriage of the husband, as less than a year later, 25 Jan. 1529, Henry is named with his wife, **Matilda Carncros**, as getting sasine of some common land (*ib.* 31*a*),[6] while 14 March 1531 he settles, with her consent, certain properties in Dundee on their three sons, **Henry, Robert, and John Wedderburn** (*ib.* 35). All these sons must have died very young as on their father's death his daughters, Janet and Margaret, were clearly his heirs. He is also mentioned as a witness in 1528, 1531, and 1537 (*ib.* 27, 29 *a*, 30 *b*, 40 ; D.C. 18), as well as in a charter, dated 2 Jan. 1539, confirmed under the Great Seal (G.S.R. 28), and in a judgment in his favour by the official of S. Andrew's, dated 20 April 1542. (Rec. Test. post. vol. ii, p. 483, note 1 *b*.) The date of his death is not ascertained, but it was before 1551 (D.B.R. 29 *b*, 30).[7]

[1] Quære ? Is she to be identified with the Janet Barry, mother of Michael Baldowy, of Montrose, named 3 Feb. 1542 (R.A.D. 8). If so, she must have remarried after the death of James Wedderburn.

[2] J.W. in his MS. gives a brief account of James Wedderburn thus: "merchant and burgess of Dundee circ. 1413 ; left issue a son David and it is believed a daughter Elizabeth" whom he assumes to be Elizabeth, widow of Robert Murray, named as "ex antiqua Wedderburnorum familia oriunda" in one of the "most ancient epitaphs" in the Howff of Dundee. Although it would have been interesting to find a daughter of the name boasting the antiquity of her father's house as early as 1450, the facts are conclusive against this suggestion. James Wedderburn, as we have seen, was certainly not born in 1413, and though he had a daughter Elizabeth she was dead long before the birth of the wife of Robert Murray. The epitaph referred to is not one of the most ancient in the Howff, the Elizabeth Wedderburn named on it being the daughter of a grandson of James Wedderburn (see post pp. 20-21), and the date of the monument cannot be earlier than 1634, the year of Robert Murray's death. It may be added that J. W. is equally in error in assigning to James Wedderburn a son of the name of David, as he had no son of that name.

[3] It is probable that Elizabeth Wedderburn had sisters, and the Dundee Records provide particulars of several individuals who may well be such. Unfortunately, however, there is no evidence of their parentage, and their place in the family is thus left in doubt. See post Chap. v.

[4] Synopsis of References. D.C. 18; D.L.B. 7 ; D.P.B. 26, 27, 29 *a*, 30 *b*, 31 *a b*, 35, 40, 47 (4 Nov. 1532, decree), 49 (7 Dec. 1532, his Murraygait lands named as a boundary), 50, 63, 107 ; D.B.R. 21 *b*, 29 *b*, 30 ; G.S.R. 28 ; Rec. Test. note 1*b*. See also *Rep. Epis. Brech.* cited below.

[5] Cited in Laing's *Gude and Godlie Ballates*, ed. 1868, pref. xix. ; Maxwell's *Old Dundee*, p. 68 *n*, and Maclaren's ed. (1874) of Thomson's *Hist. of Dundee*, p. 47.

[6] He obtained a license from the bailies 5 March 1529, to erect buildings on this land with windows overlooking the parish church (*ib.* 31*b*).

[7] There are some minor references to him in the Dundee Records and elsewhere, thus, 1532 Dec. 7, his lands are named as bounding those of David Wedderburn, elder (*Rep. Epis. Brech.* p. 184-85, Bannatyne ed., Aberdeen, 1856), and 1533 May 17, he and his cousin (consanguineus) David Wedderburn, elder, settle the boundaries of their adjacent lands in the Murraygait (D.P.B. 50). See also D.P.B. 63 (where lands in the Eastfield of Dundee are named as once his) and 107.

By his wife, **Matilda Carncros**, who survived him and married, secondly, Robert Anderson of Dundee, he had issue, in addition to the three sons already named, two daughters:—

1. **Janet Wedderburn** m. *Thomas Nicholl*, shipmaster. She is named with her husband 13-27 Oct. 1551, when Mr. Robert Wedderburn and Gilbert Wedderburn, two of her uncles, act as her procurators (D.B.R. 29 *b*), and again on 5 Nov. in that year, when her stepfather, Robert Anderson, renounces for himself and his wife all claim to the Murraygait lands of the late Henry Wedderburn in favour of Janet and Margaret Wedderburn, his wife's daughters (*ib.* 30). There is a decree in her favour and in that of her sister Margaret 22 Feb. 1552 (*ib.* 33). Her husband died before 28 April, 31 Oct. 1564, when there are resignations of North Murraygait and North Cowgait lands by "Thomas Nicholl, son and heir of the late Thomas Nicholl and Janet Wedderburn, his relict" (D.P.B. 116, 118). She was living 17 March 1570 (*ib.* 147), but died before 18 July 1587 when her son is entered in an annual rent as her heir (*ib.* 257). She is once more named 31 Oct. 1588, when the bailie goes to the North Murraygait land of the late Henry Wedderburn and enters in half of it Thomas Nicoll as son and heir of the late Janet Wedderburn, pursuant to a letter of demission made between her and the late Margaret Wedderburn, her sister (*ib.* 273).
2. **Margaret Wedderburn** m. *Thomas Davidsoun*, skipper. See above s. the account of her sister. She was unmarried 22 Feb. 1552 (D.B.R. 33), but married some years before 26 March 1561, as she is then named with her husband and is designed "daughter and one of the heirs of the late Henry Wedderburn" (D.P.B. 111), while on 6 Oct. 1562 she is mentioned as deceased, her three daughters, Isobell, Elizabeth, and Lucy Davidsoun being cognoscer her heirs (D.B.R. 117).

Gilbert Wedderburn[1] [1510?—1559] son of James Wedderburn and Janet Barry, was admitted a burgess of Dundee as "the son of James Wedderburn" in 1537 (D.L.B. 14). He, like his elder brothers, seems to have been of a reforming spirit, as 12 July 1538 he is named, among others, as lately accused of heresy (R.A.D. 7) and his lands and goods were escheated for a time. Thus, on 8 Sept., in that year he obtained a gift under the Privy Seal of his lands and goods "in the King's hands through his being convicted of heresy."[2] (R.P.S. 5.) That his religious tendencies were not his only sources of trouble is shown by three other mentions of him in the Privy Seal Register. Thus, 16 April 1543, his goods are again escheated through his "being at the horn for the slaughter of David Rollok," one of his co-burgesses.[3] For this act "committed on old feud and forethought felony," he got a remission 6 April 1545, but meanwhile seems to have taken part in the death of another member of the Rollok family, George Rollok, instead of going to the wars, as, 6 June 1544, he got another remission for "remaining at home and absenting himself from the army" and for art and part in the murder of George Rollok of Dundee (R.P.S. 9, 14, 16). Neither his conviction for heresy nor his "being at the horn" for homicide seem to have mattered much to him, as we read of him a few years later as trading in Leith. In 1550 (Sept 23) Gilbert Wedderburn of Leith gets from the Earl of Arran a letter of safe conduct, addressed to Edward VI, to enable him and others to pass with a ship to London to buy merchandize (S.P. 8). He is occasionally named in the Dundee Records, *e.g.*, 13 Oct. 1551, as procurator to his niece Janet; 27 July 1552 as having for some reason "tint" his freedom; 2 Aug. 1553 as constituting James Lovell and others his procurators in Dundee (D.B.R. 43 *d*) and 17 Jan., 26 Feb. 1554 he and John Wedderburn, indwellers in Leith,[4] are mentioned as creditors of one Richard Corbe of Dundee (*ib.* 29, 37, 49, 52). He seems to have been living 4 June 1559, as in the will of David Wedderburn in Murraygait of that date (D.P.B. 95), there is a reference to a payment by Gilbert, though no surname is added,[5]

[1] Synopsis of References. D.L.B 14; D.P.B. 95, 98, 123, 126; D.B.R. 29, 37, 43 *d*, 49, 52; R.P.S. 5, 9, 14, 16; R.A.D. 7, 51, 59; S.P. 8.

[2] So in the Lord Treasurer's Accounts 1537-38, is "Item: the full composition of the escheat of the goods of Gilbert Wedderburn and John Paterson, burgesses of Dundee, belonging to the Crown and sold because they were convicted by the Courts of the Church of heretical offences." (Cited in Maclaren's ed. of Thomson's *Hist of Dundee*, 1874, p. 47.)

[3] The slaughter of David Rollok would seem to have been a family affair. David Wedderburn of Craigie and the Murraygait, James Wedderburn (m. Janet Logan) and his son Robert are all also named in the Register of the Privy Seal as having taken part in it, though Gilbert Wedderburn alone is concerned in that of George. (R.P.S. 8, 9, 10-14, 16.)

[4] In an entry of 17 Jan 1554 (D.B.R. 49) Gilbert and John are described as "brether," indwellers in Leith, but the word "brether" is erased, and the John Wedderburn is more probably the son of Gilbert's elder brother James. John Wedderburn, his brother, was at this time an exile in England.

[5] I have omitted to add this reference to him in my note of the document in vol. ii. (D.P.B. 95.)

Part I. Chap. I.

but he must have died soon after, as 28 Nov. 1559, John Wedderburn, bailie, no doubt the son of his elder brother James, apprentices to one Thomas Ramsay, a goldsmith, John, son of the late Gilbert Wedderburn, indweller in Leith. (D.P.B. 98.)

He married **Isobell Dykesoun**, and with her got a charter of a house in Leith 14 April 1553 (R.A.D. 59). By her, who survived him, and married secondly, before 19 July 1563, John Brown (D.P.B. 123), he had issue three sons :—

1. **Henry Wedderburn** [1540?—1580?]. He is four times mentioned in the Dundee Records, viz. :—(*a.*) 28 May 1566, when Henry Wedderburn, son and heir to the late Gilbert Wedderburn, indweller in Leith inherits the Vicar of Dundee's Croft, and 5 June assigns it to David Cockburn (D.P.B. 126); (*b.*) 18 Jan. 1569, witness (D.P.B. 73); (*c.*) 7 Dec. 1569, when he is named with his brother Thomas as one of the nearest of kin on the father's side to James, son of John Wedderburn and Agnes Hoppringle (D.B.R. 182); and (*d.*) 15-17 March 1570, as son and heir of the late Gilbert, burgess in Leith, when he gives up his right as cousin and nearest agnate to the tutorie of John, son of the late John Wedderburn. (D.B.R. 185.)

He is, I think, to be identified with a Captain Wedderburn who is occasionally named in the chronicles of the time, and, if so, his profession might account for his relinquishment of the above-named tutorie. He was present at the capture of Dumbarton Castle on 2 April 1571, and Holinshed records that there "entered first one Alexander Ramsie, ensigne bearer to Captain Crawfurd (of Jordanhill) and leiping over the wall was streight waies assailed by thrie of the watchmen, of the which he slew one, and a souldier named Wederborne that followed him, being the second that entered, slew another of them." (*Holinshed's Chron.*, v. 649, 4to., Lond. 1808.) His name occurs again in an "Inventare of the munitione within the Castell of Dumbartone, &c.," at the time of the capture, among the items in which are "XVIII. calleveris (muskets) ... ane geivin to Harie Wedderburn, ane uther to George Dundas." (See *Bannatyne's Journal*, p. 120, and *The Lennox* by Sir Wm. Fraser, i. 106.) The Captain Wedderburn mentioned by Spotswood and others as present at the battle of Crabstone, near Aberdeen, in Nov. 1571, is, no doubt, this Harie or Henry Wedderburn,[1] and his identification with the son of Gilbert Wedderburn, though somewhat speculative, is favoured by the fact that he was connected by marriage with Captain Crawfurd of Jordanhill. (See below s. his brother Thomas.) The date of his death is not known, but that he died either without issue or without any who carried on his male line is clear from a later (1612) mention of his niece Agnes as the heir of her grandfather Gilbert. (R.A.D. 59.)[2]

[1] "About the 8 or 9 day of November 1571 Captane Chisme, sent by the Regent Marr, went with his band of ane hundreth men out of Leyth to pass to the North, and eftir come to Dundie, whair Captain Wedderburne tuke up ane uther band of 100 footmen, *Spotswood*, when al together with certane horsemen, under Alexander Campbellis charge, past forwart to the North and met with the Maister of Forbes' in arms for King James opposed to the Gordons arrayed for Queen Mary under the gallant Sir Adam Gordon, brother to Huntley. In the battle of Crabstone, neer Aberdeen, 20 Nov., the King's party were defeated with the loss of Captain Chisme and fifteen gentlemen, and nearly two hundred wounded." See *Sir Thomas Urquhart's Works, Scot's Lib.*, p. 544; *Bannatyne's Journal*, 1806, pp. 303-4; *Sir R. Gordon's Sutherland*, 1813, p. 166; *Ker Porter's Travels*; *Holinshed* v. 663; *Pitscottie*, ii. 574 and *Spotswood's Church History* i. 259.

[2] J. W. in both his printed memoir and his MS gets into much confusion over this individual. In his printed memoir (pp. 7-8) he makes him a son of John Wedderburn (son of James Wedderburn and Janet Forrester) and describes him as "James, who was bred to arms, and was a Colonel in the French service in the year 1571, when he brought over a hundred men to the siege of Leith and returned to the continent on the restoration of peace. His subsequent fate is uncertain. He may possibly have settled in France and left descendants, an idea which *suggested itself* on finding, in 1822, on the field of the battle of the Boyne, in Ireland, a signet ring impressed with the Wedderburn arms, the initial letters J.W., and the date 1580, which may have been lost on the field by a descendant of Colonel Wedderburn's among the French auxiliaries in King James' service. But then we cannot prove the ring to have originally belonged to the Colonel, nor can we prove his marriage, nor settlement in France after 1571. It is perhaps equally probable that he transferred his services to Sweden and died in the Swedish army for in the Cathedral of Abo, the capital of Swedish Finland, there is a monument erected about two centuries since to the memory of General Wedderburn, a Scot." In his MS. he makes him a younger son of David Wedderburn and Helen Lawson and says that he "served in the German Wars, and in 1570-71 returned to his own country with a body of mercenaries." He then asserts as a fact that Captain or Colonel Wedderburn "retired to the continent, attained the rank of a General Officer in the service of Sweden, and was buried in the Cathedral at Abo, where a monument was erected to his memorie," and finally, though making no mention of any marriage, he assigns to him as his daughter Elizabeth Wedderburn (wife of Alexander Lyth) who died aged 78 in 1643 and was buried in the Howff of Dundee. Having at first conjectured that his name was James or John on the sole authority of the above-mentioned ring and remarked that

2. **Thomas Wedderburn** [1542?—1574], second son of Gilbert Wedderburn. Part I. Chap. I. He is first named 6 March 1563 when he, "son of umquhile Gilbert Wedderburn," revokes his minority acts, especially "the allegit compt he maid with Johnne Broun, his father-in-law (*i.e.*, stepfather) anent the biggin and reparation of his house in Leith." (D.B.R. 129.) He is named again 14 Jan., 12, 15 March 1568 (*ib.* 156 *a*, 158 *c*, *d*) and on 22 Oct. in that year was admitted burgess of Dundee as the "son of Gilbert." (D.L.B. 21.) He was living 7 Dec. 1569 when he is named with his brother Henry as father's kin to James (son of John) Wedderburn (D.B.R. 182) but died about Aug. 1574. This is shewn by his will, given up by him at Leith 13 Aug. in that year, and confirmed at Edinburgh 29 March 1575. (Edin. Test. 1.) In the confirmation he is designed "son of the late Gilbert Wedderburn, burgess of Dundee" and the date of his death is given as Aug. 1574.[1] Agnes Crawfurd his relict, is executrix, and Agnes Wedderburn, then a minor, his only daughter, is named. Captain Crawfurd of Jordanhill is also mentioned.

By his wife **Agnes Crawfurd**, who survived him, he left issue an only child.

Agnes, who m. Abakuk Bisset, writer.[2] She is twice named as oy and heir served and seized to the late Gilbert Wedderburn, indweller in Leith, and seems to have had litigation with William Broun, perhaps her uterine brother, and also a suit in regard to her grandfather's house in Leith, 1609-12. (R.A.D. 51, 59.) She was living a widow 8 July 1636 when her two daughters Elizabeth and Christian Bisset[3] ratify a disposition of houses in Aberdeen made by them and their mother "Agnes Wedderburn, relict of umquhill Abakuk Bisset, writer to His Majesty's signet." (D.B.R. 437.)

3. **John Wedderburn** [1545?—1560?], third son of Gilbert Wedderburn, is named but once, 28 Nov. 1559, when, after his father's death, he is apprenticed to Thomas Ramsay (D.P.B. 98). Probably he died young.

Tabular Pedigree of the account given in the foregoing section.

<table>
<tr>
<td>Authors of the "Gude and Godlie Ballates."</td>
<td colspan="9">James of Wedderburn, at the West Kirk Style, Dundee. Died c. 1513-14. = Janet Barry, survived her husband.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Wedderburn. = ↓ See post Sect. iv., pp. 22-41.</td>
<td>John Wedderburn, convicted of heresy, 1539. Fled to England 1546. Died there 1556. See post pp. 14-15.</td>
<td>Robert Wedderburn. = ↓ See post Sect. iii., pp. 16-22.</td>
<td>Henry Wedderburn, burgess of Dundee 1523. = Matilda Carncros, m. 2 Robert Anderson.</td>
<td>Gilbert Wedderburn, burgess of Dundee, 1537, lived in Leith. Died 1559. = Isobell Dykesoun, m. 2 John Brown.</td>
<td>Elizabeth m. Robert Ferquhar. He died before June 1527, and she (?) married, 2, Gilbert Blair; 3, Andrew Watson.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry. Robert. John. All died young, their sisters being always named as their father's heirs.</td>
<td>Janet = Thomas Nichol. died c. 1587.</td>
<td>Margaret, died 1561-62. = Thomas Davidsou.</td>
<td>Henry Wedderburn, an officer in the army. At the sieges of Leith & Dumbarton Castle.</td>
<td>Thomas Wedderburn. Died at Leith 1574. = Agnes Crawfurd.</td>
<td>John Wedderburn, living 1559. Died young.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td colspan="6">Agnes, named "oy and heir" of her grandfather Gilbert; m. Abakuk Bisset, W.S. Living 1636.</td>
</tr>
</table>

"some say he left descendants abroad and that one of them called the 'Knight of Arles' was among King James' troops and was slain at the Boyne," he, on discovering the Harie Wedderburn at Dumbarton Castle, adds a later note in which he throws over his previous theories. So far from there being any evidence of Henry Wedderburn having left any children the probability is the other way, and there is no evidence whatever that he was father to the Elizabeth Wedderburn who m. Alexander Blyth. (See post chap. v.) As to the monument at Abo, none such exists to a Wedderburn, though there is one to a General Cockburn (d. 1621); and, though it is said that a General Wedderburn distinguished in the service of Sweden (17th century) is buried there, he is James, son of David Wedderburn of the *Compt Buik*, and was not born till 1601. (See J. W.'s Papers, Nos. 166, 168.

[1] An entry in the Privy Council Register, 1579 Sept. 1, of a caution by David Lindsay of Edzell for the appearance of Thomas Wedderburn before the Council on Sept. 5 (R.P.C. II.) cannot, therefore, refer to him, and as I have no other record of any such Thomas, I question whether there is not some error as regards the name.

[2] "Habakkuk Bisset, Reputed author of *Ane Short form of Process, 1609*. Clerk to Sir John Skene, Lord Clerk Register. Suspended for having no gown 9 March 1610. Was one of the greatest oddities of his time" (*History of the Writers to the Signet*, Edin. 1890.)

[3] They are described in this entry as Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Fyiff, notary burgess of Dundee, and Christian, wife of William Bissett in Steanehyve (Stonehaven).

Part I. Chap. I.

Sect. II.—His three eldest sons, authors of "The Gude and Godlie Ballates," and their share in the reformation of the Scottish Church. His second son John Wedderburn in England.

No history of the Wedderburns would be complete without an account of the share taken by James, John, and Robert, the three elder sons of James Wedderburn, in the reformation of the Scottish Church, a work which, long obscured by time, has been of late again brought into prominence by several writers on church history and Scottish literature.[1] I propose, therefore, in this section to collect together what is known of the work of these three brothers, and to give an account of the second of them, John, who seems to have been the chief contributor to the collection of "sangis" which has come down to us from them. With the private life of the other two brothers, James and Robert, both of whom left descendants, and with the claim of Robert to be the sole author of another remarkable work, I shall deal in the remaining sections of this chapter.

The chief, almost the only, authority for the history of the work of the Wedderburns consists of an interesting passage from David Calderwood's *History of the Kirk of Scotland*, which has been aptly termed "the great quarry for information on the ecclesiastical history of Scotland,"[2] from the time of Mr. Patrick Hamilton down to the death of James VI. Writing in about the year 1625-30, he says[3]:—

"This yeere (1540) James Wedderburne, eldest sonne to James Wedderburne, merchant at Dundie, called James Wedderburne at the West Kirk Style, was delated to the King, and letters of caption directed to take him. He departed secreetlie to France and remained at Rowan (Rouen) and Deep (Dieppe) till he deceased. He had been brought up in Sanct Leonard's Colledge in his youth in the time of the governement of Johne, Duke of Albanie, and was reasonablie weill instructed in philosophie and humanitie. Thereafter he went to France where he played the merchant. After his returne, he was instructed in religioun by James Hewat, a Blacke frier at Dundie. He confirmed the doctrine which the other had receaved in his youth, in St. Leonard's Colledge, under Mr. Gawin Logie. This James had a good gift of poesie, and made diverse comedeis and tragedeis in the Scotish tongue,[4] wherein he nipped the abusses and superstitioun of the time. He composed in form of a tragedie the beheading of Johne the Baptist, which was acted at the West Port of Dundie, wherein he carped roughly the abusses and corruptiouns of the Papists. He compiled the Historie of Dyonisius the Tyranne, in forme of a comedie which was acted in the play-feild of the said burgh, wherin he likewise nipped the Papists. He counterfooted also the conjuring of a ghaist, which was indeed practised by Frier Laing, beside Kingorne, which Frier Laing had beene Confessor to the King. But after this conjuring the King was constrained for shame,

[1] See Professor Mitchell's *The Wedderburns and their Work* (1867). Mr. Laing's edition of the *Gude and Godlie Ballates* (1868), and Mr. Maxwell's *Old Dundee*.

[2] See the *National Dict. of Biography*, s. Calderwood. He lived 1575—1650, and wrote his famous history in the latter part of his life. The MS. of it is now partly in the British Museum and partly in the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh. An edition of it in eight vols. was published by the Wodrow Society in 1842-49.

[3] This account of the three Wedderburns given by Calderwood is repeated more briefly in a MS. fragment of a History of the Church in Scotland 1539-58, in the possession of Henry Scrymgeour Wedderburn at Birkhill. The MS., of which the first twenty-two pages are missing, is written in the style of 1560-90, and is compiled, no doubt, either from Calderwood or Knox, or from their sources. The passage runs thus:—

> "This zeir 1540 James Wedderburne, eldest sunne to James Wedderburne, merchant at Dundie, understanding that letters of caption were direct furth to tak him, depairted out of the countreye secretlie unto france wher he played the merchant. When he returned he wes farther instructed and confirmed in religion be James Hewat, a black frier at Dundie. His first grounds he receaved in Sanct Leonard's Colledge under Maister Gawen Logie. He had a good gift of poesie and maid manie commodies and tragedies wherein he nipped the abuses and corruptione of the tyme. He counterfuted also the conjuring of a ghaist, which wes indeed practised be frier Laing besyd Kinghorne. That frier had beene the King's confessor, but after the conjuring the King was (ashamed?) to reteane him any longer. Maister Johne Wedderburne, brother to James Wedderburne, brought up also in the course of philosophie be Gawen Logie, wes persuaded be his freinds against the heart to tak on the order of priesthood bot sone after he began to profess the truth. Being summoned to answer he depairted to Germanie and returned after the Kings's death, but wes againe persued by the Cardinall and fled to England. He turned the tune of many ballads and songs into godlie songs and rhymes which wer common in the mouthes of the people and stirred up the affections of manie. Maister Robert Wedderburn, the youngest brother, brought up also under Maister Gawen Logie, excelled both in humanitie and knowledge of the scriptures. He wes forced lykwayes to flie and remained in france and the easterne countreyes till the Death of the Cardinall."

> The Wedderburnes of Dundie persecuted.

[4] None of these plays have come down to us.

to remove him. When he was at Deepe, the factors at Deepe, Johne Meldrum, Henrie Tod, Johne Mowat, Gilbert Scot, delated him to the Bishop of Rowan; but the Bishop refused to meddle with him, because they could prove nothing against him. They informed the Bishop and Chanmons of Rowan that he was declared an heretick in Scotland: the Bishop desired them to send for the processe, and that being tryed, he sould have no residence there. We heare no farther, but that he remained as factor at Deepe, and deing, said to his sonne, 'We have beene acting our part in the theater: you are to succeed, see that you act your part faithfullie.'

"Mr. John Wedderburn, his brother, brought up also in the course of philosophie, under Mr. Gawin Logie, being perswaded by his friends, albeit against his will, he tooke on the order of preesthood, and was a preest in Dundie. But soon after he beganne to professe the (reformed) religioun. Being summoned he departed to Almaine (Germany), where he heard Luther and Melancton, and became verie fervent and zealous. He translated manie of Luther's dytements into Scotish meeter, and the Psalmes of David. He turned manie bawdie songs and rymes in godlie rymes. He returned, after the death of the king, in December 1542, but was againe persued by the Cardinall, and fled to England.

"Mr. Robert Wedderburne, the youngest brother, brought up also under Mr. Gawin Logie, excelled his brother both in humanitie and knowledge of the Scriptures. He succeeded to Mr. Robert Barrie, vicar of Dundie. He went to Parise, where he remained cheeflie in companie of those that were instructed in religioun. ... After the death of the Cardinall he returned to Scotland. The Vicar, his mother's brother, being departed, he gott possessioun of the vicarage, but remained for the most part with the Laird of Calder.[1] When he was comming home out of the east countries, in a Danskein ship, the shippe was driven by contrarie winds upon Norway, where the passengers landed at Ripperwicke, and remained certane dayes. In the meane time, upon the Saturday before Whitsonday even, 1546, after continuall disputing and reasoning among the passengers—some Popish, and some Protestants—he, and the rest of his fellows, tooke the boldnesse, notwithstanding they understood nothing of the Cardinall's death, to make his pourtraiture or statue, of a great oaken blocke, and thereupon write his name in paper affixed thereon. They accuse him, condemn him, and burne his statue in a great fire of timber. The Cardinall was slaine that same verie day, in the morning, in his owne Castell of Sanct Andrewes."

It is to be regretted that Calderwood's authorities, known to have been MSS. since lost or destroyed, are no longer at our service, not that there is reason to doubt his statements, but because of the further matter those authorities might have provided. As it is, there is little we can now add to his account in regard to the career of the three brothers, and the modern writers already mentioned are not always fortunate in their attempted particulars. They erroneously assume that the brothers had no contemporary namesakes, and thus identify every James, John, or Robert Wedderburn mentioned in the records of the time with the corresponding member of this triumvirate.[2] But, though these endeavours do not help us, the rest of their work is full of value. Mr. Laing's

[1] Sir James Sandilands, the friend of Knox. He was appointed by the reformers to solicit the support of the Queen Regent.

[2] Thus Mr. Laing, while conscious that "more than one family of the Wedderburns flourished in Dundee or its neighbourhood at an earlier period" than 1546, and admitting that Douglas' account of the family is "not quite correct," assumes that the entry in the Register of the Privy Seal (R.P.S. 4) recording a respite to Robert, son of James Wedderburn, for the slaughter of one Malisoun in 1537-38 must refer to James, the elder of these three brothers, on whom, therefore, he fathers "at least two sons John and Robert," the fact being that he had no son Robert, and that the above entry refers to Robert, son of another James Wedderburn (m. Janet Logan). So again Mr. Laing adopts Douglas' statement that David Wedderburn, who m. Helen Lawson, was clerk of Dundee, and finally after remarking that "the preceding notes are not very satisfactory" he adds, in complete ignorance of the available material, that "unfortunately so far as the subsequent history of the Wedderburns is concerned, no precise information has been recorded"; a remark inaccurate as regards the individuals and altogether mistaken as regards their descendants. Professor Mitchell avoids, by silence, any such errors, though he is wrong in stating that James was incorporated at S. Andrews in 1510; probably a misprint for 1514. The fact here is that three James Wedderburns matriculated there in 1507, 1509 and 1514, and it is not possible to say with certainty which of the three was the one in question. Mr. Maxwell, who has done good service as a historian of Dundee, devotes an entire chapter of his *Old Dundee prior to the Reformation* to "Wedderburns and their writings," in which he does not observe Professor Mitchell's caution. He begins by stating that James Wedderburn, the father of the reformers, is first mentioned in a Dundee Charter of 1515 (D.C. 8), whereas, not only is he first named some years earlier (see above), but the charter of 1515 does not refer to him but to a namesake who survived him, he being already dead in 1514. He also refers to him as living 1543-52 upon the authority of the occasional mention of a James Wedderburn in the Dundee Records of that

Part I. Chap. I.

edition of the "Dundee" or "Wedderburn Psalms," as they were called, has long been the only available edition of them, and Professor Mitchell, who is now (1897) about to publish a new and critical edition of them, has, in his interesting lecture on "The Wedderburns and their Work," summed up their influence on their time and their place in the literature of their country. Of Mr. Maxwell's chapter I shall have more to say when I come to deal with Robert Wedderburn's claim to the authorship of *The Complaynt of Scotland*. At present I propose, for the sake of those who do not possess any edition of the book itself, to give an account of the "Wedderburn Psalms."

Calderwood, as we have seen, attributes these exclusively to the second of the two brothers. According to him, James was the dramatist and Robert the theologian, while it was John who "translated manie of Luther's dytements into Scotish meeter, and the Psalmes of David" and "turned manie bawdie songs and rymes in godlie rymes." Similarly, John Johnston, professor of S. Andrew's (1593–1611), while he commemorates all three brothers in one Latin sonnet, devotes another sonnet to John Wedderburn alone. Further, John, as Calderwood tells us, was an exile in Germany, whereas James made his home in France, and Robert, though for a time in the east countries, succeeded in remaining in Scotland; so that it is natural that such, at any rate, of the Psalms as are clearly from German originals, should be the work of the brother who had his home there. I cannot, of course, give anything like a detailed account of the book in this place; for that those interested must consult the editions to which I have referred. The title page of the edition of 1578, from which Mr. Laing reprinted in 1867, runs thus :—

"Ane / compendious buik / of godlie Psalmes and spirituall Sangis / collectit furthe of sindrie partis of the / Scripture, with diveris vtheris Ballat- / tis changeit out of prophane Sangis / in godlie sangis, for anoyding of / sin and harlatrie. With aug- / mentation of sindrie gude / and godlie Ballatis / not contenit in the / first editioun / (+) / Q. Imprentit at / Edinburgh be Johne Ros / for Henrie Charteris / M D. LXXVIII. / Cum priuilegio Regali."[1]

The book opens, after the fashion of the time, with "Ane Almanack for ix yeiris," but this is an addition of the printer. Then follow six verses, entitled "The Lamentation of a Sinner," which, again, are an editorial addition to the Wedderburn Psalms. The Prologue is then given, and is no doubt from the pen of John Wedderburn. It is as follows :—

"The Prologve.

"Pavle writand to the Coloss. in his thrid Chap. sayis, 'Let the word of God dwel in zow plenteuuslie in all wisdome; teiching and exhorting zour awin selfis with Psalmes, & Hymnis, and Spirituall sangis, quhilkis haue lufe to God & fauoris his word.' We haue heir ane plane Text, that the word of God incresses plenteouslie in vs, be singing of the Psalmes, and Spiritual sangis, and that speciallie amang zoung personis, and sic as ar not exercisit in the Scriptures; for they wil soner consaue the trew words, nor quhen thay heir it sung in Latine, the quhilks they wait not what it is. Bot quhen thay heir it sung in thair vulgar toung, or singis it thame selfis, with sweit melodie then sal they lufe thair Lord God, with hart and minde, and cause them to put away baudrie & vnclene sangis. Pray God. Amen."

period. One of these references is given in vol. ii of this book (D.B.R. 6 c) and refers to the son of Robert Wedderburn and Janet Froster (see post chap. iv); the other I have not referred to in vol. ii, but, since Mr. Maxwell gives it, I add it at the foot of this note. It is a tack of a house in the Murraygait, granted by James (eldest son of old David Wedderburn in the Murraygait), who died before Oct. 1524. Mr. Maxwell further identifies the slaughterer of Malisonn, already mentioned, not with a son of James, but with James' brother Robert, afterwards vicar of Dundee; and falls into a like error in making him one with a Robert Wedderburn named amongst certain burgesses of Dundee, accused, though acquitted, of violence and sacrilege. (See also D.C. 24, where the name of Robert Wedderburn should be added to those of David and Alexander.)

The tack above mentioned is as follows :—"It is appointit betwix James Wedderburn and Jok Saidlear that James has set for five years all the east half land utouth (without) the port with the part of the yard for xxvj^{s} of maill And James sall ger big a wall betwix his part and Robert Mason's part, and sall mak a door to the high gait, and mend the stair and the asiaments in the land, and what costs Jok maks at the right of James in any of the reparelling sall be allowit in his maills. (D.B.R., vol. ii, fol. 72.)

[1] There was an earlier edition in 1567, of which only one copy, in the possession of Mrs. Patrick Anderson, Dundee, is known to exist. Mr. Laing gives John Wedderburn a share in the "Goostly Psalmes and Spirituall Songes, &c.," printed by Myles Coverdale, his fellow exile in Germany, about 1539-40. Copies of the 8vo. editions (1600 and 1621) of the *Gude and Godlie Ballates* are in the British Museum (press marks C. 39 D. 27 and C. 39 D. 63).

Part I. Chap. I.

After this preface come the Ten Commandments, the Apostles' Creed, the Lord's Prayer, "conteining six petitionis, and all necessarie for vs," a note "Of our Baptisme" consisting chiefly of some texts, and another on "The Lordis Supper," consisting of the passage 1 Cor. xi., 23-29, and finally two more texts (Matt. xvi., 19, and John xx., 23), added as declaratory of "The power of binding and lowsing grantit to the trew preicheris of Goddis word." Then follow the songs or psalms, one hundred and twelve in all. They begin with metrical versions of the Commandments, the Creed, and the Lord's Prayer, together with two hymns on baptism and the Lord's Supper, after which are hymns on a great variety of themes, metrical versions of several psalms, and what are, no doubt, spiritual adaptations of popular ballads. Of these I can only give one or two chance examples. Here is an expansion of the ninth commandment—

"Beir na witnes with fals report
In contrair just and righteous men:
Defame na man in ony sort,
Suppois his fault or vice thow ken."

And here the three first and three last verses of a Christmas hymn, "to be sung to the tune of Balulalow"—

"I come from heuin to tell
The best nowellis that euer befell:
To zow thir tythingis trew I bring
And I will of them say and sing.

This day to zow is borne ane Chylde
Of Mary meik, and Virgin mylde:
That blyssit bairne, bening and kynde
Shall zow reioyce baith hart and mynde.

It is the Lord Christ, God and Man,
He will do for zow what he can;
Himself zour Saviour will be,
Fra sin and hell to mak zow fre.

. . . . . .

Oh my deir hart, zoung Jesus sweit,
Prepair thy creddill in my spreit,
And I sall rocke thé in my hart,
And neuer mair fra thé depart.

Bot I sall praise thé euer moir,
With sangis sweit vnto thy gloir;
The kneis of my hart sall bow
And sing that richt Balulalow.

Gloir to be to God eternallie,
Quhilk gave his only Sone for me:
The Angellis joyis for to heir,
The gracious gift of this New Zeir."

Here, again, are the first two stanzas of a version of the fifty-first Psalm—

"Have mercy on me, God of micht,
Of mercy Lord and King:
For thy mercy is set full richt
Aboue all eirdly thing.
Thairfoir I cry baith day and nicht,
And with my hart sall sing:
To thy mercy with thé will I go.

Have mercy on me, O gude Lord,
Efter thy greit mercie:
My sinfull lyfe dois me remord
Quhilk sair hes greuit thé:
Bot thy greit grace hes me restord,
Throw Christ to libertie:
To thy mercy with thé will I go.

More curious are the adaptations of secular songs. Such must be one, beginning—

"Johne, cum kis me now,
Johne, cum kis me now,
Johne, cum kis me by and by,
And mak no moir adow.

The Lord thy God I am,
That Johne dois thé call
Johne representit man,
Be grace celestiall."

And another, some of which runs thus—

"With huntis vp, with huntis vp
It is now perlyte day,
Jesus, our King, is gane in hunting,
Quha lykis to speid they may.

Ane cursit fox lay hid in rox
This lang ane mony ane day
Devouring scheip, quhill he micht creip
Nane micht him schaip away.

. . . . . .

The hunter is Christ, that huntis in haist,
The houndis are Peter and Paull,
The Paip is the foxe, Rome is the rox,
That rubbis us on the gall.

That cruel beist, he neuer ceist,
Be his vsurpit power,
Under dispens to get our penneis,
Our soulis to deuoir."

. . . . . .

The above quotations are sufficient to give an idea of the character of the book. Many of the "sangis" are translations from the German, but they are, as Professor Mitchell says, "translations executed with spirit, freedom, and true poetic taste into the purest Scottish dialect of the time, and they had the highest testimony accorded to their worth in the fact that without the sanction of the Church, either unreformed or reformed, they made their way to the hearts and households of the Scottish people, and continued to be circulated, committed to memory, and sung in Scotland long after the circumstances

Part Chap. I.

which originally called them forth had passed away, while the more homely translations of a number of the same hymns into English by good old Coverdale appear to have had comparatively a very limited circulation and influence among the English people."[1] This is but one of several such tributes paid by Professor Mitchell to the work of the Wedderburns. With it we may place the far earlier eulogy of John Johnston, to which I have already referred. He has left us two Latin poems, which are as follows:—

I.

JOHANNES WEDDERBVRNVS.

Pulsus in exilium, an. 1546. *Exul in Anglia moritur* 1556.

Non meriti est nostri, meritas tibi dicere grates,
Aut paria, aut aliqua parte referre vicem.
Quæ meruisse alii vellent, nec posse mereri est:
Hæc velle, hæc posse, hæc te meruisse tuum est.
Sic facis atque canis sacra; sic agis omnia, nil ut
Sanctius, et nusquam purior ulla fides.
Hinc nullum magis invisum caput hostibus: hinc et
Nemo unquam meruit charior esse bonis.
Grandius hoc meritum, nil te meruisse fateris,
Humanis meritis nec superesse locum.

II.

DE JOHANNE, JACOBO, ET ROBERTO WEDDERBVRNO, FRATRIBUS.

Divisum imperium, per tres, tria Numina, Fratres,
Infera quæque vides, quæque superna, canunt.
Vos miror, potius tres vero nomine fratres,
Vosque supra veneror, Numina vana, Deos;
Concordes animas, clarissima lumina gentis,
Tres paribus studiis, tres pietate pares.
Felices qui vos tales genuere parentes,
Quæque orbi tellus pignora rara dedit.
Progenitos Cœlo Alectum dedit inclyta terris:
Inde Dei-donum nomen habere putem.

I have already said that we know but little of the chief author of the work with which we have been concerned; such facts, however, as we do know may be shortly summarized:—

John Wedderburn[2] [1500?—1556] second son of James Wedderburn and Janet Barry, principal author of the *Gude and Godlie Ballates*, born soon after 1500 (?); died in England 1556. He matriculated at S. Andrew's University in 1525 and there took his degree of bachelor in 1527 and of licentiate in 1528, the register on the last occasion calling him "dives." (S.A.R. 8.) He is very rarely mentioned in the Dundee Records, probably owing to his constant and prolonged absences from the burgh. There is a John Wedderburn named as present at a transaction 30 Aug. 1527 (D.P.B. 21 *b*), who is, no doubt, he, and the same applies to "Mr. John Wedderburn, chaplain of S. Matthew's chapel" who resigns some land to Alexander Fife 1 Feb. 1532 (*ib.* 43).[3] He seems to have been engaged in

[1] "It is to be observed," says Mr. Laing, "that no mention of the Wedderburns by Knox or others is met with until the days of James Melville, when he refers to an unknown edition of about 1570. In giving an account of his education at the school of Montrose, he relates in his autobiography, that in the year 1571 John Erskine, the Laird of Dun, 'dwelt oft in the town, and of his charitie interteined a blind man, who had a singular guid voice. Him he caused the Doctor of our school teach the whole Psalms in metre, with the toones thereof and sing them in the kirk; be hearing of whom I was so delyted, that I learned many of the psalms and toones thereof in metre, quhilk I have thought ever sensyne a great blessing and comfort.....There was also there a poet that frequented Edinburgh, and brought hame Psalme-books and Ballates, namely, of Robert Semple's making, wherein I took pleasure and learned some thing baith of the estate of the Countrie, and of the measours and cullors of Scottes ryme. He shew me first *Wedderburn's Songs* whereof I learned diverse *par cœur*, with great Diversitie of toones' (Autob. of James Melville, Bann. Club, ed. 1829, p. 18)." So Mr. John Row of Carnock (1592-1646) in his *History of the Kirk of Scotland*, under the year 1558, among certain books 'whereby many in Scotland got some knowledge of God's truth' iucludes '*Wedderburn's Psalmes and Godly Ballads* changeing many of the old Popish songs into Godlie purposes' (Woodrow Soc. Ed. 1846, p. 6).

[2] Synopsis of Ref., S.A.R. 8; D.P.B. 21 *b*, 43, 137; D.B.R. 49; R.P.C. 57; R.P.S. 3; S.P. 7; and *Pitscottie's Chronicles*.

[3] See also D.P.B. 137, where the mention of the heirs of the late John Wedderburn in Marketgait 16 Aug. 1567 must refer, I think, to him, as his brother James' son was alive at that date.

one of the many feuds, common to his time, his native burgh, and, it must be added, to his race, for to him also we must probably refer an entry in the Register of the Privy Seal, recording a respite granted 3 April 1529 to John Wedderburn for the slaughter of John Thomsoun (R.P.S. 3).[1] There is a passage in the *Chronicles of Lindsay of Pitscottie*, which may refer to him or to his brother Robert. Writing about 1550-65 Pitscottie tells us of a John Wedderburn, Vicar of Dundee in 1528-29. Here there is certainly some error, as not John, but his brother Robert was vicar of Dundee, and in 1528-29 the vicar was their uncle Mr. John Barry. Probably the surname is correctly given, and it is one of the two brothers and not their uncle, then no longer young, who is meant. If the error is in the Christian name, the honour should be given to Robert, but if it is in assigning the vicarage to John, it is probably he who shot for Scotland on the occasion in question This is what Pitscottie says:—

"In this year (1528-29) came an ambassador out of England, Lord William Howard, with a bishop with him and many other gentlemen, to the number of three score horse, which wer all able men and waled men for all kinds of games and pastime, shooting, louping, running, wrestling, and casting of the stane: but they were well saired ere they past out of Scotland, and that by their own provocation; but ever they tint; till, at last, the Queen of Scotland, the King's mother, favoured the Englishmen because she was the King of England's sister; and therefore she took an enterprise of archery upon the Englishmen's hands, contrary her son the King, and any six in Scotland than he would wale, either gentlemen or yeomen, that the Englishmen should shoot against them either at pricks, revers, or buts, as the Scots pleased. The King, hearing this of his mother, was content, and gart her pawned a hundred crowns and a tun of wine upon the Englishmen's hands; and he incontinently laid down as much for the Scottish men. The field and ground was chosen in St. Andrews, and three landed men and three yeomen chosen to shoot against the Englishmen, to wit, David Wemyss of that ilk, David Arnot of that ilk, and Mr. John Wedderburn, Vicar of Dundee. The yeoman, John Thomson in Leith, Stephen Talruner, with a piper called Alexander Baillie. They shot very near, and warred the Englishmen of the enterprise, and wan the hundred crowns and the tun of wine; which made the King very merry that his men wan the victory."

There is an entry in the Lord's Treasurer's accounts for 1538-39 which certainly refers to John Wedderburn. It records the receipt of 40s. for "the escheat of the goods of Mr. John Wedderburn convicted of heresy in favour of his brother Henry Wedderburn," and there is added an order to one John Paterson to pass to Dundee and search the goods of "Maister Johne Wedderburne" there.[2] It is possible that at some time John Wedderburn lived in Leith,[3] and acquired property there, as it may be to him and his brother Gilbert that two entries (D.B.R. 49, 52) in which a bond by "Gilbert Wedderburn and John Wedderburn ~~brether~~ (*sic*) indwellers in Leith," is mentioned 17 Jan., 20 Feb. 1554. At this time, however, John Wedderburn was, according to Johnston, living an exile in England, and the entries in question may refer to the sons of his brother James (post p. 23).[4]

It does not appear what part of England he chose as his place of exile, nor what career he followed when there. Although a priest, he may not, as a reformer, have considered that an obstacle to secular pursuits, and he had, no doubt, his livelihood to make. It is possible that a John Wedderburn, complainer in a proceeding before the English courts, in 1547-51, is identical with him (S.P. 7), but this is quite speculative. Nor does it appear whether, in disregard of his priesthood, he ever married, or, less in accordance with his calling, than with the fashion of the time, left any issue. If he did, they would seem to have remained in England, and not to have returned North, as neither in the voluminous records of Dundee nor in the Public Records of Scotland do we find any mention of any such descendants.

[1] The S. Andrew's University Register names two other John Wedderburns as matriculating 1500-4 and 1507 of whom I find no other mention (S.A.R. 2, 4). They do seem not to have taken their degrees and may have died young, especially as the Dundee Records are silent in regard to them. At the same time it is just possible that some of the above references are to one or other of them.

[2] See Maclaren's ed. of *Thomson's History of Dundee*.

[3] See also R.P.C. 57, where, many years later, 10 July 1621, the lands of umquhill John Wedderburn in Leith are named.

[4] It is possible that Johnston's dates are inaccurate. Mr. Laing thinks they must be so. "These dates he says) cannot be relied upon, as we know that John Wedderburn was in exile in 1542, and after Cardinal Beaton's death in 1546 there was something like toleration in Scotland which cannot be said to have existed in England during the fires of persecution in Queen Mary's reign, 1553-58."

Part I. Chap. I. *Sect. III.—His third son, Robert Wedderburn, Vicar of Dundee. His claim to the authorship of "The Complaynt of Scotland." His descendants in Dundee and at Burntisland. His male line extinct.*

Robert Wedderburn, Vicar of Dundee [1503-10?—1555-60].[1] I have already, in the preceding section of this chapter, given Calderwood's account of Robert Wedderburn, and alluded both to his share in the *Gude and Godlie Ballates*, and to his claim to the authorship of the famous *Complaynt of Scotland*. Mr. Laing thinks that if Johnston's expression "tres paribus studiis, tres pietate pares" may be taken to mean that each of the three brothers had a share in the former work, it is to Robert, the Vicar, that we should assign the adaptations or parodies of secular songs. There seems, however, little reason to press Johnston's line to such a meaning. As well might we insist that each of the three brothers had a share in the *Complaynt*, and far more reasonably may we take the line as referring to the plays of James, the psalms of John, and the *Complaynt* of Robert. That Robert's share in the *Gude and Godlie Ballates* was small is further clear from the prefatory "Epistil" in *The Complaynt* in which he speaks of that work as being "ane tracteit of the fyrst laubir of my pen." Mr. Maxwell, however, makes an interesting suggestion as regards one of the poems. In the 1567 edition of the *Gude and Godlie Ballates*, of which only one copy is known to exist, are some verses, which "stand apart in subject and character from the other ballates," and which in the 1578 edition were altered to a sacred strain. From the fact that, as we shall see, Robert Wedderburn, although a priest, was at one time the lover of one Isobell Lovell,[2] and by her the father of two sons, legitimatized by the Crown, Mr. Maxwell assumes, and one wishes it could be proved, that he must be the author of this song. It is as follows:—[3]

Welcum fortoun! welcum agane!
The day and hour I may weill blis,
Thow has exilit all my paine,
Quhilk to my hart greit plesour is.

For I may say that few men may,
Seing of paine I am (re-)drest,
I haif obtenit all my pay.
The lufe of hir that I lufe best.

I knaw nane sic as scho is one,
Sa trew, sa kynde, sa luiffandlie,
Quhat suld I do and scho war gone?
Allace! zit had I lever die.

To me scho is baith trew and kynde,
Worthie it war scho had the praise,
For na disdane in hir I find,
I pray to God I may hir pleis.

Quhen that I heir hir name exprest,
My hart for joy dois loup thairfoir,
Abufe all uther I lufe hir best
Unto I die: Quhat wald scho moir?

The authorship of the *Complaynt of Scotland* is not absolutely clear, but Mr. Laing has "little hesitation in assigning it to Mr. Robert Wedderburn," and Mr. Maxwell, who gives a careful resumé of the evidence, is of the same opinion. The book, which is an exhortation by Dame Scotia to her three sons—the three estates of the realm, Nobility, Church, and Commons,—to cease discord and unite in love and duty to their mother, appeared in 1548, and is believed to have been printed at S. Andrew's. Unfortunately of the four known copies of the first edition none have title pages, but the book is twice described (1742 and 1745) as *Vedderburn's Complaynt of Scotland* in the *Harleian Catalogues* (Brit. Mus.), presumably on the authority of a title page then belonging to one or other of the two copies at that time in the possession of Harley, Earl of Oxford. The

[1] Synopsis of References. S.A.R. 9; D.C. 23; D.P.B. 27, 106, 135, 205, 248, 262, 316, 319; D.B.R. 31, 104, 187; G.S.R. 32; R.P.S. 19; R.A.D. 14.

[2] Mr. Maxwell says (*Old Dundee*, p. 126) that "the name of the lady has not reached us," but he might easily have reached it, as it is repeatedly given in the Dundee records, on which his *Old Dundee* is founded.

[3] The sacred version is far inferior, *e.g.*,

Welcum, Lord Christ, welcum againe
My joy, my comfort, and my blis,
That culd me save from hellis paine,
Bot onlie thow, nane was, nor is.

Bot that quhilk Scripture has exprest,
Ane sacrifice Christ anis thairfoir
Offerit to God, quhilk smellit best,
For my tresspas, I seik no moir.

matter of the book[1] makes it clear that it was written by a churchman, and by one familiar with popular literature. It contains a list of the names of popular songs, among which are seven, of which adaptations, possibly by Robert, are given in the *Gude and Godlie Ballates*. Further the circumstances related in the *Complaynt*, of invasion and subjection by "our auld enemies" the English, can only relate to Dundee and its neighbourhood. If the certainty that the book is by a Dundee pen, together with the fact that it appears as "Vedderburn's" in the *Harleian Catalogue*, do not absolutely decide the question of its authorship in favour of Robert Wedderburn, they, at any rate, make it clear that in the absence of direct evidence to the contrary, we may fairly attribute the work to him.[2]

I proceed to deal with the private life of the Vicar of Dundee, and with his descendants, down to extinction of his male line, in about 1642.

He was born about 1503-10. He was educated at S. Andrew's University, where he matriculated in 1526 and took his degree of bachelor 1529 and of Licentiate 1530 (S.A.R. 9). The first mention of him in the Dundee Records is dated 10 May 1528 (D.P.B 27), when "Robert Wedderburn binds himself quickly to receive institution or collation to the chaplainry of S. Katharine vacant by the death of Sir Robert Lany, and as soon as possible to accept the order of presbyter and abide continually in the daily service of the church of Dundee." He does not appear to have been ever admitted burgess of Dundee.[3] From about 1530 down to about 1546 he seems to have lived in Paris, and with the laird of Calder in West Lothian to whom he was chamberlain in March 1549 (R.A.D. 14). and also to have visited the east countries. Calderwood says that he obtained the vicarage of Dundee on the death of his uncle, John Barry, and remained with the laird of Calder after entering into the vicarage. This can hardly be accurate as John Barry was still Vicar in Nov. 1550, so that Wedderburn cannot have succeeded him till 1551, and it is certainly in that year (5 Nov.) that he is first called Vicar in the Dundee Records (D.B.R. 31).[4]

There is an interesting charter by him soon after, dated 10 March 1551 52 (D.C. 23), by which, after reciting that his house had been destroyed in the war "between us and our old enemies the English," he undertakes to repair it, and feus the same to John Lovell, reserving to himself and his successors in office one chamber 18 ft. long, 17 ft. wide, and 10 ft. high, to be used as "the Vicar of Dundie's chamber in all time coming."[5] The charter has the consent of the Bishop of Brechin and Abbot of Lindores, and is signed and sealed by the Vicar. A facsimile of his signature will be found opposite p. 192 of vol. ii. The seal shows the family arms, a chevron between three cinquefoils or roses.

[1] Dr. Murray in his reprint of *The Complaynt* for the *Early English Text Society* argues against Robert Wedderburn being its author, (1) that Robert Wedderburn was too zealous a reformer, according to Calderwood, to have merely admonished the clergy, as does the author of *The Complaynt* and (2) that the dialect of the book is more southern than northern. Mr. Maxwell well disposes of these arguments. Robert Wedderburn was not too much of a reformer to be Vicar of Dundee, and we know from Calderwood that he lived much in West Lothian with the Laird of Calder, while, apart from this, not only is the speech of Dundee and S. Andrew's, his birthplace and his university, more southern than northern, but the language of the Dundee Burgh Records of his time shows a marked affinity to that of *The Complaynt*. Finally, while Dr. Murray explains the prevalence of French words in the book to Scotch habit, it must not be overlooked that Robert Wedderburn was long resident in Paris.

[2] This is not the place to disprove at length the other suggested authorships. Dr. George Mackenzie, never very accurate, claimed it for Sir James Inglis, who died, however, in 1531. Dr. Leyden (*Prelim. Dissert*) advanced in 300 pages of print another claim on behalf of Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, but ingenuously adds that he "scarcely expects his remarks to produce conviction." It is noteworthy that in the excellent account of Sir David Lindsay, by Sheriff Mackay, in the *Nat. Dict. of Biog* it is not even suggested that he had any share in the authorship of *The Complaynt*, while in his account of Sir James Inglis, in the same work (*Nat. Dict. of Biog.*), Mr. Thomson Bayne sets aside Mackenzie's "rash assumption" and adds that "Robert Wedderburn is the most likely author."

[3] See D.L.B. 12 and note; an entry dated 8 June 1535, which Mr. A. H. Millar, in his *Roll of Eminent Burgesses, &c.*, refers to this Robert, I think wrongly.

[4] See also D.B.R. 29 *b*. where, 13 Oct. 1551, Mr. Robert Wedderburn acts as procurator for Janet Wedderburn (his brother Henry's daughter) and her husband, Thomas Nichol. On this occasion, he is not called Vicar, and he may thus have been appointed between then and 5 Nov. Mr Maxwell thinks that he probably owed his appointment to the recent publication of *The Complaynt* and to the temperate character of its reproof of Churchmen; and points out that the then Abbot of Lindores, in whose gift the Vicarage lay, was just the man to make such an appointment. It is certainly remarkable that, as it seems, certain of the stronger passages of *The Complaynt* were omitted, leaves cancelled, and others of gentler reproof inserted, after it was in fact ready for publication.

[5] See also A. H. Millar's *Roll of Eminent Burgesses*, pp. 21-22; A. C. Lamb's *Dundee*, xix, xxxii. *b*, where a portion of this charter is given verbatim; and Maxwell's *Old Dundee*, pp. 118-9.

Part I. Chap. I.

Other references to the Vicar are chiefly in connection with his two sons, Robert and David, who are first named in the letters of legitimation under the Great Seal, which their father obtained for them 13 Jan. 1552-53 (G.S.R. 32, R.P.S. 19). He died, it appears before August in that year, when John Rolland was appointed to the vicarage, and questions arose as to the validity of his appointment.[1]

Isobell Lovell, the mother of his two sons, is often named in the Dundee Records as the wife of David (son and heir of Thomas) Cant (D.P.B. 135), whom she seems to have married after the Vicar's death, as the first mention of her as his wife is dated 12 Nov. 1560 when she and her two sons, Robert and David Wedderburn, acquire a third of Balkello from Alexander Maxwell of Tealing (D.P.B. 106). She died, perhaps, about 1580, in which year she made her will (*ib.* 205), and certainly before 11 Nov. 1587 when she and her husband, who survived her and was living 28 Dec. 1585 (D.P.B. 248), are both expressly named as deceased (*ib.* 262). Of her sons,

1. **Robert Wedderburn**, see p. 19.
2. **David Wedderburn**, [1550[2]—1583-85.][3] Legitimatised 1551-52 (*ut sup.*). On 12 Nov. 1560 he is named as son natural to his mother (D.P.B. 106), and 23 Nov. in the same year (with his brother) as son to the late Mr. Robert Wedderburn, when John Wedderburn, no doubt the son of their uncle James Wedderburn, is named as their nearest agnate on their father's side (D.B.R. 104). On 26 Nov. 1566 David Cant, spouse to Isobell Lovell, settles some land on David Wedderburn, her son by the late Mr. Robert Wedderburn, and his curator, John Wedderburn, consents thereto (D.P.B. 135). A little later, 11 July 1567, he and his mother acquire another third of Balkello (*ib.* 136), while later still, 26 April 1570, they acquire an annual rent under a settlement witnessed by David's brother Robert (*ib.* 152). He was still under age, 1 May 1570, when on the death of his curator John Wedderburn (D.P.B. 135), James Forrester, his executor, is ordered to hand over all the titles of Robert and David to their curators James Lovell and Alexander Wedderburn, the clerk (D.B.R. 187). He was admitted a burgess 21 Dec. 1570 (D.L.B. 22), and probably he and his brother came of age about 21-23 Feb. 1571, on the former of which days they are named as acting with the consent of their tutor, while on the latter they discharge him (D.B.R. 194).[4] Few other mentions of him are important.[5] It may be he, who, on 22 June 1583, together with Robert Wedderburn (his brother?), witnesses a resignation (D.P.B. 230)[6] and if so, he died between then and 28 Dec. 1585, when his brother Robert is named as his heir (D.P.B. 248; D.B.R. 276). A similar mention of him occurs 11 Nov. 1587 (*ib.* 262). It is thus clear that he died unmarried.

[1] The Abbot of Lindores appointed John Rolland, but the Bishop of Brechin "intrusit" Sir George Wilson whereupon (Aug. 22) Rolland appealed to the bailies and burgesses of Dundee, who decided in his favour, after which the Bishop seems to have yielded, as in the following year "Maister John Rolland, Vicar of Dundee," receives from the town treasurer the key of "the Vicar's chalmer." See D.B.R., vol. iii., as cited in Maxwell's *Old Dundee*, pp. 38-39. References to Robert Wedderburn as deceased may be found in vol. ii. of this book. D.P.B. 135, 316, 319, and D.B.R. 194, 187.

[2] Mr. Maxwell says that the vicar's sons were "born to him in early manhood" (*Old Dundee*, p. 148) *i.e.*, about 1530, but this is not the case. In 1560 he and his brother were quite young (D.B.R. 104), and they were still under curators in 1567-70 (D.P.B. 135, D.B.R. 187). Further, Robert was certainly living as late as 1617-18, and would therefore be of considerable age if born when Mr. Maxwell supposes. The fact is that Mr. Maxwell assumes that Robert Wedderburn who m. Elspet Scrymgeour was the son of the vicar, whereas he was in fact son to James Wedderburn and Janet Logan (see post Chap. iv., Subsect. i.), and consequently is driven to assume that he was already of age in 1551. The two sons of the vicar were born about 1550; it does not appear which was the elder, sometimes David is put first, sometimes, as in the letters of legitimation, Robert; possibly they were twins, though they are never so called.

[3] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 21, 32; D.L.B. 22; D.P.B. 106, 135, 141 *a b*, 143, 147, 151, 152 *note*, 153 *a d*, 197 *b*, 213, 222, 227, 230, 241 *b*, 248, 262; D.B.R. 104, 136 *b*, 164, 170, 187, 191, 194, 276; G.S.R. 32; R.P.S. 19.

[4] The fact that they both discharge him on this day looks as if they were twins; "Tutors" in the entry must mean "curators" as they were certainly long over fourteen years of age at the date. David is also named as cautioner for his mother 19 Jan. 1571 (D.B.R. 191).

[5] See, *inter alia*, S.W. 21, 32 (1571-76), and D.P.B. 141 *a b*, 143, 147, 151, 151 *a d* (called "elder" in distinction from the son of the clerk), 141 *b*, 197 *b*, 213, 222, 227, 248, called "merchant of Dundee"; D.B.R. 130 *b*, 162, 170.

[6] This resignation is twice recorded, (*a*) in the Protocol Books, *ut sup.*, when no witnesses are named, and (*b*) again, though not noted in vol. ii of this book, in the fifth of the small minute books, when the witnesses are given as David and Robert Wedderburn. It is possible, however, these are the sons of the clerk, not of the vicar.

Robert Wedderburn[1] [1550—1622?], only surviving son of Mr. Robert Wedderburn and Isobell Lovell. He is first named in 1552-53 in the precept for and letters of legitimation already mentioned (R.P.S. 19, G.S.R. 32), though even after this, he and his brother are sometimes called "sons natural" of their mother, *e.g.*, when, 12 Nov. 1560, she and they get sasine from Alexander Maxwell of Tealing of a third of the lands of Balkello (D.P.B. 106), and 26 April 1570, when she and Robert get an annual rent from Richard Thane of Logy (D.P.B. 152). The service (23 Nov. 1560) of their cousin, John Wedderburn, as nearest agnate to them (D.B.R. 104) has been referred to above, to show that they were then under age, as they probably were until 1571 (D.B.R. 187, 194). Robert was, as we have seen, heir to his brother, David, and inherited property from him, his mother, and his stepfather, David Cant (D.P.B. 248, 262; D.B.R. 276). He at one time, 27 Aug. 1590, acquired some land called Kilmanyis-tak in and near Wester Gourdie, but resigned it, 9 Nov. 1591, to Alexander Wedderburn, the clerk (S.W. 68 *a*, *b*, 302; D.P.B 316).[2] He lived in the Flukergait of Dundee, where he long traded as a merchant, and took an active part in the affairs of the burgh. He was admitted a burgess 14 Dec. 1580 (D.L.B. 25) and after a lapse of some years, is frequently named, 1591-95, as councillor (D.C.B. 18); 1591-92, as hospital-master (D.B.R. 290, D.P.B. 289) to which office he was elected on 19 Sept. in the former year (D.C.B. 17); 1596, as a magistrate (D.B.R. 311 *d*); 1598, as collector of the unlaws, being so elected 5 Oct. (D.C.B. 22); and again, 1599-1608, as councillor, in which capacity he is one of the signatories to a gift of the clerkship, 17 July 1604, in favour of James Wedderburn, second son of Kingennie (D.C.B. 28), and is also occasionally named as a member of assize.[3] He is constantly designed "merchant" to distinguish him from his namesake, the notary, in relation to whom he is also called "younger," although as against two others of the same name, a younger brother of Kingennie, and a son of Patrick Wedderburn and Elizabeth Low he is himself "elder."[4] *e.g.*, 18 Nov. 1591, when there is an assignation by Mr. Alexander Wedderburn, the clerk, to his cousin, Robert Wedderburn, elder, merchant burgess of Dundee (S.W. 80). He is named in various business transactions, such as the granting of bonds or discharges, from 1581 on.[5] Thus he was one of the creditors of David, Earl of Crawfurd, whose arrest and commitment to Edinburgh Castle he joined in securing (R.D. 20, R.P.C. 39, 41-2); and he had various dealings with his "gossip" or cousin David, the author of the "Compt Buik," in which he is mentioned as late as 8 Sept. 1619 (D.W. 9 *d*). In the same record we find him acting as godfather to David's daughter Matilda, 25 Jan. 1595, and taking charge of the papers of Alexander, orphan son of Kingennie's brother, Robert (*ib.* 12 *h*, 14 *c*, 15 *c*), while 7 Sept. 1597 he is concerned in the affairs of the daughters of Edward Wedderburn, to one of whom he seems to have been executor (D.B.R. 319-20). There are many minor allusions to him as witness, &c. but they add nothing to what we know of him.[6] The date of his death is not certain, he was certainly living 3 Nov. 1617 when there is a contract for his maintenance in his old age, made between him and his eldest son and daughter (D.B.R. 401) and an entry of 8 Sept. 1619 in David Wedderburn's "Compt Buik," just mentioned, must also be

[1] Synopsis of references. S.W. 32, 62, 63, 68 *a*, *b*, 80, 159, 161, 302; D.W. 9 *d*, 11 *b*, *n*, 12 *d*, *h*, 14 *b*, *c*, 15 *b*, *c*, 21 *a*. D.C. 41, 71; D.L.B. 25; D.P.B. 106, 152, 197 *b*, 199, 204, 205, 215 *a*, 248, 254, 262, 267 *e*, 285, 289, 294, 316, 319, 324, 335, 422; D.B.R. 104, 187, 194, 216, 276, 279, 282, 290, 311 *d*, 319, 320, 323, 304, 345 *a*, 356, 359 *a*, 375 *c*, 401, 407 *a*, 445; D.C.B. 17, 18, 21, 22, 25, 28; D.T.G. 9 *a*; D.G.R. 2, 4. G S.R. 32; R P.C. 9, 21, 24, 25, 28, 30, 39, 41, 42, 47; R.P.S. 19; F.S. 30; R.D. 4, 5, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 22; R.A.D. 57, 60; Br.T. 3.

[2] Some other occasions when he and his wife acquired property or annual rents are referred to post p. 20 *n*.

[3] See D.C. 41; D.C.B. 21, 25; D.B.R. 340, 356, 359 *a*; R P.C. 30. He also is the Robert Wedderburn, kirkmaster, named in a marginal note to David Wedderburn's MS. 11 *b*. I think it is to him, too, that the entries R.P.C. 9, 21 refer.

[4] It is not always easy, in the absence of any words of designation, to fix which Robert is meant. Old Robert, who m. Janet Kyd, was living till about 1575; his son, the notary, 1546-1611; Robert (the merchant) 1550-1622?; the brother of Kingennie from about 1565-93; and finally the son of Patrick Wedderburn and Elizabeth Low is named 1588-95 and was probably living till nearly 1616. Thus, 30 March 1590, Robert Wedderburn, elder, and Robert Wedderburn, merchant, are on the same assize (D.B.R. 279), and Robert Wedderburn, elder, who, 9 Oct. 1602, grants a bond, written by the notary, is no doubt the merchant, but on another occasion, 16 May 1604, when Robert Wedderburn, elder and younger, are both named, it is impossible to tell whether the notary and merchant or the merchant and the son of Patrick are intended (R.P.C. 25, 28).

[5] S.W. 161; D.P.B. 197 *b*, 215 *a*; D.B.R. 275 *a*, 282; R.P.C. 24; R.D. 4, 5, 13-15, 17, 18, 22.

[6] See D.W. 11 *n*, where Robert Wedderburn who witnesses a document 24 Feb. 1599 may be either he or the notary. See also S.W. 32, 62, 63, 68 *b*, 159; D.W. 12 *d*, 21 *a*; D.P.B. 267 *e*, 303 *a*; D.B.R. 323, 375 *c*; D.T.G. 9 *a*; D.G.R. 2, 4.

Part I. Chap. I.

to him (D.W. 9 *d*). His eldest son David is described as "the son of Robert Wedderburn," as if he was then still alive, 20 June 1620 (D.P.B. 422), and the admission of his second son John as burgess of Dundee 16 June 1622 (D.L.B. 42) is made "ratione privilegii Roberti Wedderburn sui patris," not "quondam Roberti," so that he was apparently alive at that date also. The first reference to him as dead is in a document of 1631;[1] while later on, in 1643 and 1655, the lands in the Flukergait and in the Westfield of Dundee, once belonging to him, are so mentioned (D.B.R. 445; D.C. 71; F.S. 30).

By his wife **Euphame Coustoun** (relict of Robert Scot),[2] whom he married before 14 March 1579 (D.B.R. 246), and who died Sept. 1612 (Br.T. 3), he had issue two sons and a daughter:—

1. **David Wedderburn.** See post p. 21.
2. **John Wedderburn** [1585?—1642?].[3] He is first named 22 May 1615, when Mr. David and John Wedderburn, burgesses, brothers, are witnesses (D.P.B. 386), after which he is often mentioned as a merchant burgess of Dundee down to 27 Feb. 1642 (D.P.B. 462). Although called "burgess" on earlier occasions, he was not in fact admitted to the freedom of the burgh until 22 June 1622 (D.L.B. 42), when his name appears "by the privilege of his father Robert." Few of the entries relating to him are of interest, most of them recording only some occasion on which he acted as witness, granted or obtained some bond, was party to a decree, &c.[4] There is no mention of his ever having any wife or children, and that he died without any such to succeed him, before 31 Dec. 1642, is clear from the fact that on that day his sister Elizabeth was returned heir to his elder brother David (R.H. 21).

   Elizabeth Wedderburn,[5] only daughter of Robert Wedderburn and Eufame Coustoun, and ultimately heir of her brother David (*ut sup*), is first named 19 May 1580 in the will of her paternal grandmother, Isobell Lovell (D.P.B. 205), and is probably the person of her name who obtains two decrees 5, 21 May 1595 (D.B.R. 301 *a*). She is also mentioned 27 April 1612 as sister to Mr. David Wedderburn (D.B.R. 275 *b*), and as there is no reference to any husband in the entry, she was probably then unmarried. She was, however, thrice married:—

   i. Before 1616, to *Robert Murray* of Dundee, "one of his Majestie's guard." They are first named, 28 March 1616, in a complaint by them, as assignees of her father and her late mother *v.* Hew Maxwell of Tealing, for non-payment of certain monies (R.P.C. 47). They are named again, 3 Nov. 1617, in the contract for the maintenance of her father in his old age, already referred to (D.B.R. 401), and in a bond, 21, 26 June 1632, by Thomas Blair to her (R.D. 108).

[1] Omitted from vol. ii. 1631. March 2.—Disposition of an annual rent out of land in South Flukergait bounded west by that of the heirs of Robert Wedderburn (Dundee Charters, Box vi Bundle ii, No. 6.)

[2] She was a daughter of John Coustoun and Elizabeth Wedderburn (post Part ii, chap. i), as appears from an entry in which Robert Wedderburn is expressly called son-in-law to John Coustoun (D.P.B. 254), and she was relict of Robert Scot, by whom she had a daughter Euphame (D.P.B. 324, 335; D.B.R. 246) who m. James Fraser and had a daughter Jeane, named in her grandmother's will (Br.T. 3). Euphame Coustoun is often mentioned in the Dundee Records, *e.g.*, 1580, April 30, when she and Robert Wedderburn buy an annual rent out of Balkello (D.P.B. 204); 1591, when they get a South Flukergait house and part of Craigie (*ib.* 285, 319); as well as 1591, Nov. 18, an annual rent out of it (S.W. 80). On 28 Dec 1592 she stood godmother to Eufame, daughter of David Wedderburn of the "Compt Buik" (D.W. 14 *b*, 15 *b*). See also D.P.B. 294. D.B.R. 345 *a*, and especially R.A.D. 57, when, 12 March 1612, she and her husband sue Thomas Lyell of Murchill for money due for his maintenance, alleging that they are "ventineris and oistlaris keiping and ane oppin oistlarie within the burgh of Dundee, as is notour to the Lordis of Counsell and the haill cuntri" Euphame Coustoun's will, which records the date of her death, also names her two sons David and John Wedderburn, her daughter Elizabeth Wedderburn, and her grand-daughter or "oye" Jeane Fraser, whose mother, not named in the will, was seemingly dead at its date (Br.T. 3).

[3] Synopsis of references. 1615-40. S.W. 243, 273. D.W. 3, 20 *d*, *e*, *f*; D.L.B. 42; D.P.B. 386, 411, 433 *b*, 436, 438, 440, 462; D.B.R. 401, 407 *a*, 414 *b*, 418 *b*, 438; G.S.R. 105; F.S. 7; R.D. 62 *a*, 67, 120.

[4] They may be briefly summarized: 1615, May 22, witness (D.P.B. 386); 1617, July 3, witness (R.D. 62 *a*); Nov. 3, witness (D.B.R. 401); Dec. 24, witness (D.P.B. 411); 1618, July 21, journeys to S. Andrew's (D.W. 20 *d*); July 22, decree (D.B.R. 407 *a*); 1619, Feb. 26, bond (R.D. 67); 1620, decree (D.W. 20 *e*). 1622, June 10, admitted burgess (D.L.B. 42); Aug. 5, borrows a "camp bed of aik" from David Wedderburn (D.W. 3); 1624, discharge (D.W. 20 *f*); 1630, May, witness (S.W. 243, G.S.R. 105); 1634, Jan. 21-24, sheriff in a sasine (D.P.B. 433 *b*); 1635, April 6, decree (D.B.R. 414); Dec. 18, curator to John Murray, his sister's son (D.P.B. 436); 1636, Aug. 20, bond (R.D. 120); Dec. 10, next of kin to his sister's children (D.B.R. 438); 1637, Dec. 8, procurator (D.P.B. 438); 1638, March 23, witness (*ib.* 440, S.W. 273); May 2, witness (F.S. 7); 1639, July 22, decree (D.B.R. 418); 1640, Feb 27, witness (D.P.B. 462).

[5] Synopsis of references. D.P.B. 205, 436, 466, 479, 511; D.B.R. 301 *a*, 375 *b*, 401, 412 *b*, *c*, 424, 438, 445; D. Adm. 6, 8; R.P.C. 47; R.H. 21; R.D. 108, 139, 150; D.M. 2, 4.

Robert Murray died between 27 Aug. and 24 Nov. 1634. On the former date he is named as living, and on the latter she is first called his relict (*ib.* 412 *b c*). By him she had, besides a daughter Elizabeth, four sons, John, Robert, Gideon, and James (D.P.B. 436; D.B.R. 438), of whom John was living 15 April 1642, when he and his wife, Isobell Goldman are named as owning a South Flukergait land subject to his mother's liferent (D.P.B. 466). It is in respect of this property that she, "relict of Robert Murray," got a decreet of removal *v.* various persons 21 May 1638 (D. Adm. 6). At this date, 1638, she was no doubt still a widow, but she remarried

ii. Before 1641 *Thomas Moncur* of Seggieden, co. Perth. See D.B.R. 424, when 23 June 1641 she is named as "relict of Robert Murray and spouse of Thomas Moncur of Seckiden." She is similarly mentioned 21 June (*ib.* 445) and 17 Aug. 1643 (D. Adm. 8). There can have been no issue of this marriage It does not appear when Seggieden died, but it was before Oct. 1646, and early in the next year Elizabeth married

iii. At Dundee 27 Feb. 1647 (by banns 4 Oct. 1646) *James Lovell* of Kinneuchie (D.M. 2, 4), who died soon after, as David Lovell of Kinneuchie (eldest son of the *late* James Lovell) is named in 1649 (R.D. 150). She is referred to as "relict of James Lovell of Kinoquhi" in a bond by her and her daughter Elizabeth Murray, wife of James Moncur, fiar of Knap, dated 12 Nov. 1652 (R.D. 139). The last mention of her as living is dated 9 Jan. 1654, when she is designed relict of her first husband (D.P.B. 479). Later on, however, there are references to the land in South Flukergait as that of the heirs of herself and Robert Murray (*e.g.* D.P.B. 511). She may have been buried, according to a prevalent custom, with her first husband, to whom she had erected a monument in the Howff of Dundee. This stone is no longer discoverable and was already in decay in 1713 when Robert Menteith, in his *Theater of Mortality*, published in that year, read the inscription on it thus—

"Elizabetha Wedderburna ex antiqua Wedderburnorum familia oriunda, Roberto Moravio sibique in memoriam ponebat quæ post aliquot annos virum secuta obiit.

Mors sola fatetur
Quantula sint hominum corpuscula."[1]

David Wedderburn[2] [1580?—1627] eldest son of Robert Wedderburn and Euphame Coustoun, is first mentioned 10 March 1591 when there is registered a sasine of land in South Flukergait in favour of his parents and himself (D.P.B. 285). After this he is not mentioned for some years, except in an incomplete reference, 1605 July 6, "Past to the dwelling-house of Robert Weddderburn (no doubt his father) in Dundie quhair David, younger, remains when he is in the said brucht (burgh) at bed and buirde ....." (D.P.B. 359). He was, no doubt, educated at St. Andrew's, and to his degree there in 1606 (S.A.R. 13, 15) owes the prefix of "Magister" by which he is almost always distinguished, *e.g.*, 22 May 1615, when he is witness with his brother John (D.P.B. 386). I have already more than once referred to the contract for his father's support, 3 Nov. 1617 (D.B.R. 401). Other references to him are to his business as a merchant 1613-26 (R.D. 68, 70, 78, 81, 82, 89; R.A.D. 60, 64).

He married about 1619-20 **Alison Watson**, on whom he made a settlement of the life-interest in a South Flukergait property, 20 June 1620 (D.P.B. 422), the reversion being afterwards settled by him, 1 Oct. 1621, on his son Andrew (*ib.* 425). Although in this entry he is called "burgess in South Flukergait," the "Lockit Buik" contains no record of his burgess-ship, perhaps by reason of some omission, as his son Andrew when admitted is referred to as the son of Mr. David Wedderburn, "who was a burgess and brother of the guild" (D.L.B. 52). He was, perhaps, more closely connected with Burntisland, co. Fife, of which place he was a burgess. This appears by the confirmation of his will, dated at Burntisland 22 Dec. 1627, and confirmed at S. Andrew's 18 July 1628, in which he is so designed (S.A.T. 7). The will is given up by his relict Allesone Watsone (living 1640) in the name of his sons and executors (both mere children), Andrew and Alexander, to whom he bequeaths all his property, except a sum left to his natural son, Robert. His issue was thus :—

[1] See ante p. 6, *n* 2, as to the inscription and errors founded upon it.

[2] Synopsis of references to him and his sons. S.A.R. 13, 15, 24; D.L.B. 52; D.P.B. 285, 359, 386, 422, 425; D.B.R. 401; D.D. 7; R.H. 21; R.D. 68, 70, 78, 81, 82, 89, 95; R.A.D. 60, 64; S.A.T. 7, 8, 9.

Part I. Chap. I.

1. **Andrew Wedderburn** [1620?—39], born about 1620, when the above settlement was made on him (D.P.B. 425). Named as his father's only (surviving) child 18 July 1629 (R.D. 95). Educated at S. Andrew's, where he matriculated 1635 (S.A.R. 24). Also mentioned as a witness 31 May 1636 (D.D. 7). Admitted burgess of Dundee 7 Nov 1637 (D.L.B. 52). Was also a burgess of Burntisland, being so designed in his will, dated 17 July 1639, and confirmed at S. Andrew's 1 April 1640 (S.A.T. 9). By this document he leaves all his property to his mother, except a sum to his natural son, **Francis**, to be paid to him on his reaching 14 years of age.[1]

2. **Alexander Wedderburn**, [1621?—28] Named in his father's will, *ut sup.* His "testament dative," or the administration of his estate, was confirmed at S. Andrew's (S.A.T. 8); the confirmation reciting his death in 1628. The testament is given up by his brother and executor dative, and names his father's natural son Robert as then alive.

— **Robert**, natural son, living 1627-28 (S.A.T. 7, 8).[1]

We have already seen that on the failure of the lawful issue of her brother David and on the death s.p. of her brother John, Elizabeth Wedderburn, their sister, was returned heir to David 31 Dec. 1642 (R. H. 21).

Tabular Pedigree of the account given in the foregoing section.

Robert Wedderburn. Vicar of Dundee 1551, probably the author of "The Complaynt of Scotland." Died 1555-60. ‖ Isobell Lovell, who m. David Cant. Living 1580. Died before 1587.

- David, legitimatised 1552. Died unmar. 1583-85, his brother Robert being his heir.
- Robert Wedderburn, legitimatized 1552, burgess 1580. A merchant in Dundee. Died c. 1630 (?). = Euphame, d. to John Constoun, and relict of Robert Scott. Died 1612.
  - David Wedderburn, burgess of Burntisland. Died 1627-28. = Alison Watson. Living 1639.
    - Andrew Wedderburn, born c. 1620. Burgess of Dundee 1637. Died unm. 1639.
      - Francis (natural son).
    - Alexander Wedderburn, born c. 1621; died unm. 1628.
    - Robert (natural son) Living 1639.
  - John Wedderburn, a merchant in Dundee. Died c. 1640-41.
  - Elizabeth m.
    1. Robert Murray. Died 1634.
    2. Thomas Moncur of Seggieden.
    3. 1647, James Lovell of Kinneuchie. Living 1654. Retoured heir to her brother David 1642.

Sect. IV.—His eldest son, James Wedderburn, and his descendants in Dundee and in Moravia. His grandson, John Wedderburn (m. Margaret Lindsay), and his two sons (a) John Wedderburn, protomedicus in Moravia, and his descendants there; (b) James Wedderburn, Bishop of Dunblane.

James Wedderburn [1495?—1553],[2] eldest son of James Wedderburn (ante p. 5), and Janet Barry, was born probably a little before 1500. The exact date cannot be fixed, but he matriculated at S. Andrew's in 1514, although he seems not to have proceeded to take any degree there (S.A.R. 7). He was entered heir to his father in an annual rent 28 Sept. 1521 (D.P.B. 5), and is named as sitting on the same assize with James Wedderburn, elder and younger, 20 Dec. in that year (D.B.R. 12). Ten years later, 29 Nov. 1531, again as his father's heir, he got sasine of a land in S. Margaret's close, North Marketgait (*ib.* 42). He had been admitted a burgess of Dundee, 17 Oct. 1517 (D.L.B. 3), and thereafter is often named in the records of the burgh

[1] The registers of the parish of Burntisland have been searched from their earliest date 1672 down to 1750, but contain no Wedderburn entries. If, therefore, either Francis or Robert Wedderburn had descendants, they must have settled elsewhere. I find a reference to a Francis Wedderburn, who very probably is this son of David of Burntisland, in a volume of the *Calendar of State Papers* (Colonial Series, America and the West Indies 1675-76, published in 1895, § 1217) where there is recorded 10 Feb. 1672 the "Relation of Major Beaton, captain of the *Assistance*, frigate of Commander Francis Weatherbourne and his man of war *Charity*, captured at Campeachy (Jamaica)."

[2] Synopsis of references. S.A.R. 7: D.C. 14, 17; D.L.B. 3; D.P.B. 5, 22, 42, 47, 267 *f*; D.B.R. 6 *a b*, 7, 10 *a*, 18 *b c*, 20 *c*, 21 *c*, 25 *a*, 46; G.S.R. 15, 19, 20, 21. *Reg. Episc. Brech.* ii, 319.

in the years 1521-23 and 1531-37.[1] The interesting account of him given by Calderwood has been already quoted (p. 10), and explains the almost complete disappearance of his name from the Dundee records after 1537. They contain, in fact, only two later mentions of him, *viz.*, 1550 Nov. 10, when part of a cargo of wine sent from Dieppo to Dundee is described as the property of "James Wedderburn of Deip," a slight but interesting corroboration of Calderwood's account (D.B.R. 25 *a*); and 3 Nov. 1553, when his son John is returned heir to him (*ib.* 46). There are, however, some important earlier references to him in the *Great Seal Register*. Thus by a charter, dated 14 Jan. and confirmed 20 Jan. 1527-28, Janet Forrester, daughter and heiress of the late David Forrester in Neva, with consent of James Wedderburn, younger, her husband, grants to John Wedderburn, their son, and his heirs the lands of Trosto and Tullohill, in the barony of Ferne, co. Forfar, subject to her own and her husband's life-rent (G.S.R. 15).[2] These lands are named in the Dundee records 6-7 Nov. 1527 (D.P.B. 22), when possession of Crosco (*sic*) and Tullohill is given to Henry Wedderburn,[3] son of James Wedderburn, younger, as attorney for Janet Forrester, wife of the said James The lands, however, soon passed out of the family, as 27 May 1533 there is a great seal charter by which the King grants to Thomas Cullace and his heirs the lands of Trosco (*sic*) and one part of Tullohill, the fee of which is resigned by John Wedderburn and the life-rent by Janet Forrester (G.S.R. 19). A little later there is another charter, 31 Aug. 1533 (confirmed 14 Oct), by which James Scrymgeour, constable of Dundee, sells to James Wedderburn, younger, burgess of Dundee, and Jonet Forrester, his wife, for life, and to their son John and his heirs in fee, thirteen acres of land in the lordship of Dudop (*ib.* 20), which are named as in James' occupation 3 July 1534 (*ib.* 21).

James Wedderburn[4] died, as we have seen, in France, probably at Dieppe, before the close of 1553. By his wife **Janet Forrester** he left issue a son, John, and perhaps two other sons:

1. **John Wedderburn.** See post p. 24.
2. **Gilbert Wedderburn**, named 8 May 1568 in an assignation (D.P.B 70) by "Gilbert Wedderburn, burgess of Dundie, lauchfull sone and ~~air~~ (*sic*) of umquhill James Wedderburn," now about "to pas his wayage be schip furth of this realme to utheris pairtis" and who thereupon assigns to Alexander Wedderburn, the clerk, in security for a debt, "all maner of airschip guidis &c. pertaining to him be ressone of the deceis" of his father.[5]
3. **Henry Wedderburn.**[6]

[1] It is not always easy to determine which of more than one contemporary James is meant. (See ante p. 11 *n.* 2.) I think that it is the son of Robert, who is called "younger" in the latter years of old James Wedderburn, on whose death he becomes "elder" and James' son "younger." Thus the James Wedderburn, junior, admitted burgess (early) in 1514 (D.L.B. 1) is, in my view the son of Robert, and not, as Mr. Millar assumes, the son of James. There is an entry in 1521 (D.B.R. 10 *a*) when James Wedderburn, elder, and James Wedderburn, James' son, are named together, which makes it clear that James Wedderburn, elder, at that date, was not the son of James. The following entries refer to the son of James: 1521, April 16, "son of James" (D.B.R. 6 *a*); May 26, on assize with another of his name (*ib.* 7); July 1, "son of James" on an inquest (*ib.* 10 *a*); Aug. 20. bailie or councillor (D.C. 14); Sept. 30, "younger," on the council (D.B.R. 106); 1522, March 10, on assize; March 29, "son of James," assessor, Aug. 27, procurator; Oct. 3, elected councillor (*ib.* 18 *b. c*, 20 *c*, 21 *c*); 1532. Nov. 4. younger, sheriff by royal letters (D.P.B. 47); 1536-37, younger. bailie, witness (D C. 17 and *Reg. Episc. Brech.* ii, 319). See also the references given post Chap. iv., Subsect. i., some of which may be to him.

[2] This charter is witnessed by Sir (Dominus) Thomas Wedderburn and Sir Robert Wedderburn and others, chaplains and notaries, and is signed by the spouses with their own hands, a fact to which Mr. Millar calls attention as evidence of education and position in days when women, at any rate, were seldom able to write.

[3] I question if this entry is accurate, as there is no other mention of such a son. Perhaps we should read "brother" for "son," or "John" for "Henry."

[4] James Wedderburn, burgess of Dundee, named 25 Jan. 1526 *re* the disputes between Dundee and Perth (*Reg. Aberbrothock*, No. 638), may be he or his namesake the son of Robert, as also may James Wedderburn, bailie of Dundee, named 7 Dec. 1532 (*Reg. Episc. Brech.* pp. 124-25, and "James Wedderburn younger, bailze, witness at Dundee" 23 Jan. 1536 is certainly he (*ib.* p. 319).

[5] There is no other clear mention of this son Gilbert, who was certainly not his father's heir. The word "air" is struck through in the record, and his "airschip," therefore, must mean his share in the estate of his father. There can be no confusion, as regards this entry, with his uncle Gilbert, who was dead at this date (see ante p. 7). The admission, too, of Gilbert Wedderburn as burgess in 1537 (D.L.B. 14) certainly refers to the uncle, as the nephew would then be much too young for admission, but it is probable that the entries in 1554 referring to Gilbert Wedderburn in Leith are to the nephew and not to his uncle (D.B.R. 49, 52, and see ante p. 7 *n.* 4).

[6] See above, note 3. James Wedderburn may also have had female issue, and there are some persons named in the Dundee Records, without anything to show their parentage, who may be his daughters. See post chap. v.

Part I. Chap. I.

John Wedderburn[1] [1525?—1569], eldest son of James Wedderburn and Janet Forrester. He has been already mentioned in the references to the Great Seal charters of 1528 and 1533 (G.S.R. 15, 19, 20), and was probably born about 1525, although the resignation by him, in 1533 (*ib.* 19) of Trosco and Tullohill, looks as if he was then of age; this, however, having regard to his father's age, is clearly out of the question. He, no doubt, went abroad with his father, at whose death he was present, and whose injunctions, as Calderwood tells us, he then received. There are thus no references to him in the Dundee records until his return to Scotland in 1552-53. According to the "Lockit Buik" he was at once admitted burgess in 1552 (D.L.B. 16), although this entry, which is not contemporaneous, but copied or written up from some earlier record, may not be accurate, as, 26 Feb. 1554, we find "John Wedderburn, son of the late James Wedderburn, junior," mentioned as taking the oath of liberty, upon which his name is ordained to be entered in the "Lockit Buik" (D.B.R. 53). Further, his admission as burgess would probably be subsequent to his retour as heir to his father, and this did not take place till 3 Nov. 1553 (D.B.R. 46).[2] From this time until his death, in Oct.-Nov. 1569, he lived in Dundee,[3] where he carried on business as a merchant and shipowner,[4] and was an energetic member of the community. We find him constantly acting as bailie, councillor, piermaster, master of the almshouse,[5] witness to this or that transaction,[6] cautioner or arbitrator for other people,[7] while numerous references to actions by and against him shows that he had a considerable business as a merchant.[8] His house in Dundee was situate in the Flukergait, and he seems to have had to make good his title to it by the production of his "evidents" in 1554 (D.B.R. 59-60, 62). He is also named, apparently in regard to some Murraygait land (*ib.* 61 *a*), and certainly owned lands "near the Butterburn" 1555-69 (G.S.R. 33, 36), on the west of the Cemetery (D.P.B. 143), south of South Argylegait (D.P.B. 141 *a*), and also a small piece on the road to Forfar (S.W. 18, D.P.B. 55, 64, 74). His eldest son James is mentioned, 1573-74, as owner of the "freelands of Aberbrothie in heretage" (R.P.C. 6, 7), but I do not find the father mentioned as their owner, although his great grandson is retoured heir to him in them, many years after (D.B.R. 463). He is, however, named as the owner of the thirteen acres in Dudop, which his father had got from the constable, and these he settled on his second son John in 1564 (R.P.S. 22). He took his share in family affairs. Thus, 28 Nov. 1559, he had the charge of his uncle Gilbert's son, John (D.P.B. 98); 23 Nov. 1560 he is nearest agnate on the father's side to David, son of the late Vicar of Dundee (D.B.R. 104), to whom he became curator (D.P.B. 135); 6 March 1562, he is tutor to James, son of David Wedderburn in Murraygait (D.B.R. 112 *b*),[9] while, 23 Jan. 1568 (D.B.R. 157), he is named as having declined the curatorship of Robert Wedderburn younger, grandson of James Wedderburn and Janet Logan, though he must have consented later, as he seems to have been so acting 15 Oct. in that year (*ib.* 169).[10]

[1] Synopsis of references. S.W. 18; D.C. 29, 30; D.L.B. 16; D.P.B. 55. 62. 64, 67, 75, 83, 86 *a*, 96, 98, 100, 105. 121, 132, 135, 141 *f*, 143, 191, 223 *b*, 225, 267 *t*, 274; D.B.R. Vol. i. *a b d*, and 46, 49, 52, 53, 55, 59-60, 61 *a*, 62, 76, 79, 88, 91, 93, 94, 97, 102 *a*, 104, 105, 106, 109-11, 112 *b*, 115 *a b*, 116, 117, 118 *a b*, 120, 122, 123, 124 *b*, 131 *a*, 134. 135 *c*, *t*, 139, 140, 146 *b*. 150. 152 *a*, *d*, 155 *b*, 157, 158 *b*. 161, 168, 169, 173, 174, 177 *a*. 178, 181, 184-85, 187, 189, 192, 194, 195. 199, 201, 203, 211 *c*, 220. 229, 463; D.C.B. 1 *a b d*, 3, 5, 7, 8; D.T.G. 10 *b*; G.S.R. 15, 19, 20, 33, 36; R.P.C. 6, 7; R.P.S. 22.

[2] He had required an inquest for the purpose 10 Oct. (D.B.R. *ibid*, orig. MS.)

[3] At first, perhaps, he lived in Leith, as the references to John Wedderburn there 1554, Jan. 17, Feb. 26, may refer to him (D.B.R. 49, 52).

[4] Thus, 1561, Jan. 13, and 1562, Feb. 25. Aug. 12, 31, he is named as interested in the "Nightingale" (D.B.R. 105, 111, 115), and 1562, Nov 27, as part owner of the "Elspeth" (*ib.* 122). His "factors in Burdeaux" are mentioned 28 Aug. 1562 (*ib.* 116).

[5] Thus, 1554, Aug. 2-13, he is on assize (D.B.R. 55 *b*); 1557, Sept. 26, councillor (*ib.* 76); 1559. Oct. 3, bailie; 1560, Oct. 4, bailie; 1561, March 23, councillor; 1563, Oct. 19. piermaster; 1566. July 30, entrusted with the repair of a building; 1567, Jan. 22, master of the almshouse (D.B.R. Vol. i. *a b d*; D.C.B. 1 *a b d*, 3, 5, 7, 8). See also D.C. 29, 30; D.P.B. 141 *f*; and D.B.R. 88, 91, 93, 97, 106, 117, 118 *a*, 120, 124 *b*, 131. 135 *c*, *f*, 140 (substitute for Patrick Lyoun, customar), 146 *b*, 152 *d*, 155 *b*, 158 *b*, 168, 178 (1569, Oct. 3, councillor), and D.T.G. 10 *b*.

[6] See D.P.B. 86 *a*, 100, 105 (when, in 1560, he is called "elder" as opposed either to his own young son, or to John Wedderburn, later of Craigie); 121 (in North Marketgait. 1565); 132.

[7] Thus, 1561, Nov.-Dec., he is arbiter; 1566, May 31, cautioner; 1569, Feb. 4, arbiter (D.B.R. 109, 150, 173), and Aug. 6, bailie for Lord Torphichen (D.P.B. 78).

[8] See D.B.R. 55 *a*, 94, 110, 118 *b*, 139, 152 *a*, 161, 177 *a*, and 193, a decree dated 19 Feb. 1571, after his death, but apparently referring to him rather than to his young son.

[9] Tutor here must mean cautioner, and not guardian, as James was long since of age. See the account of him, post chap. ii. John Wedderburn was also curator (11 Dec. 1562) to Robert, son of David Wedderburn in Welgait (D.B.R. 123).

[10] He is also a witness, 5 May 1567 (D.P.B. 67).

He died between 3 Oct. 1569, the last date on which he is named as living (D.B.R. 178), and 16 Nov. in the same year, the first reference to him as dead (*ib.* 181). He is often named after his death in regard to his North Flukergait property or to one or other of his children (*e.g.* D.P.B. 213 *c*, 223 *b*, 225, 267 *f*, 274; D.B.R. 220, 229). His executor was James Forrester, and there are a good many references to his executorship, especially in regard to an action against him by Robert, son of David Wedderburn in Welgait.[1]

He was twice married:—

i. To **Agnes Hoppringill**, daughter to James Hoppringill. This marriage took place either in France or immediately on his return to Scotland. It is first mentioned 5 Aug. 1559, when he and his wife and second son, John, get sasine of the lands of Curlungie in the barony of Downy, co. Forfar (D.P.B. 96), and she and the same son are also named 4 Feb. 1564 (R.P.S. 22). She died before 1569, leaving issue (see below).

ii. About 27 Jan. 1569, to **Christian Wischart**, daughter to John Wischart of that ilk. The marriage contract, dated at Logie Wischart, 27 Jan. 1569, is recited in a discharge made by Christian to her husband's executor, 12 March 1571 (D.B.R. 195). Her tocher was 900 merks, and her husband settled on her the life-rent of his Flukergait property. She survived her husband some years, and is occasionally named as his relict in the Dundee records, 1571-75 (D.P.B. 62, 83, 158, 191), and also in a suit against her step-son, John Wedderburn, in regard to the "Temple land," of which she had the life-rent 10 Nov. 1586 (R.A.D. 22). Of this marriage there was no issue.

By **Agnes Hoppringill**, his first wife, John Wedderburn had issue two sons and two daughters:—

1. **James Wedderburn** [1553—1578]. He was cognosced "sone and air to umquhile Johnne Wedderburn, his father," 16 Nov. 1569, when the bailies also ordained him to have the privilege of "ane burgess air," and directed edicts to be raised for giving him curators (D.B.R. 181).[2] These he obtained 7 Dec., Henry and Thomas Wedderburn being named as his father's kin, and Janet Hoppringle and James Logan as mother's kin. He chose James Logan in Kinghorne and James Lovell in Dundee (*ib.* 182). He was thus between fourteen and twenty-one years of age at this date, and probably came of age about 15 Oct. 1574, when he received his evidents from his curator (*ib.* 211 *c*). He is named in 1573-74 as the owner, by heretage, of the "fre landis of Abirbrothie" in regard to which there was a suit (R.P.C. 6-7),[3] and 25 July 1575 we read of him as entitled to certain Dundee house-maills, and as owning a house in Leith (D.B.R. 221). He is also named as a witness 9 Sept. 1577 (D.P.B. 202 *c*). He died probably unmarried, and certainly *s.p.*, before 8-9 July 1578, when there is an inquest for the retour of his brother John as his heir (D.B.R. 241 *b*).[4]

2. **John Wedderburn**, who carried on the line of the family, See post p. 26.

The two daughters were:—

1. **Christian Wedderburn**. She is first named on the registration of her marriage contract,[5] 13 April 1569, with *Alexander Auchterlownie*, son and apparent heir to Andrew Auchterlownie in Barnyaird (D.B.R. 174), and, secondly, 8 June following, when her father resigns to her and her husband his lands west of the cemetery in Dundee (D.P.B. 143). A contract by which they resign certain North Flukergait lands to her father in return for an annual payment is registered, 23 June 1569 (D.P.B. 75). There are also two receipts by her husband for moneys paid to him on her account 7 May, 2 June 1572 (D.P.B. 156, 158). She and he are named as occupying the house of George Ramsay, laird of Banff, who had to sue them for their maills in June 1577 (D.B.R. 234).[6] Her husband died before 23 Sept. 1579, when she is called his relict (*ib.* 250). She is last named, without any designation, 6 Oct. 1581 (*ib.* 260), but the date of her death is not known.

2. **Grissell Wedderburn**. She is first named 5 Feb. and 12 March 1571 in regard to her share in her late father's estate (D.B.R. 192, 195). She is no doubt to be identified with Grisild Wedderburn, wife of *George Lindsay*, merchant and ship-

[1] See D.B.R. 184, 185, 187, 189, 192, 194, 199, 201, 203.

[2] He was specially entered as his father's heir in North Marketgait 4 July, 1570, being designed "James Wedderburn, younger" as on some other occasions, in distinction from James of Craigie (D.P.B. 177). He is also again referred to as his father's heir 17 Sept., 20 Nov. 1571 (D.B.R. 199, 201).

[3] In the first of the entries he is termed "burgess of Dundee," though his name does not occur in the "Lockit Buik."

[4] See also D.P.B. 225, referred to as account of his brother John.

[5] Both she and her husband sign it with their own hands.

[6] See also s. 13 May 1575 in orig. MS. (D.B.R. vol. xiii) omitted in vol. ii.

Part I. Chap. I.

master, of Dundee, who is often named in the burgh records from 1589 on.[1] Her husband died between 1603, when she is last named as his wife (D.P.B. 353), and 1616, when she is first named as his relict (*ib.* 392). She had two children, John and Janet (*ib.* and D.B.R. 396), and was herself living as late as 1634 (D.B.R. 412).

John Wedderburn [1559?—1604],[2] younger but only surviving son and heir of John Wedderburn and Agnes Hoppringill, is first named, 5 Aug. 1559, in a sasine to him and his father of one-third of Curlungie, in the barony of Downy, co. Forfar (D.P.B. 96).[3] He must have been born about 1560, as he was a little under fourteen in 1570, and just about that age in 1574. Thus 15-17 March 1570 Henry Wedderburn, son and heir of the late Gilbert Wedderburn in Leith, and nearest agnate and kinsman to John, son of the late John Wedderburn, burgess of Dundee, alienates his right to the tutorie of the said John (D.B.R. 185), while, 21 Dec. 1574, John, son of John Wedderburn and Agnes Hoppringill, chooses curators (*ib.* 212).[4] This curatory is again referred to, 4 July 1575 and 11 July 1576 (*ib.* 220, 229). On 8-9 July 1578 he was returned heir to his brother James (*ib.* 241 *b*), and 9 Feb. 1582 was entered in North Marketgait and North Flukergait properties as son and heir of the late John Wedderburn, and as brother german and heir of the late James. The entry describes him as "spectatus juvenis," and he had probably just come of age. He was about to be married at this date, as he at once settles both properties on his spouse future, Margaret Lindsay (D.P.B. 225). Five years later, 22 Sept. 1587, he is entered in an annual rent as son and heir of his father and as grandson and heir of the late James Wedderburn (*ib.* 267 *f*), and still a little later, 28 March 1589, he, with his wife's consent, disposes the North Marketgait land to Robert Smyth (*ib.* 274). He also owned a land called the Temple land, subject to the life-rent of his step-mother, Christian Wischart, who, 10 Nov. 1586, sued him in regard to it (R.A.D. 22). His "free lands of Abirbothrie," co. Perth, involved him in litigation, and 21 June 1591 (R.A.D. 27), he had to bring an action of removal against Thomas Hendirsoun, no doubt a descendant of the David Hendirsoun, with whom his brother James had litigated some years before (ante p. 25).[5] These "free lands" are mentioned again as his, 23 March 1593 (D.B.R. 295 *b*) and 23 March 1603 (*ib.* 342). He is constantly designed "nauta" or "nauclerus," mariner or ship-master, in the Dundee records, *e.g.*, 20 April 1580 (D.P.B. 204), 13 July 1584 when he is admitted burgess of the burgh "by the privilege of his (late) father" (D.L.B. 29), and 27 Aug. 1590 (D.P.B. 316). He owned a ship called the "Dragon," as master of which he is sometimes named, *e.g.*, 24 Oct. 1597 and 13, 20 Sept. 1598 (D.B.R. 321 *a*, 325 *b*). He was living in August 1603 (D.B.R. 343 *b*), and there are entries which may refer to him as late as November in that year, but he died before 27 June 1604, when he is first named as dead (D.B.R. 348).[6]

[1] See in all D.P.B. 277 (21 Aug. 1589, they get an @-rent out of the mains of Ballisak), 288 *c* (26 Aug. 1591, they get a Skirling's Wynd tenement), 353, 392; D.B.R. 192, 195, 302 *a* (24 Oct. 1595 decree for her), 313 (19 Nov. 1596, another decree), 321 *c* (5, 9 Dec. 1597, two decrees), 346 (27 Feb. 1604, decree *re* a signet of gold), 389 *c* (1614 decree), 396 (20 Sept. 1616, her son John discharges her of his patrimony), 412 *d* (6 Aug. 1634, decree for her).

[2] Synopsis of references:—D.W. 20 *a c*; D.L.B. 29; D.P.B. 96, 165 *b*, 185 *c*, 204, 225, 238, 267 *f*, 274, 316, 363, 489, 495, 573; D.B.R. 185, 212, 220, 229, 241 *b*, 271, 274, 283, 295 *b*, 316 *d*, 321 *a*, 325 *b*, 339, 342, 343 *b*, 348, 353, 463; G.S.R. 73; R.P.S. 22, 29; R.D. 20; R.A.D. 22, 27; S.A.T. 4.

[3] See also another charter to his father and him of thirteen acres in Dudop, 4 Feb. 1564 (R.P.S. 22).

[4] The father's kin named are Alexander Wedderburn, younger (*i.e.*, the clerk) and Edward Wedderburn; the mother's, James Hoppringill and James Logan in Kinghorne. The curators chosen are the clerk, James Logan and James Forrester. There is (D.P.B. 185 *c*) a discharge by John Wedderburn, son and heir of the late John Wedderburn, and his curator, James Forrester, registered 23 Dec. 1574, in which either John (for James) or the words "and heir" are erroneous, as John's elder brother James was certainly then living.

[5] He inherited also his grandfather's house at the Kirkstyle, and in David Wedderburn's *Compt Buik* he is called (1599) John Wedderburn in Kirkstyell (D.W. 20 *a*). Another reference (1597) to a John Wedderburn in the same MS. (D.W. 20 *c*) is probably to him, as his namesake of Craigie, between whom and him it is not always possible to distinguish, was then in England (See post Chap. iii). Yet another contemporary namesake existed in the person of John Wedderburn, son of Alexander Wedderburn of Pittormie. He, however, was a good deal younger than either Craigie or the above John. I think it is the above John Wedderburn, "nauta," who is a witness and called younger 28 Aug. 1574 (D.P.B. 165 *b*), witness, burgess, 18 May 1580 (D.P.B. 212 *c*), and again 20 March 1584 (*ib.* 238) as though he was not admitted a burgess till 1584, John of Craigie was the elder and was never admitted a burgess.

[6] See for slight references D.P.B. 241 *b*, 302 *a*, 348 *c*, 363, 489, 495, 573; D.B.R. 271, 274, 283 ("clerk of the Rea" 7 Aug. 1590), 316 *d*, 339; G.S.R. 73; R.P.S. 29, when his goods are escheated, 1 Dec. 1601, for debt; and D.B.R. 463; R.D. 20, when he is named after his death. I think the reference (D.P.B. 211) to John Wedderburn's lands in South Argylegait, 17 Oct. 1579, is to him.

He had married about 1582 (D.P.B. 225) **Margaret Lindsay**,[1] and by her, who died 12 Aug. 1599 (S.A.T. 4), and whose will was confirmed at S. Andrew's 15 April 1600 (*ib.*), had issue two sons and three daughters:—

1. **John Wedderburn**, afterwards "protomedicus" in Moravia. See below.
2. **James Wedderburn**, afterwards Bishop of Dunblane. See post p. 28.

and

1. **Agnes Wedderburn**, named in the confirmation of her mother's will (S.A.R. 4), and 10 March 1601 (D.B.R. 337 *a*). She married *Gilbert Ramsay*, reader, and is twice mentioned as his wife, viz., 5 Nov. 1604, when her (elder?) brother revokes his minority acts and especially his signing of the marriage contract of his sister Agnes and Gilbert Ramsay, and again 6 Dec. 1605, when she and Ramsay are named in a decree (D.B.R. 349, 355). A daughter of this marriage, Grisild Ramsay, is named in a letter from Alexander Halyburton to Dr. John Wedderburn in Moravia in 1644, and in another from the Doctor to Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie in 1647 (See post pp 32-33).

2. **Margaret Wedderburn**, also named in the confirmation of her mother's will (*ut sup.*). She married, before 16 Nov. 1615, *Robert Halyburton* (D.P.B. 388),[2] who died before 1640, when she is designed his relict (D.B.R. 431). She was left a legacy of 1,800 merks by her brother the Bishop, who also bequeathed a similar sum to her daughter Christian (R.D. 132-33). She died in 1643, perhaps about July, as on 25 August reference is made to her as deceased and to her son Alexander, who was then under age, as there is an edict of curatory to him (D.B.R. 446). He had, however, gone abroad to Stockholm, to acquire a commercial training, in 1640, but came home upon the death of his mother. Of this event he gives an account in his letter (S.W. 291) to his uncle, John Wedderburn, who seems to have mistrusted his interference with his house property in Dundee[3] (See post pp. 32-33).

3. **Helen Wedderburn**, named only in the confirmation of her mother's will, and probably, therefore, died young and unmarried.

The two sons of John Wedderburn and Margaret Lindsay, (*a*) John, protomedicus in Moravia, and (*b*) James, Bishop of Dunblane, remain to be dealt with:—

(a) John Wedderburn, protomedicus in Moravia and his descendants there.

John Wedderburn[4] [1583—1651],[5] eldest son of John Wedderburn and Margaret Lindsay, in whose will he is named (S.A.T. 4.) His birth-date is almost fixed by the fact that his parents having married in 1582, his younger brother James, Bishop of Dunblane, was certainly born in 1585. He seems to have revoked his minority acts, 5 Nov. 1604 (D.B.R., 349, note). He went abroad early, and was of repute as a mathematician in the university of Padua, as early as 1609 (?), when William Lithgow, then on his "painful peregrinations" came across him. "In Padua," he writes, "I staid three months, learning the Italian tongue, and found there a country gentleman of mine, Doctor John Wedderburne, a learned mathematician, but now (1628) dwelling in Moravia, who taught me well in the language, and in all other respects exceedingly friendly to me" (*Lithgow's Travels*, 1692, p. 44). He occasionally returned to Dundee, and on what seems to have been his last visit, about 1637, presented the "sang scooll" to the town (post p. 33). A letter from him to Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie,

[1] She would seem to have been of the Lindsays of Achnaly, as in the edict of curatory to her son James, David Lindsay of Achnaly is named among the mother's kin (D.B.R. 353), and "auld Achnadye" is mentioned in a letter written by Alexander Halyburton, son of her daughter Margaret, to his uncle John Wedderburn in 1644. See post p. 32.

[2] On this occasion and one other (D.P.B. 397) he is called Alexander, but on all others his name is given as Robert. See D.B.R. 391, 431, 446.

[3] John's sister Margaret was his factrix to uplift his housemaills during his absence in 1612 (D.B.R. 375*a*). So again, 1615, Jan. 20, she is named as his factrix for that purpose (D.B.R. xxv, s.d., orig. MS.), and to this end she, no doubt, had his titles, of which, at her death, her son got possession.

[4] J. W. in his MS. says that John Wedderburn was "bred to physic at S. Andrew's, travelled on the continent, and was elected professor of mathematics in the University of Padua." I find, however, no mention of him in the register of the first-named University, nor any authority for the latter part of this statement, and J.W., who places him as a brother to Alexander Wedderburn, the old clerk, goes in other respects altogether astray in regard to him.

[5] Synopsis of References. S.W. 291, 303; Bl. 42; D.B.R. 349*a*, 375*a*, 426, 443, 446; R.H. 20; S.A.T. 4.

Part I. Chap. I.

in 1647, among the Blackness Papers (Bl. 42), gives us some facts in regard to him, and is printed at length, with some other material letters in App. I. to this chapter. He is but twice mentioned, as living, in the Dundee Records, viz., 23 Aug. 1641, when Mr. John Wedderburn, chief doctor (protomedicus) in Moravia, produces by his procurator a brief for his service as nearest heir to the late Mr. James Wedderburn, sometime Bishop of Dunblane, his brother, and is so served (D.B.R. 426, 443, R.H. 20), and 25 Aug. 1643, when he is named as mother's kin to his nephew, Alexander Halyburton (D.B.R. 446). From his own letter (S.W. 291) just mentioned, we learn that he was living in July 1647, but he died before July 1651, when his son writes of his death (S.W. 303). He was twice married, and had a son by each marriage, but the name of neither wife has come down to us. The sons were

1. **John James Wedderburn,** b. 1627. This was the son of the first marriage, and he was aged 20 in 1647 (Bl. 42). After the death of his father, he was living at Brunn in 1651, and at Ollmutz in 1653. On 2 Jan. 1654 he was returned "oy and air" to his grandfather, the late John Wedderburn in Flukergait, being described in the retour as "of Drohanavitis, Moravia." Alexander Halyburton acts as his attorney at Dundee. On the same day he was also returned eldest son and heir in Flukergait and in the lands of Abirbothrie to his late father, (Dominus) John Wedderburn, chief doctor in Moravia, his uncle, James, the bishop, his grandfather, John, and his great grandfather, John Wedderburn, or any of them (D.P.B. 478, D.B.R. 463, R.H. 23). The return describes him as "hereditary lord in Drohanavitis."
2. **William Wedderburn,** son of the second marriage, b. 1639 (Bl. 42); living 1653 (S.W.305).

I have not traced the careers or descendants of either of these brothers, but, 6 Jan. 1709, there is a decreet on summons by Sir James Kinloch of that ilk, then infeft in "Wedderburn's aikers" or the Freland, in the barony of Alyth, co. Fife (*sic* for Perth), *v.* **William Charles Wedderburn,** portioner of Aberbrotharie, living at Moravia in Germany, in regard to the defender's alleged title to the lands thereof, and the decree passes against the validity of his title (R.A.D. 135). This William Charles Wedderburn was no doubt a son or grandson of one of the above-named half-brothers; perhaps of the younger one, not only because of the name, but because it appears from the letter of 1647, that their father had intended to settle his Scotch property on his second son, and John James Wedderburn seems from his letters of 1651—53 to have professed his readiness to give effect to this intention. It would be interesting to ascertain if there is now any family of the name naturalised in Moravia. J. W. in his MS. says that John Wedderburn, the protomedicus, "left a family, some of whose descendants, bearing the name of Wetterborn were existing so recently as 1816;" and adds that he states this "on the authority of R. G. Schmidt of Riga." I have, however, failed to find any letter from this person among J. W.'s papers, so am unable to gauge the accuracy of this statement.

(b) James Wedderburn, Bishop of Dunblane.

James Wedderburn [1585—1639],[1] second son of John Wedderburn and Margaret Lindsay, and afterwards Bishop of Dunblane. He is first named in his mother's will (S.A.T. 4). He matriculated at S. Andrew's in 1604, and graduated there four years later, 1608 (S.A.R. 17-19). It is evidently not he but his elder brother who revoked his minority acts at Dundee 5 Nov. 1604 (D.B.R. 349 note), as he chose curators, although he had reached the age for such choice five years back, 21 Nov. in that year (*ib.* 353). He is not often mentioned in the Dundee records, and was probably but little in the burgh.[2] After taking his degree he came south, and was for some years (1613-14) in London as tutor to the children of Isaac Casaubon, the famous scholar. There are among the Burney MSS. in the British Museum some Latin letters addressed by him to Casaubon and to his son Meric, who seems to have been Wedderburn's special pupil, and was the only one of the great scholar's children who in any way carried on his father's work. From

[1] Synopsis of References. S.A.R. 17-19; D.L.B. 43; D.P.B. 363*b*; D.B.R. 349, 353, 361, 401, 426, 443, 463; G.S.R. 94, 99, 108, 109; R.P.C. 59; R.H. 20; R.P.S. 32; F.S. 2; R.D. 20, 132-33; S.A.T. 4; St.C.B. 1.

[2] He witnesses a transaction 17 Sept. 1606 (D.P.B. 363*b*), and there is a decree 27 June 1608 ordering one Henry Duncan to restore a door lock to James Wedderburn, brother of John, son of Thomas (*sic*, in error for John) Wedderburn, skipper (D.B.R. 361). So again 16 April 1609, he writes and witnesses a bond at Dundee (R.D. 29).

these letters, which are printed in full below (post App. ii. pp. 35-41), we get some information as to the character and movements of the writer from 1613-26. It does not appear when he took orders, but in 1615 he was minister at Harstone (*Ely Episc. Rec.*)[1] and was living at Cambridge, whence, 15 March 1615, he dates one of the above-named letters. He did not, however, remain there long, but returned north in 1616 and was in 1617 professor of Divinity in the new College at S. Andrew's. When on July 11 in that year the King visited the University, Mr. James Wedderburn, one of the professors, presented a poem to his Majesty,[2] and in Nov. of the same year he is designed "professor of divinity in the new college" on an occasion when he acts as a witness (D.B.R. 401). He was still at S. Andrew's 23 Nov. 1620, and in a grant by the Marischall college to Lord Carnegy is called "batchelor of theology" and "one of the masters of the college" (F.S. 2). In the following year, 2 April, 27 July 1621, he is a witness and is termed "one

Tabular Pedigree of the account given in this Section.

James Wedderburn, admitted burgess of Dundee 1517. Acquired the lands of Trosto and Tullohill. Died before Oct. 1553 probably in Dieppe, France, to which place he had fled. = Janet, d. to David Forrester in Nevay.

1. Agnes, dau. to James Hopringill.
John Wedderburn, heir to his father Oct. 1553 Died Nov. 1569. = 2. Christian, da. to John Wischart of that ilk, 1569, s.p.
Henry Wedderburn? once mentioned in a doubtful entry.
Gilbert Wedderburn, living 1568.

James Wedderburn, heir to his father, 1569. Died unmar. 1578.
John Wedderburn, heir to his brother James 1578, and to his father 1582. Burgess 1584. Designed "Nauta." Died 1603-4. = Margaret Lindsay. 1582. Died 12th Aug. 1599.
1. Christian, m. 1569 Alex. Auchterlony.
2. Grisild, m. Geo. Lindsay.

1. [?] = John Wedderburn. Born 1583. Retoured heir to his brother the Bishop 1641. Lived at Padua, and later was designed doctor (protomedicus) in Moravia. Living there 1647. = 2. [?]
James Wedderburn, Bishop of Dunblane. Born 1585. Died in 1636. Buried in Canterbury Cathedral.
1. Agnes. = Gilbert Ramsay —
2. Margaret. = Robert Halyburton. —
3. Helen.

John James Wedderburn. Born 1627. Retoured heir 1651 to his father, his uncle the Bishop, his grandfather and great-grandfather.
William Wedderburn. Born 1639.

William Charles Wedderburn. Living in Moravia. 1709 Named in a decreet (R.A.D. 135), and no doubt descended of one of these half brothers. It is said that there is now a family of Wetterborn in Moravia.

[1] The full titles of this and another book cited above are (*a*) *Ely Episcopal Records*, by A. Gibbons, F.S.A., Lincoln, 1891; and (*b*) *History of the Cathedral Church of Ely*, by James Bentham, 1812.

[2] In a volume entitled *Progresses of James I.*, by J. B. Nichols (4 vols., London, 1828; vol. iii., p. 366) it is stated that a book of poems was presented to the King at S. Andrew's, 10 July 1610. These are reprinted in the *Musæ Welcome*, and one of them, signed "Jacobus Wedderburn, S.S.T.B.," is no doubt that of the Bishop.

Part I. Chap. I.

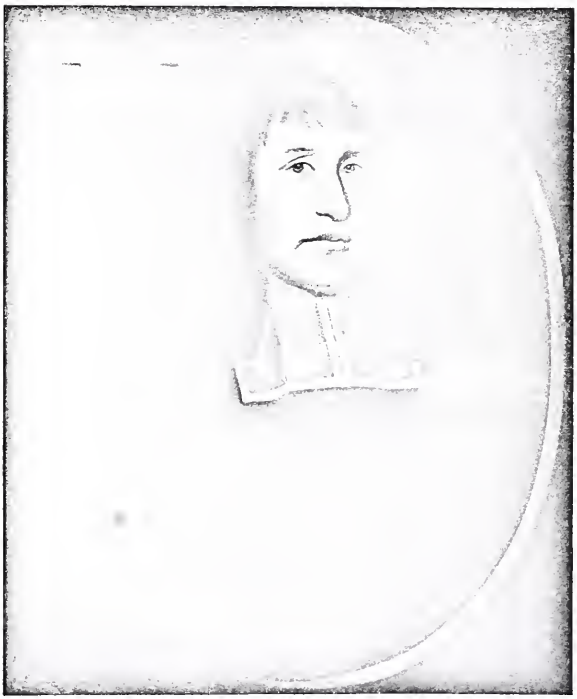
of the masters of the college of S. Mary, S. Andrew's" (G.S.R. 94). By 15 Jan. 1623 he had passed to his doctor's degree, as he is then called Dr. Wedderburn in a passage of Calderwood, relating to the use of the English Liturgy in the college chapel (R.P.C. 59 note), and also in his admission to the freedom of Dundee, which was conferred on him 21 April in this year (D.L.B. 43).

It is from S. Andrew's, 1618-26, that most of his letters to Merie Casaubon are written, but he seems to have come south again in the last-named year, as, 8 Feb. 1626, he was appointed rector of Compton in the diocese of Winchester (*Rymer's Fœdera* VIII. ii. 165), as well as Canon of Ely (*Hist. Cath. Ely*), being collated to his stall before Christmas in that year. At the same time he retained his professorship in St. Andrew's, as he is so designed 25 Oct. 1626 in a commission by the King to him and other persons "pro exploratione papistarum" (G.S.R. 99). On 12 Sept. 1628 the King presented him to the vicarage of Mildenhall, in the diocese of Norwich (*Rym. Fœd.* VIII. iii. 28 and *Hist. Cath. Ely.*), while in 1631 he became prebendary of Whitchurch in the church of Wells (*ibid*, and *Wood's Fasti Oxon*). On 14 Oct. 1635 he had a royal grant of the Deanery of the Chapel Royal in Stirling, and of the lands, monastery, and barony of Drumdremmane (G.S.R. 108; R.P.S. 32), a gift which was soon followed by his appointment, in succession to Bishop Bellenden, as Bishop of Dunblane, 11 Feb. 1636 (G.S.R. 109). It is said that he was appointed on the nomination of Archbishop Laud, who had long favoured him "as a churchman of whose devotion to the King and attachment to himself he had ample experience" (*Hist. Chap. Royal in Scotland*). Upon this he vacated his canonry of Ely, being succeeded by Dr. Nehemiah Rogers, 1 April 1636 (*Rym. Fœd.* IX ii. 89), as well as his prebendship at Whitchurch, where he was followed, 1 July 1638, by Dr. Thomas Row (*Hist. MSS. Commission, Wells Cath. MS.* p. 260). He of course came north, and is named as a witness to a baptism in Edinburgh, 14 July 1636 (St. C.B. 1). To his association with Laud, to which he owed his bishopric, he soon owed its loss. On 13 Dec. 1638 he was excommunicated by the General Assembly at Glasgow "as he had been the confidential correspondent and agent of Laud in introducing the new liturgy and popish ceremonies" (*Gordon's Hist. Scot.*).[1] To this we may add the following account of him, by one of his enemies, from the *Canterburians' Self Conviction* (4to., 3rd ed., 1641, p. 11). "Dr. Wedderburn," says the writer, "in the New College of S. Andrew's did stuff his dictates to the young students in divinity with these Arminian errors. This man upon the feares of our churches censure having fled the country was very tenderly embraced by his grace of Canterbury at Court, and well rewarded with a fair benefice in England for his labours. But to the end his talents should not lie hid, though a man very unmeet either for preaching or government, he was sent down to us, without the knowledge of our church, for this purpose mainly, that in the royal chapell, whereof that bishop is alwaies dean, he might in despite of all our presbyteries weave out the web he had begun in S. Andrew's. So quickly there was erected a societie of seventy-four royal chaplains who were thought fittest of the whole clergy of the kingdom to be allured with hopes of favour from court, to preach to the state the dean's Arminian tenets" (*Kennet*).[2] Upon this he again came south, and retired to Canterbury, where he died, and was buried in the Cathedral,[3] under a stone bearing the following inscription:—

[1] *Gordon's History of Scottish Affairs* 1637-41. Vol. I. 4; II. 136, 146 (3 vols. 1840, Spalding Club, Aberdeen).

[2] Quoted in a note to *Wood's Fasti Oxon.* where, after an account of Sir John Wedderburn of Gosford, the author adds, "one of his name and family named James Wedderburn had spent some time in Oxford for the value of the public library. He was afterwards a doctor of divinity, prebendary of Whitchurch in the Church of Wells upon the resignation of Dr. John Harrys of Winchester in 1631, and being some years after made Bishop of Dunblain in his own country, Thos. Row, batchelor of divinity, was admitted to his prebendship 30 June 1638." See also *Keith's Bishops; Laud's Works* iii. 273-74, vii. 591, and the *Hist. of the Chapel Royal in Scotland*, by Rev. C. Rogers (Edin. Grampian Club 1882), p. 190, where, however, it is inaccurately stated that Bishop Wedderburn's "brother John, M.D. of Univ. of S. Andrew's, attained reputation as a physician and received the honour of Knighthood. He became chief physician in Moravia and resided at Olmutz." Here the writer confuses John of Moravia with Sir John of Gosford. There is also an account of the Bishop in the *Fasti Eccl. Scot.* ii. 840, where it is said that he published "A Treatise for Reconciliation." This account cites as its authorities Keith's Bishops; Reg. Pres and Old Dec.; Kirk papers; Bentham's Ely; Acts of Assembly; and Baillies' Letters.

[3] In a letter to the *Times* (17 Oct. 1896), on the occasion of the burial in the Cathedral of Archbishop Benson, the sacrist of the Cathedral, Bishop Jenner, writes that only two bishops had been buried there since Cardinal Pole in 1558, viz., James Wedderburn, in the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin (called the Dean's Chapel), near the Martyrdom, and William Broughton, first bishop of Sydney, buried in the south nave aisle, 26 Feb. 1853.



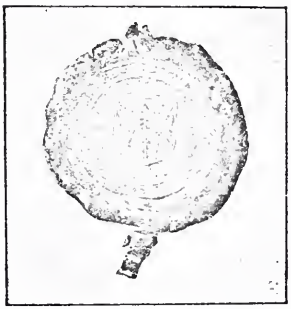
JAMES WEDDERBURN.
BISHOP OF DUNBLANE.
B. 1585, D. 1639.

[A mitre.]

A ☧ Ω

REVERENDISSIMUS IN CHRISTO PATER
JACOBUS WEDDERBURNUS
TAODUNI IN SCOTIA NATUS, SACELLI
REGII IBIDEM DECANUS
DUMBLANENSIS SEDIS PER ANNOS IV EPISCOPUS
ANTIQUÆ PROBITATIS ET
FIDEI MAGNUMQUE OB EXCELLENTEM
DOCTRINAM PATRIÆ SUÆ ORNAMENTUM
H. S. E.
OBIIT A.D. MDCXXXIX
XXIII DIE SEPT: ÆTAT: SUÆ LIV.[1]

I have not found his will, though it is clear that he left one, as legacies by him to his sister, Margaret Halyburton, and her daughter Christian are named in the Register of Deeds (R.D. 132, 133). Alexander Wedderburn, the clerk (afterwards of Blackness), seems to have been his executor, or at any rate to have had the control of his estate (*ib.*). His heir was, as we have seen, his brother John, so retoured 23 Aug. 1641, and later on, 2 Jan. 1654, there was a similar retour of his nephew, John James Wedderburn (D.B.R. 426, 443, 463; R.H. 20). There is a good portrait of the Bishop at Birkhill, by Jamieson, an engraving of which faces this page.[2]



SEAL OF THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF THE CHAPEL ROYAL OF SCOTLAND, SHOWING THE ARMS OF THE DEANERY IMPALED WITH THOSE OF JAMES WEDDERBURN.[3]

[1] It will be noticed that the author of the inscription, perhaps Laud himself, disregards the so-called excommunication, and reckons the years of James Wedderburn's episcopate from his consecration in Feb. 1636 to his death in Sept. 1639, nearly four years. When in 1848 Catharine Wedderburn (Mrs. Stirling of Kippendavie) visited Canterbury, she found the inscription much effaced, and obtained permission to have it recut "exactly in its former style" (Letter to Lady Helen Wedderburn). This was done, and (in compliment to her nephew) these words were added at the foot, 'This inscription was restored by John Walter Wedderburn, Lieut. in the 42nd Royal Highlanders Regt. 1848." The stone is a plain slab, lying in the pavement of the chapel, and the inscription was clear and in good order, when I last saw it, in 1896.

[2] There is also a replica of it at Birkhill, and an excellent (modern) copy of it in my possession.

[3] This seal is attached to a document in the possession of Mr. Stewart of Fonderghie House, Whithorn, and has been engraved from a drawing made by a friend of the Rev. Walter Macleod, who was kind enough to send it to me. The original seal is, however, fully three times the size of the above engraving. It will be noticed that the Wedderburn arms are not correctly given in the seal, the chevron being reversed. Above and below the shield are the letters I. E. D. (Jacobus, Episcopus Dunblanensis) and D. C. R. (Decanus Capellæ Regiæ), while round the seal are the words "Sigillum Decani et Capituli Capellæ Regiæ."

APPENDIX I.

Letters relating to the affairs of Dr. John Wedderburn in Moravia and his sons, 1644-1651.

I. Letter from Alexander Halyburton in Stockholm to his uncle, Dr. John Wedderburn in Moravia. (S.W. 291.)

Laus Deo Semper.[1]

At Stockholm in sŭeden the 30th Daij of Augustij A° 1644.

Part I. Chap. I. App. I.

Wery honirabell and worthie wncell.

My conteniuall humbell service Remenberitt, to your lop with your much honired leadye; and ewir happie childring, This my bolldness is according to deutie I culd not omitt, hauing this present happie opertunitie — — As to informe your lop of my hard fortune since my first depertur from *scotland*, which as it did happen me to chuse the Kingdome of *sueden* for my abodd where I did contract with ane maister thair, for learning the merchiand traidd, and to staye wt him for ane year of travell, the which year being finishid, I did forder agrie with him for 4 years after, which maketh up in all 5 compleat years, acording as the order of ane apprentice is, which foirsd tyme endeth in this next ensueing year of our lord 1645 in the month of Octobr. Bot whyles *alas* it happned (in the medio of my service) me to be earnestllie wretten after of my mother, to come home and wiset hir, whome mortall death hedd seased on, To the which request my maister gave me waye to obaye, which I did performe by taking passage for *scotland*, bot *alas* it did pleas the lord of his prelimittid ordinance to disapoint me of hir lyffiie presence, by calling hir from this *vdie* of tears, unto his eaternall happiness whois too tymllie death did prereive (?) my sloue thither coming with out granting me the happie sight of hir *vital* breath, ffor whois death I will spend the small remanent of my dyes in sorroue and saddness; As for hir estait recemid of hir from your lop liberallitie, and amongst the rest that *obligatione of hector pattons* which sho was neuer abell to folloue out, bot lefft the samen with the wretts of your lop housses into my hands, the which wretts I recommendit unto the custodie of Alexr Wedderburne of *Kengnie*, who haith obledged himself to restore the samen wretts to whom your lop shall give order.—which bussines when I had perfyctlie settled, I returned heir and did reenter into my foirsd maister's service. And therfor if I may presume to petione for ane gifft of your lop:, unmeritid of me, which is that I culd obtean this inclosed factorie might be subscrywid of your lop wolentarie bountie, which tends that I culd for a certan tym injoye the beniffit of your lop houssess mealls acording as this inclosed factorie doeth speciffie at moir lairge, which poner may also be recalled from me, when it shall pleas your lop This I was derectid of the clerk to doe (when I was last at home) and that for the augmenting of my portione lefft me of my laitt dear mother. As also other some nessecarie and pooer freinds as grisell ramsay and Jonett Lyndsay might be helpid therby, for they haue gotten nothing as yeat from the clerk of that legacie lefft them of your lop brother the bishope, which hard estait your lop will tak to consideratione, Bot my mother did giwe to ould achtnadye of that legacie left hir of hir brother the bishope of laitt worthie memorie 100 mks scotts bot it pleass god to call him since who was honirabellie in the scrymsiurs ylle of dundie buried, also shoe shoe (*sic*) did nominat by way of legacie to grisell ramsaye ane of your lop housess to haue remained in as also furishing to the samen chamber lykwayes to william duncane 100 mkes scots in fawor of the cair that christiane lindsaye (his grandmother) did tak of hir in hir lyddhead—in lyk manner some expensess bestoued on hir dochter christiaus mairiage who is noue wiell matched with ane merchiand youg man caled Johen Dauidson who is of a verie good expectatione, which foirsd soumes is to be reckned aff of that 100 pounds sterling which was the wholl portione lefft hir of hir brother the bishop, and the remainder of that said 100 pounds sterling should come to me, which is all that I have to look too in the world, Bot its unpossabell to me to includ in this small sheete all the particular passages fallen out since your lop last depertur from *scotland* seing they ar of such pluralitie of nombers. Amongst the rest I am (with ane sorrouefull hart) inforced to mak knouen to your lop of ane fact so teramicallie committed by that thankless kneav Johen foirsayeth, who when he hed returned from your lop: as followeth with out aither resone or sittie did charg my distresed mother acording as this inclosed *sommance* doeth specifie, which when it was broght to hir seik and sorrouefull bed sayd and as newer befor being aquent with such, bot when shoe had gotten treu information of the samen by ane officer, as the formne is, shoe culd at that present doe nothing ells bot cast out from hir sorrouefull heart, sighs, and sobbes, wt abundance of tears, ffor his roggest deallings did shak and helppe to exhanst the shoirtruning glass of her *vitall* breath with such wikedd deallings, and haning now to mak hir complent too, bot the lord, she depairtid from thois crosses unto his eternall bliss, some aught dayes after the said *sommance* and this treu relatione I haue of thois that was eye witnesses to hir sorou at which unchristinalyk fact who cane retein thair eyes from destelling of compassionat tears to sei ane inocente so heastned to hir long home Ffor the which fact if the lord admitt me dayes I shall rewynge the samen, albeit it should cost me the effusione of my blood befor he pass unpunishid of my hands, Bot I wold most earnestlie intreat that I culd obtean the happie fortune as once to wisett your lop so that I culd impairt unto your lop weyse audience thois maiters which can not be written, bot if this my heartie desyre doe not stand auswrabell to your lop better aprowed wisdomes, and if this my presumptione heath anie wayes seemid discontentid to your lop then will I reentreat to forgive my boldness, and not to lett my rusticall dyting be ane hinderance to your lop amicall desereation as also I will attend with submission unto your lop injonctions, and expecting ane faworabell ansyr from your lop throghe thomas gelletie my ewir faworable freind and thus fearing to

[1] The words here italicized are in plain hand and written larger than the rest of the letter, which is in a curious kind of engrossed hand. It is sealed with a small red seal bearing the arms of the writer.

be molestuous I will conclud earuestlie wishing god to grant me the happiness to be treulie informed of your loP health and prosperitie and all your blessed famellie whom I recomend unto the *tuition* of the almightie god And Rests

Your evir humbell and obedient Servant Alexander Hulijburtone.

Addressed on back :—
To his verie honirabell and weill respectid uncell Doctor Johene Wedderburne Doctor of medicin non Ducling in. Thes.

[Endorsed by the recipient, "1644. 30 August."]

II. Letter from Dr. John Wedderburn in Moravia to Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie. (Bl. 42.)

Honorable and most Worthie Cusine.

The lov and favor your umquhyl father caried and schev towards mie sicklyk of your guther my tutor that Worthie man of happie memorie, maks me thie mor confideut for to requeist you for on singular benefit namlie it wil pleas you as the primune of our neam for to tak thie protection in maintaining in his richts my son William Wodderburn of my second vyff on boy of acht zeir ald.

Thie keace is as follows ; I did conferr and bestov vpou him som 4 zeirs agee all thie houssis or lands I can pretend in Dundie, togither with thes fev ackers callit thie frie lands of Aberbothrie, and in suma all I can pretend in Scotland for to be myn. Therefter I wreat unto Scotland in this behalff, but this my will (as I perceav) hes been crossed by som freinds of my nevoy Alex[r] Halyburton to my great displeasur ; this nevoy of myn efter thie death of my sister his mother, being on printes of on merchand in Stockhollum wreat to mie desyring I wald giv him on factorie for to tak up the deuties of thes lands for as schort tym as I pleasit, therefter I ansuearit him scharplie that I nether vald nor culd doe it with sindrie other remonstrations etc. and not to be tedious in informing yov with manie vords, I doe send you heirwith Alex[r] Halyburtone his original letter and thie factorie hie vald hav had me to subscryv.

Therefor most respectit cusin I intreat yov most earnestlie and huimbli. for to tak the pains, and schav, iutimat, and mak knauen to the Magistratts and Counseli of thie Touu of Dundie this my vill, or resignation of all quhat I can cleam to in Scotland to my son William of 8 zeir ald, and if yie hav not thie euidents or chartors of thes lands as yit besyd you, mak them quha hes them deliver them unto yov altogither, and espeatalli also on obligation of thrie hunrdett dolors Mathou paton and James Yung ar restand awing me ; Al thir euidents and chartors togither with that obligation, quhen I can lest out of Scotland I lefft with my brother thie Bisschop, and efter his death they vor all deliuerit to my sister ; nov Alex[r] Halyburton vreatts to me in his letter the formal following vords : "The obligation of hector pattone (bie meins that of the 300 dolors) vith the wretts of your housses my mother lefft into my hands. The quhich wretts I recomendit vnto the custodie of Alex[r] Wedderburn of Kengnie quho haith obildgit himselff to restor the samen wretts to quhoun your lo[P] shall giv order etc." I think scearslie all thir vords be gospell, for his mother vos dead befor his arryvall hom, yit be fore of them yie mey mak him perform all quhat hie has not yit performit. The malic of my nevoy is so palpable and obstinat that hie neuer vreat ansuear sine my denyal and admonisment hie suld net mell him with any thing of myn sinc god be praysit I hav children of my awin ; yit that presumptuos nacket as I heir, perseuirs in his iuil practis, and dispons as he vill. as if nothing therof perteinit to me or my children ; such tricks in this cuntrie vald bie seuirly punischit ; if it bie trev (as it is tald me) that he has compouit and receauit moneyis from Mathev paton and James Yung and randrit them their obligation it vor on thifft, and suld bie persuit for such on deliet, if I suld us vigor.

Deir Cusin, I requyst yov for to remead and put on order to such straugant exorbitancies : This my letter unto yov, I doe solemlie protest that it bie as aveliabl and hav so much fore, as if it vor on full power in optima forma compealit bie thie skilfullest notter of the Kingdom.

Morouer my son vith my first vyff callit Jhou James Wodderborn, on youth of 20 yeir, hes offerit and wil giv on cession or resignation of auie richt hie or anie of his micht hav bie the lawis of Scotland to such lands, heirefter god willing I sall send yov thie Autentick therof, or at the least on walabl vidimus therof. sicklyk bie this my hand vreat I doe confirm and approv thie donation of thie sang scoull I mead be vord to thie honorabl magistratts of our Touu quhen I vos at hom sem ten yeir agoe Sicklyk I am content Grisal Ramsay my sister dochter hav that chamber abov Robert hardens buith for so long tym as it sall pleas mie without peying of deutie, qhich I hav also vreattn vnto Sir Alexander the Clark Sicklyk I hav be letter desyrit patrick for to hav on caer and inspection of the houss-is, and mend stil quhar is necessarie that they doe not decay the expencis culd be peyit out of the hous meals. This my deutie remembrit to yov and al yours. I remain

Briuthe the 29 Julii 1647.

your verie obliissit cusin for to serve yov Jhon Wodderborn doctor of medicin.

p.s. if yie bie curious for to know of my present esteat, distress and losses yie can learn all from Jhon Forsayth.

[Endorsed, probably by the recipient, "Letter from John Welderburn," and also by Sir John Wedderburn of Ballindean, who wrongly says "This] Dr. John Wedderburn is son of David Wedderburn, and brother of Alexander and James, Bishop of Dumblane,"—a considerable confounding of persons.]

This letter covers three sides of plain paper, foolscap size, folio. A facsimile of the signature will be found in vol. ii, opp. p. 97.

III. Letter from John James Wedderburn at Brinn to Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie. (S.W. 303.)

Nobilis ac fauorabilis Dñe Wodderborn,

Salutem et seruitia mea promptissima. Non licuit hactenus partim propter tot scotia et Anglia belli rudera, partim etiam propter penuriam commoditatis in tam uia remota, amicis et consanguineis meis sijnceris, literas eo mittere ; Præcipuè cum ego, maior natu filius legitimus, pii mei defuncti Domini

Part I. Chap. I. App. I.

Parentis Johannis Wodderborn, quondam huij' marchionatus Morauia Protomedicj, meritò ibidem in Scotia aliquamdiu morari, meamq; bona paterna, quæ' mihi more et iure scotico, causâ prioritatis meæ', debentur, perlustrare deberem; Quoniam autem absentiam meam superiùs denominata obstacula causant, et tamen necessarium est, ut de paternis meis bonis in ciuitate Dundie, in nice comitatu de angus, inquiram et rationes cum prouentibus, qui hactenus ab obitu defuncta' sororis parentis mei, debentur, exigam; Et quoniam intellexi, quod V'ra D'o curam domorum meaṙũ aliarumq; rerum ibidem nescio tamen cuij'nam intromissione, hactenus susceperit, ego prointerim gratias ago. At, cum nunc mea interest, ut cum paterna mea ha'reditate, quæ' mihi secundum prioritatem successionis paterna', more scotico, coram Deo, et mundo debetur, liberè disponere possim. Ideo ego Dominationem Vestram, ignoté quidem, officiosè tamen requiro, et rogo, ut non solum rationes, et prouentus, die'arum domorum et rerum perutinentium etc: a tempore intromissionis, uerum etiam ipsa privilegia omnia, quæ' sub eij' manibus, uti scio, sunt, Consanguineo meo, Domino Alexandro Halijburton, quem ego pro Plenipotentiario prointerim confidenter constitui, placidè tradat, quod etiam à V'ra D'ne, ad conseruandam futuram amicitiam fieri minime dubito. Et si Vestra D'o in hisce nostris partibus moraviæ aliquid negotiì haberet, mihi nuntiare vellet, inseruiam lubenti animo. Quem penes divinam protectionem officiosè saluto et manco.

Dabantur Brunæ 14 Julij A° 1651.

Nobilis ac favorabilis Dis V'ra paratus à servitio Joannes Jacobus Wodderborn.

Addressed on the back:—
Nobilis ac favorabili Domino Alexandro Wodderborn à Kingennie and Domino amico suo colendissimo in ciuitate Dondie, in paterna meis laribus commoranti, pateant. Dondie.

L.S.

This letter is sealed with a small red seal, showing a shield on which is a (very wide) chevron between three roses. The chevron is charged with what may be a fleur-de-lys. There is a little mantling round the shield and above it is a helmet full faced, surmounted by what is either a feather or fleur-de-lys. On one side of it are the letters H.L., and on the other a W. for Herr (?) Johannes Wedderburn. A facsimile of the signature is given in vol. ii., opp. p. 32.

IV. Draft letter (abstract) from Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie to John James Wedderburn (S.W. 304).

This letter, which is in Latin, is dated at Kingennie "5 July 1652," and signed "tuus amantissimus consanguineus Alexander Wedderburne a Kinganie." It is writteu on a single sheet of paper. I have omitted to take a full copy of it, but it is to the following effect. After acknowledging the receipt of the foregoing letter of 14 July 1651, concerning the property of his correspondent's late venerated father, situated in Dundee, and given by their father to the brother of John James Wedderburn, as more fully set forth in a letter of which an authentic copy is enclosed, Kingennie hopes that John James will so reverence the will of his father as to approve of the gift made to his brother whereby the name of Wedderburn should be preserved in those properties.

V. Letter from John James Wedderburn at Ollmütz to Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie (S.W. 305).

Right honorabl, I receauid your[1] letter deittet the 5 of July 1652 And returnes you thanks for your respects to my Father of worthie memorie exprest in your cair of his lands in Scotland. I haue learnid from the copie of my father his letter and your oune that he hed conferd all uhat belongd to him in Scotland upon my brother and that accordinglie yee refuisse me for ther ouner. Treulie, Sirr, I reuerance my father his intention to bestou such uith my conseut, yet I beliеu yee uil find neather my consent giuen nor yeet anie ualed dispositon made by him, bot I mynd not to plead my richt in this by penne althogh nothing mor then your refoisall might promock me to appropriat them to my selff, houbeit I hope Sirr you will not theuck beeaus I did demand thes ureatts in my oune nam from you that therfor they wer to goe out of the nam, neather in that I intended to tak them from you that therfor I did tak them from my brother, nor yett beeaus I apoynted the cair of them to my eussing, that therfor he should possess them as his heritadg, bot that in releeuing you he might ouersee them (as in my judgment mor pertinent to hym) untill farder order uhither from me or my brother yet I trust uithout preeindic to you and seeing my brother leines nou uith me who am or at the lest shuld be as tender of his uellfarr as anie man els, I uill one mor entrait youe both from him and me to disburden your selff in delyuering unto my eussing Alexandr Halyburton, the eudents of thes landes with ane acompt of your intromissione uho I trust is sufficientlie cleed uith power to discharg you. I am onlie sorrie to heir you haue such ueake thoghts of me as if it uer onie my eussings stodie which persuaded me to demand thus of you. I blisse God uho heath endeud me uith so much iudgment as that neather he nor anie man els shall persuad me to doe uhat I shuld not nor yet leaue undeun uhat I knoue belongs to me to doe And if this my just desyer shall not prenail uith you, I uil yet take paines by such cours as may giu you mor satisfaction though it should be to my greater expens, uhich I uill not think can be occasioned by on uho profest such loue to the father, as to shone the contrar to his sonne. So hopeing this shall searue to preuein all forder mis-contrustiones betwix you and me I shall rest in confidene of your performance.

Ollmütz 4 of July 1652.

your uery uilling seruant Joannes Jacobus Wedderburn.

Addressed on the back:—
"Honorabili Dno Alexandro Wedderburn de Kengenie, amico meo plurimum colendo tradentur. Kengenie."

[Sealed with the same seal as that on the former letter of 14 July 1651.]

[1] The writer of this letter writes *ij* for *y* throughout.

35

1695468

Chapter I.

—

Appendix II.

Letters from James Wedderburn, Bishop of Dunblane, to Isaac Casaubon and his son, Meric Casaubon, 1613-26.

These letters are preserved among the Burney MS. (Vols. 336 and 369) in the British Museum. I had at first intended to give them both in the original Latin and in an English form, but their importance does not, I think, justify the devotion of so much space to them, and I, therefore, give them in the original only, adding here, by way of introduction, a short summary of their contents. They are, it will be seen, ten in number, the first of them being addressed to Isaac Casaubon, the others to his son Meric. In the first letter, dated London, 11 May, 1613, Wedderburn, then tutor to Casaubon's children, sends to Casaubon, absent in Oxford, a report of affairs at home. The good conduct of his children and the sickness of a servant, who had to be sent back to Calais, are the matters with which he begins his letter, after which he passes to his own affairs, in which he looked for Casaubon's help. "Ever since the great Shepherd of the flock (I summarize a free translation) showed me by His light that there is no true happiness in the transitory things of this world, my one desire has been to devote all my energies to His service. I left my own country, not from curiosity to see the world, but from zeal for learning and goodness; my means were small, but I trusted that God would provide; and so He did, for I became a member of your household at a salary beyond your means or my merits, though still insufficient for all my wants." His desire is to help his fellow countrymen "suffering and fated to suffer from the lack of true schooling." All he requires is books, food and raiment, and now that his time as tutor to Casaubon's children is of a necessity drawing to a close, he must rely on Casaubon's influence, or seek the aid of friends at home. Such is the effect of the first letter, the only one addressed to Casaubon himself. The others are all written to Meric Casaubon, who was, evidently, Wedderburn's favourite pupil, and had now gone to Oxford. The first of them (London, 8 Dec., 1614), is merely the expression of the writer's affectionate regard for and interest in his old pupil; while in the second, dated at Cambridge, 15 March, 1615, he exhorts him above all to keep before his eyes the example of his father (who had died in the preceding year) and to follow him "in the fear of God and the pursuit of learning." More than three years elapse before the date of the third letter, which is dated 18 May, 1618, from S. Andrew's, to which Wedderburn had returned two years back. It is no more than another exhortation and a request for news, which the journey south of five young Belgians, pupils of the writer, prompted him to send by them to his old scholar. The next letter (S. Andrew's, 18 Dec., 1622) is of greater length. Wedderburn had just heard from Meric, and complains of the long post, for the letter had been five weeks on its way from Oxford to St. Andrew's. His reply is full of affection for Meric, who had written of his gratitude to his former master, and it also contains encouragement and advice. "Do not despond; trust in God; devote yourself to the perfection of your spiritual gifts, and leave it to Him to provide (as He will) for your physical needs," is a short summary of it. It seems that he and Meric had lately met, for he alludes to his recent journey south (?) as not having affected his health, but only his purse, and sends greetings to Doctor Lindsell, "whom I met on my way," "my excellent friend Christopher Wren," and the Bishop of Winchester. The next letter (S. Andrew's, 21 June, 1623) again complains of the postal delays; a letter from Meric, just received, having been two months on its way. Meric had been suffering from overwork, and Wedderburn exhorts him to be careful of his health. He also promises to use his influence, for he was now a man of some importance, in Meric's behalf. He assures him that the king favours him, and that "our Archbishop, who will soon be at court," is also well disposed to him.

Part I. Chap. I. App. II.

Meanwhile, he will write to the Dean of Winchester, and the Bishop of Durham, "who, when I met him by chance on my return home, asked me to write to him without delay." In return, he asks Merie to look out for books for him in Oxford, a cheaper and more likely market than London. He had already sent him one list, and now adds to it the works of Bromyard and Raymund de Sabunde, and the latest edition of Scotus. He deplores the narrowness and ignorance of most of the theologians of the day. Literature is the handmaid of theology, and he congratulates Merie that he, at any rate, takes this wider view. For himself, he is lecturing on the Gospels, and proposes next to deliver a course on the rest of the New Testament. To this end he wants to know what are the most recent commentaries on the Acts, the Epistles, and the Apocalypse. The older commentaries he can get from the library of S. Andrew's, but he desires to be familiar with the results of modern research. Dr. Jackson has written a commentary on part of the Epistle to the Romans, and he asks Casaubon to get his permission to take a copy, and to let him have it, with a note of the cost. Nine months later, he writes again, with a further request for information. He refers to his honest endeavours to help Merie's studies, when he was his pupil; and now Merie can help him, for "news blows from the South not from the North," and he, alas! is dwelling in darkness, while Merie is in the light, surrounded by a throng of eminent scholars. The next letter (S. Andrew's, 24 Jan., 1625) is written immediately on the receipt from Merie of the required copy of Dr. Jackson's commentary, together with a list of books on the Acts, some of which he now asks to have sent him at once. Merie had just taken priest's orders, and he concludes his letter by greeting him as "once my pupil, now my fellow-priest." In yet another letter, dated from S. Andrew's a few weeks later (17 March, 1625), there is talk of a visit to Scotland to be made by Merie and Dr. Lindsell, an old and valued friend of Wedderburn, who suggests that they should come in July, "the warmest month of the year," but, as this visit is not referred to in the following letter, the journey does not seem to have been accomplished. The last letter is dated from S. Andrew's, 11 March, 1626. In it Wedderburn again begs for news of Merie's own doings, of those of other friends, of lately issued books, and of all matters relating to the church and to literature. He seems to have become discontented with his position and was contemplating a change of plans. "Things," (he says in the last words of this letter) "have now come to such a pass here, and there is so little chance of their bettering, that I have made up my mind to come back to where you are (Oxford?), there to spend the remainder of my days." We have seen (ante p. 30) that soon after this letter he was again in England, and only left it on his appointment as Dean of the Chapel Royal and Bishop of Dunblane. His subsequent career has been already given.

I now proceed to print the text of the letters. Their Latin is not always classical, though the constant use of Greek expressions is in imitation of Cicero. It will be noticed that on one occasion a Hebrew word (signifying "Jehovah") is used.[1]

I.

(Vol. 366, fol. 268.)

James Wedderburn to Isaac Casaubon.

Præstantissime Vir Domine mihi plurimum obseruande, Quod discedens mihi mandasti, ut per me de rebus tuis certior fieres, id ad primam hanc occasionem acceptis iam tuis literis prætermittere nolui. Haud ignoro quam tu libenter dum abes, quæ tua pia est sollicitudo, *περὶ τῶν ἰδίων* quam sæpissime audias, nec me latet quantopere tuorum *ἁμαρτήματα* metuas quantæque tibi curæ sit, ut in timore Dei et honestis moribus inoffenso cursu ad bonam frugem pergant. In rebus tuis post discessum tuum nulla mutatio insignis accidit, hoc tantum: ancilla altera die quo has scripsi, a D^na^ Killagreu, cui tua omnia non minori ac tibi curæ sunt, diu multumque examinata (namque malum ipsum ut detegeret sibi conspicieudum nullis precibus extorquere potuit fœmina modestissima) vix tandem se scabie contagiosa ac periculosissima laborare confessa est. Quo per certa indicia cognito, primum miseram ancillam cum verbis tum re consolata est; deinde illi hanc familiam relinquendam esse, demonstrato prius periculo quod ei ab ejusmodi morbo impenderet, non tam denuntiauit, quam leniter et blande significauit. Illa haud ægre assensa est; adeoque me has exarante, nauem quam conscenderet Caletum profectura quærebat. Interea sedulo id agit pia illa fœmina ut famulam aliquam fidelem familiæ tuæ inueniat. Id ipsum quoque curat uxor D^ni^ Aurelij. Liberi tui omnes qui hic sunt viuunt et valeut Dei beneficio, et quod te maxime scire velle facile cognoui,

[1] I print them as they are written, with their abbreviations. Thus, a comma before a word, as in 'secutus, stands for "*con*"; and after a word, as in atq', for "*que*." The letter *u* is often used for *v*, and *j* for *i*; while a line over *u*, *m* or *n* signifies the omission of a *m*; and one or two words, such as plané or modò, are written with accents.

nihil quod sciam, quod tuum animum offendat postquam hinc profectus es commisit eorum ullus. Filia natu maxima omnia recte administrat, omnesque non aliter mihi parent præcipue in quotidianis exercitijs et moribus componendis, quam si auctoritas mihi aliqua in eis data esset. Filiolum Jacobum *καλῶς ἔχειν* nuper ex ejus nutritio intelleximus. De literis tuis ad D. Decanum tibi gratias ago. Postulati mei rationem nescio an tibi exposuerim : exponam igitur, et rem totam paullo altius repetam. Part I. Chap. I. App. II.

Ego, vir clarissime, postquam me luce ea donavit *ὁ πατὴρ τῶν φώτων*, ut nullam in rebus hisce caducis felicitatem veram positam esse, facile possem perspicere, omnes cogitationes meas eo contuli, ut in hac breui et instabili vita, creatoris mei opt. max. et redemptoris clementissimi gloriæ, omni mea opera et studio inseruirem. Hanc cogitationem, quod scit ipse *ὁ καρδιογνώστης*, in rebus maioris momenti ad incepta mea omnia attuli. Iccirco cum patriam relinquere animum induxissem, diu multumque hoc mecum versaui, an ex illo consilio fructus aliquis ad Ecclesiam Dei redire posset ; tandem vero non solum mea ipsius conscientia fretus, sed et virorum doctrina et pietate præstantium suffragijs adjutus, egressus sum patria, non inani impetu, aut juuenili exteras videndi regiones ardore impulsus, sed solo doctrinæ et pietatis studio inductus : atque ita egressus sum ut tenui viatico instructus, mihi Deum de conditione aliqua honesta, præcipue autem de ratione commoda studia mea promouendi prouisurum penitus considerem, id quod, postquam in tuam familiam, vir summe, receptus sum, factum esse sensi. Atenim cum hunc conuictum haud ita diuturnum fore viderem ; siue ad tuos filios curæ meæ commissos respicerem ; quorum saltem alterum in Academiam mitti e re tua fore et prœuidi, et tibi sæpiuscule dixi : siue meas ipsius res considerarem : salarium enim mihi a te constitutum est, majus quidem illud, quam ut ei fortuna tuæ vel merita mea respondeant, minus tamen quam ut meæ tenuitati sufficiat. Hoc cum animo prouiderem, cæpi venire in hanc cogitationem, me ijs rebus destitutum, quibus tamquam præsidijs fulciuntur præclara ingenia, diuinitus huc vocari, ut tenui quam consecutus eram doctrina contentus, me totum sacro ministerio consecrarem ; qua in vocatione tametsi Literarum cognitione minus valerem, zelo tamen, qui cum sæculi mores video totus ardeo, aliquid posse me non diffidebam. Sed cum ex altera parte in patriam, cur me meosque labores dicam, oculos conijcerem, magnaque eam veræ eruditionis penuria laborare, deinceps etiam, plus laboraturam, non obscure perspicerem ; statui in utraque re, si vires mihi et gratiam suppeditabit *θεὸς συμπατριώτης* meis suppetias ferre. Hoc ut effectum dein mature mihi prouidendum est, ut vel hic vel in patria eo loco constituar, quo mihi præter victum et vestitum libri subministrentur. Quod si in hac regione ad paucos annos pedem fixero ; tua me gratia qua apud viros magnos polles, consequi posse nullus dubito, ut ea conditione fruar in qua et ingeuij cultum ex studijs primatis capiam, et operam non inutilem Ecclesiæ Dei præstem. Qua me spes si frustra habebit, mihi dauda opera erit, ut primusquam te relinquam, per amicos mihi in patria prospiciatur. Rogo igitur te, vir præstantissime atque humanissime, ut cum ad reuerendissimum. Episcopum Eliensem literas dabis, mihi ad eum perferendas tradi cures, et, nisi graue sit, illi me tanquam tuum diligenter commendes, ut me in clientelam suam admittere, et, si operam meam Ecclesiæ utilem fore existimabit, rationem mei aliquam habere velit. Persuasum enim habeo, modo te *γνησίως τὰ περὶ ἐμοῦ μεριμνᾶν* iutelligat, facturum ut tuam mihi commendationem non parum profuisse intelligam. Interea omnem meum laborem et industriam in eo ponam, ut filij tui in pietate et bonis literis proficiant, speroque fore ut non pœnitendum progressum vel te judice ante exactum annum faciant. Sed te nimis obtundo. Hactenus igitur. Sunt hic quidam qui serio videntur dominum velle conducere, me rogarunt ut ex te sciscitarer quantum ex quadraginta illis libris detracturus sis, præterea conuentionem quæ tibi cum possessore domus facta est, videre expetunt. Si clauem musei tui mittas, quod vix tamen fieri velim, semel tantum aperietur, ut charta illa promatur. Sed quod tibi videbitur, id fac. Vale vir maxime, et quod facis, me amore tuo decorare perge. Londini v. Eid. Maiæ, CIↃIↃCXIII.

Tibi deuotissimus et ad omne obsequium paratissimus,
Jacobus Wedderburnus.

(Addressed)
V. CL.
Isaaco Casaubono
Domino mihi plurimum obseruando.
Oxonium.

Seal

The Seal is of red wax and shows quartered arms, but the bearings are not clear : they are certainly not Wedderburn arms. The letter is endorsed "Jac. Wedderburn." The letters V. CL. in the address stand, of course, for "Viro Clarissimo."

II.

(Vol. 369, fol. 193.)

Jacobus Wedderburnus Merico Casaubono suo. S.D.

Non queo verbis exprimere, quanto tui, mi Merice, desiderio tenear. Diu enim est cum nihil abs te literarum accepi. Et meæ certe res me impediuerunt, quo minus ad te literas darem. Verum hoc tibi persuadere velim, nulla ex parte imminutum esse meum erga te amorem, sed hoc locorum et temporum interuallo vires potius acquisiuisse. Ubicunque pedem fixero, quotiescunq' occasio se offeret, te per literas compellabo. Si qua in re mea opera apud matrem uti velis, fac me certiorem. Oro te atq' obtestor per Deum immortalem, perque beatam *μακαρίτου* illius parentis tui memoriam, ut omnem animum, omne studium atq' operam in eo ponas, ut in vera pietate et doctrina magis magisq' proficias. Hæc unica tibi patet via ad veram gloriam et felicitatem sempiternam. Non desinam votis meis apud Deum pro te intercedere. Nihil mihi jucundius accidere potest, quam si de profectu tuo audiam. Rogo te ut prima occasione re[illegible] meq' de omui tuo statu præcipue de studiorium ratione plene erudias. Vale, *φιλτάτη κεφαλή*, et hic mane. Londini viii. Eid. Decemb. CIↃIↃCXIV.

Non abs re erit si matrem doceas quantum D. Graio debeatur, ut illi satisfiat. Fac etiam ut ad fratrem qui jam hic est literas des, quod complures ob causas nolim abs te omitti. Hæc scripsi apud D. Graium qui te amanter salutat.

Part I. Chap. I. App. II.

III.

(Fol. 194.)

JACOBUS WEDDERBURNUS MERICO CASAUBONO. S.P.D.

Nulla mea culpa factum est, quod tam raras a me literas jam diu acceperis. Nihil est quod libentius facio, quoties est cui opportunè literas dem. Eodem te animo esse velim in mutuo hoc officio præstando. Quid agas, quibus studijs incumbas, quis sit tuus rerumque tuarum status scire discupio. Fac igitur, ut quamprimum auxietate hac et sollicitudine liberer: et de rebus (tuis) omnibus, præcipuè de studijs prolixè me literis tuis erudi. Versetur tibi perpetuo ob oculos exemplum τοῦ μακαριτοῦ patris tui. Quotiescumque remissiorem te in perferendis laboribus literarijs senties, statim recurrat tibi in memoriam diligentia ejus stupenda et labor indefessus. Cogita subinde tecum quibus ille sudoribus, quantisque (pæne diximi) ærumnis ad doctrinæ apicem peruenerit. Nihil est quod efficacius scio ad calcar tibi addendum in studio hoc decurrendo. Repete tecum animo grauissimas ejus admouitiones, exhortationes, obtestationes, quibus me præsente et teste sæpe erga te usus est primum ad pietatem colendam, deinde ad studia literarum serio capessenda. Certè ego in parte felicitatis meæ ponam, si (quod spero et opto) te in vero Dei timore et literarum doctrina patris tui vestigia sequi intelligam. Deus opt. max. tibi hanc mentem indat, et ad sui reuerentiam veramque virtutem amplectendam magis te in dies magisque excitet. Vale φιλτάτη κεφαλή, et me, quod facis, ama. Cantabrigiæ Eidibus Martij CIↃIↃCXV.

Direct your letters to me lodging at Mr. Taylor, a barbour's house ouer against Trinitie churche.

(Addressed on back)

To his very louing friend /Meric Casaubon in /Christes-Churche at /Oxford deliver these.

(The seal is torn out.)

Seal

IV.

(Fol. 195.)

JACOBUS WEDDERBURNUS MERICO CASAUBONO. S.P.D.

Magno tui teneor desiderio, Merice charissime, quod cum nequeas præsentiâ, ut literis expleas te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo. Nihil enim mihi poterit esse jucundius, quam scire te parentis tui p.m. vestigijs insistere. Atque vtinam illius παντοίη ἀρετὴ tibi semper versetur ob oculos, ut ad eam tanquã ad exemplar totam vitæ tuæ rationem instituas. Quin jampridem te certo studiorum genere totum penitusque tradideris nullus dubito. Peto a te obnixè ut literis tuis me erudias de toto rerum tuarum statu, item quid matri sit, quid Paulo, quid reliquæ familiæ. Ego jam in Scotiâ vitam ago, in quam ante biennium ex Angliâ redij. Quæ vitæ meæ sit conditio docebunt te qui has tibi tradeut juuenes quinque Belgæ ob probitatem et doctrinam mihi charissimi, quibus si qua in re tua operâ opus erit, obsecro te ut mea causâ eam illis præstes. Illi tuas ad me, modò accipiant, recte curabunt. Postea autem cum tibi placuerit me literis tuis compellare (quod ut crebro fiat oro) illas trades Johanni Balcanquello socio collegij Exoniensis ad me transmittendas. Vale, mi suauissimè Casaubone, et isto nomine haud indiguum fac te præstes. Iterum Vale. Andreapoli postridie Eidus Maiæ, CIↃIↃCXVIII.

(Addressed)

To my very loving friend /Meric Casaubon student /in Christes Churche /in Oxford/ These

(The seal is in red wax and bears the letters I.W. between some ornamental flourishes.)

V.

(Fol. 196.)

JA. WEDDERBURNUS MERICO CASAUBONO IS. F. S.P.D.

Literas tuas postridie Non. Novemb. scriptas accepi propridie Eidus Decemb. In his enim sum locis quo propter longiquitatem, et eorum, quibus hoc negotium datur, negligentiam tardissimè literæ perferuntur. Et volebam quidem eo ipso tempore responsum ad te dare: sed in hunc diem differre oportuit, quo primum post illud tempus scribendi ad te opportunitatem nactus sum. Non potui non tuarum lectione delectari, in quibus et amaui amorem tuum, et gratitudinem gratam habui. Quod autem meam in te beneuolentiam, et de te rebusque tuis sollicitudinem amplius quam res ipsa feriat, verbis ornasti; nollem a te factum: ut qui mihi conscius sum quam paruum pro eo quod debebam præstiterim. Quid dico præstitisse me? imo præstare cunctus sum: nihil enim quicquam a me præstitum. Ego animum in me tuum perspectum habeo, tu in te meum. Itaque nunquam postbac (id quod etiam aduersum me fieri a te volo), verborum blanditijs animum tuum deliniam; sed rebus potius ipsis, quantum potero, conabor efficere, ut intelligas nec mibi esse te jucundius quicquam nec charius. Quod res tuas diligenter curas, laudo: et moneo atque hortor, ut præstantium virorum beneuolentiam virtute tua et doctrina tibi conciliatam et collectam eisdem artibus retinere studeas. Si minus ex voluntate res hoc tempore confecta fuerit, noli per deum immortalem animum despondere, sed sperato meliora, et confide illum, cujus sunt dona ἀμεταμέλητα quique majora ac meliora tibi elargitus est, de minoribus et vilioribus (τὰ τῆς τυχῆς intelligo) mature tibi prospecturum: semperque illud cogita, requirere eum in dotibus animi acquirendis et excolendis studium et diligentiam nostram; in rebus autem alijs sine comparandis sine conseruandis, non tam conatus nostros, quam fidem in suâ de nobis cura ac prouidentia repositam. Redige tibi in memoriam, quantam hac in parte summi illius rerum moderatoris benignitatem expertus fuerit ὁ μακαρίτης pater tuus, cui nihil minus cogitanti lautior vitæ conditio alia post aliam quasi gradatim obtigit: id quod non semel mibi narrauit diuinam in se comitatem laudibus extollens sancteq' dejerans non modò spem suam, sed voti etiam mensuram superasse, quæ vitæ præsidia post Geneuensem professionem Monspelij primum deinde Lutetiæ, et in Angliâ denique illi obueneraut. Quemadmodum igitur in cæteris quæ laude digna illum imitari studes, quod certissimam tibi laudem pariet; ita vehementer opto, ut in ijs rebus quibus de nunc sermo mihi est, illius animũ induas, vestigijs illius insistas, et exitum, qualem ille tandem adeptus est, fidenter expectes. Quod

significas te aliò me inconsulto non migraturum pergratum mihi fuit, et ut memor eis promissionis jam iterate etiam atq' etiam te rogo ac obtestor. Archiepiscopus noster hant vulgariter erga te affectus est. Literas ab illo aut unâ cum istis accepisti, aut paullo post accipies. Epistolas τῶν ἐν ἁγίοις πατρὸς σοῦ quæ penes me erant hic habes, quarum illas remitti ad me cupio, quæ ad me scriptæ fuerunt. Peto a te ut libros hosce, prout ac occasio obtulerit, mihi coenias, et subinde certiorem facias, quinam libri genium habentes in lucem prodeant, quod non parui beneficij loco ducam. Patricius Junius eorum quos emeris pretium tibi numerabit. Ego Dei beneficio vino et valeo, minimum valetudinis detrimentum ex itinere sensi crumenæ alia ratio. Venerandam matrem tuam unà cum sororibus et leuiro officiosè velim meo nomine salutes. D. Doctori Lindsellio, cui in viâ mihi obuiam facto diligenter te commendam, plurimam meis verbis salutem dicito: item Christophoro Wrenno amico integerrimo, et utriq' significa propediem me ad illos literas daturum. Nunc enim cauendum mihi erat, ne epistolarū multitudine fasciculum nimis onerarem. Volo etiam, ut oblatâ occasione εὐσεβεστάτῳ Episcopo Wintoniensi officium meo nomine quā officiosissime deferas. Idem dico de Dunelmensi præsule qui suam erga me beneuolentiam prolixè pro temporis quo unâ fuimus angustijs declarauit. Vale, enq' a te expectari scito, quæ ab Isauci Casauboni filio doctrinâ et moribus patrem referente expectanda sunt. Iterum Vale. Andreapoli, xv Kal. Jan. CIↃIↃCXXII. Part I. Chap. I. App. II.

(No address or seal.)

VI.

(Fol. 197.)

Jacobus Wedderburnus Merico Casaubono. Is. F. S.P.D.

Primum scito, eò gratiores, mihi fuisse tuas literas, quò longiores, ut quæ rerum tuarum statum plenè mihi exponerent, quem totum scire discupiebam. Illas duobus post mensibus accepi, quàm scriptæ fuerant: ut intelligas non citiùs tuas ad me, quàm ad te meæ, perferri: et minùs mesrū ad te fatum doleas, cum idem ad me tuarū esse perspicis. Quod responsum hactenus distulerim, non meâ, sed alienâ culpa factum est. Volui quippe per certū hominem ad te scribere, qui indies discedens, indies moras nectebat. Ille frater est Caroli Geddæi, cujus discessum expectare decreuerā, ut tu per eundem mihi rescriberes. Gratulor tibi meliorem valetudinem, et optimam ex animo precor, quā ut sis, etiam atq' etiam curato. Duo sunt in tuis literis, quæ non sine stupore legi: alterum de ratione valetudinis in melius mutatæ; alterum περὶ τῆς τοῦ μητροπολίτου ἠσμοσύνης. Atque utinam non minus hujus, quam illius causam indagare queant οἱ τῶν ἰατρῶν παῖδες. Mihi certe non alia occurrit quàm curarum moles animū ejus occupans, quarum quæ grauiores sunt, leuiores fortasse pellunt et obliterant. Potuissea duobus cum illo testibus egisse; quorum alter Episcopus Candidæ Casæ, alter eques auratus, cujus nomen mihi excidit, ipse pertamiliaris. Sed bene est, quod aliam viam inueneris conficieudi quod volebas: si tamen confectum dicendum est, quod inchoatum vixdum affectum est. Tibi ego idem suadeam, quod omnes illic amicos suadere scribis; nempe ut id des operam, quò Rex tui (vel mihi crede) amantissimus diplomate tibi confirmet, quod literis benignissime concessit. Quod ubi factum erit, licet forsan non nisi aliquot post annis eam dignitatem sis consecuturus: tamen spes non erit inanis, qua interea animum ales. Quid tibi impræsentiarum agendum sit, ad expungenda vetera nomina, et necessaria vitæ præsidia comparanda, facilius est tibi qui illic es, ex amicorū consilio statuere, quàm mihi, qui hic sum, consilium dare. Quod solum hoc tempore facere potui, commendam te quam diligentissimè, non tantum Decano Wintoniensi, quod tu volebas, verum etiam Episcopo Dunelmensi; qui ut ad se subinde scriberem, cum in viâ domum redieus ei forte occurrissem, perhumaniter me hortatus est. Literas illi unas, et alteras D. Lindsellio, quando opportunū erit, tute trades; quod si Oxonij nunc es, per alium tuto mittes. Ne autem consilio prorsus tibi deesse videar; auctor tibi sum, ut quod efficere conaris, non unà aggrediare viâ. Si minus hac, at alterâ fortasse succedet. Archiepiscopus noster plurimùm te amat: qui ubi in aulam venerit (quod breui fore putat), causam tuam (si ita tibi videbitur) acturus est cum apud Regem, tum apud alios, qui te juvare possunt. Quod editionem cogitas libri Porphyriani, consilium laudo, et in eo ut pergas te hortor atque obsecro: ita tamen ut primam tibi valetudinis curam esse velim. Vix dici potest, quàm infeliciter plerique hodie θεολογοῦσι, eam solam ob causam, quod literas istas vel negligunt prorsus, vel minùs fideliter didicerunt. Quantò tu rectiùs, qui priùs ancillarum familiaritatem ambis, quam ipsi te Dominæ totum tradas! Nequeo satis mirari D. Junium vetuisse te libros mihi conquirere: quam ego operam hac solâ causa mihi abs te dari volebam quòd Oxonij sæpe libri reperiantur venales, quos non facilè Londini inueuias, quodq' illic forsan minoris quam hic emere liceat. Quare peto a te, ut catalogi, quem proximè mihi, exemplar tibi describas, et de libris qui eo continentur, per otium inquiras; quibus nunc addo Bromyardi, et Raymundi de Sabunde opera; item Scotum in Mag. sententiarū editionis nouissimæ: deinde, ut ex ijs, qui siue Londini, siue Oxonij sunt melioris notio Theologis scisciteris, quinam in Epistolas vel omnes uniuersim vel unam aliquam plurcue separatim reimque in Acta et Apocal., ex recentioribus optimos commentarios ediderint. Veterum plerosq' habeo hic ad manum in publica Academiæ Bibliotheca. Tu autem vestiam illam instructissimam instrauido potes recentiorum probatissimorū quorumq' nomina in chartulâ describere et ad me mittere. Statui quippe post absolutam Euangeliorum euarrationem recte pergere ad reliquos noui testamenti libros explicandos: ad quam rem, et optimam et copiosissimam supellectilem parare cupio. Et quoniam primò Acta Apost. explicenda suscepturus sum, eorum potissimum nomina scire aueo, qui librum illum sois lucubrationibus illustrarunt; item quo volumine editi sint, et an prostent venales. Nulla alia ratione tibi suadere cenor ut hoc meâ causa præstes, quàm significando, rem te facturū mihi gratissimam. Literas D. Jacksono inscriptas, si Oxonij eris, cum hæ tibi reddentur, ipse ei tradas: siu Londini, tabellario ad eum perferendas. Ejus commentationem in partem Epistolæ ad Rom. siue ille, siue tu exscribi cures; volo meis sumptibus id fieri, quos a D. Junio accipies. Vale, mi suauissime Casaubone, et de toto rerū tuarū statu fac quamprimùm cognoscam.

Andreapoli, xi. Kal: Jul: CIↃIↃCXXIII.

Addressed on back—

To my very loving friend / Mr. Meric Casaubon/
Master of Arts and / Student of Christes-/
Church in Oxford.

(Red seal, broken.)

VII.

(Fol. 199.)

Ja: Wedderburnus Merico Casaubono. Is. F. S.P.D.

Part I. Chap. I. App. II.

Quas proximè misisti literas unà cum libello accepi paullo ante Kal: April. Paucis post diebus scripsi ad te breuem epistolam quam utrum acceperis scire cupio. Illâ me duo promisse memini: quorum alterum præstiti, scripsi siquidem ad Episcopum Dunelm. et ad D. Lindsellium et utrique quantas potui gratias egi. Literas, si Londini nunc es, tute reddes a Patricio Junio acceptas; alioqui, ille tradet. Alterum nunc præstareni, si occurreret mihi aliquod prolixioris epistolæ argumentum, nihil quippe hic rerum nouarum, quod quidem scitu dignum sit; et res nouas Auster potius, quam Aquilo aduehit. Quid ergo tibi aliud scribam, quam (quod jam compertum habes), adeo te mihi esse cordi, ut nihil supra; tuum in vera virtute profectum ita me gaudeo efferre, ut nemineni magis; me tantam de te spem fouere, quantam cunctis harū rerū æquis æstimatoribus pollicentur tam insignes laborum tuorū primitiæ. Nequaquam enim opus esse arbitror, ut ego te horter ad ea, in quibus exemplo mihi præire te non solum lætor sed et glorior, tantū abest ut inuideam. Imo te oro atq' obtestor, aut si minus hoc efficax est, pro meo jure postulo a te, ut ei qui olim tibi in studiorum tuorū tyrocinijs, si non adeo utilem fidelem tamē operam præstitit, nunc vicem rependas, et ea subinde consilia suggeras, quæ ad communia nostra studia promouenda, optima esse vel jam didicisti, vel in posterū disces. Ego hic ἐν τῃ σκοτίᾳ dego, ubi quanta ehen virorū doctorum penuria: tu in luce versaris, et magnā summorum ingeniorū frequentia. Nihil itaque jure expectes a me præter gratulationes et obsecrationes, quales nunc mitto: at ego non injuria a te expecto, quæ mihi magno usui futura sunt. Age igitur mi doctissime et charissime Casaubone, mihi id summis precibus flagitanti hoc præsta officium, quo nullum majus aut gratius præstare potes. Quid agas, quid moliaris, quam rationem studiorū sacrorū præcipue inieris, quos libros vel olim vel receus editos ad illā juuanda utilissimos esse judices, quid super hac re consilij det tibi vir sumus et miles veteranus D. Lindsellius, quid alij viri magni, non ruinūs plenē et prolixē ad me scribito, quàm coram dicturus esses, si essemus unā. Hæc sola superest ratio, quā et sumum tui desiderium aliqua ex parte expleri, et dolor quem ex nostrā absentia capio, leniri, et dammum, quod indidem non leue sentio, sarciri potest. Quod Deus opt max. tibi περὶ τῶν βιωτικῶν ita prospexerit ut omni deinceps cura ac solliicitudine liber esse queas, imortales illi gratias ago; et ita animatum te esse cupio, ut hoc quoddam duntaxat initium esse existimes, quod sua incrementa, suos progressus tempore opportuno sit habiturū. Interea tu quod facis, strenue et constanter facito: veræ virtuti ac bonis literis ita incumbe, ut fructus studiorum tuorum ad quam plurimos redundet. Ita fiet, ut dum magni patris premis vestigia, ejus quoque (σὺν θεῳ εἰρηήθῳ) fortunā utare: qui non semel mihi confirmauit nunquā se amplas opes ambijsse; quin omnia quæ post Geneuensem professionem 'secutus erat, sibi nihil minus cogitanti nedum quærenti oblata fuisse: et probe memini hoc narrantem istis ipsis verbis usum fuisse: ego tunc valde studebam. Cupio ex te scire quo sit nunc in te animo Episcopus Winton. et utrum ullam unquam mei apud te mentionē fecerit, postquā illic fui: scripsi semel ad eum, ad sacellanum ejus bis; et non quidem illum, sed hunc nihil respondisse nequeo satis mirari. Quod ad libros attinet, de quibus ante scripsi ad te, consilium non unā ob rationē mutaui, neq' illos prius conquiri volo, quàm nouum catalogum mittā, nisi qui jam sint coempti.

Quos impræsentiarū emi velim, hic habes. Quidam sunt ex ijs titulo tenus mihi noti, quos idcirco si cum deleetu emas, pergratum mihi feceris. Ejus rei judiciū totum tibi permitto, qui facile dignosces quinam mihi usui futuri sint: hujus ordinis quotquot sunt a reliquis hac nota + discreui. D. Junius, opinor, sine morā pretium tibi numerabit. Auctorū nomina quorum, siue commentarij siue annotationes in historiā Euangelicam aut aliquā ejus partem, a doctis laudantur, oro te atq' obsecro ut quamprimum mihi indices. Habeo jam præter ōnes veteres e recentioribus aliquam multos. Sed sunt forsan ex horū numero alij, non minus ijs qui mihi ad manū sunt, lectu digni, quorum nomina nondū hic audita sunt. Vale et responsum noli differre. Andreapoli, postridie Eidūs April. CIↃIↃCXXIV.

Addressed on back:—

To my verie loving and / assured good friend Mr./ Meric Casaubon, Master/ of Arts and Student/ of Christ Church in / Oxford.

(Red seal, broken.)

VIII.

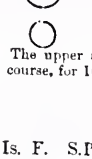
(Fol. 201.)

Ja: Wedderburnus Merico Casaubono. Is. F. Presbytero. S. P. D.

Gratulor tibi, mi suauissime Casaubone, τὸν πρεσβυτερίον βαθμὸν (quæ dignitas, quanta sit, quantoque olim fuerit in honore, et ex sacra noui fœderis pagiuā, et ex vetustis Ecclesiæ scriptoribus discere licet:) simulque præcor Deum immortalem, ut te omni donorum genere ornet, quæ ad tanti muneris functionem necessaria sunt et utilia. Quod de D. Lindsellio scribis, et spe tibi facta melioris vitæ conditionis lætus lubens legi, et nisi responsum ab eo expectarem ad eas quas proximè misi, literas scripsissem ei gratitudinis erga illum meæ testes. Interim salutato eum meo nomine quàm potes officiose et amanter; quem ego quidem multò ante ut virum planè eximium suspiciebam, et amantem mei amabam; nunc vero ut de te, id est, de me optimè meritum quanto possum animi, affectu colo et observo. Obsecro etiam te, ut reuerendissimo præsuli meis verbis omne officium et obsequium deferas, et ex D. Lindsellio scisciteris, quā fronte meas ille literas acceperit, quidque de rebus ijs senserit, quas ad eum perscripsi. Quod transcribi curaveris τὰ μελετήματα D. Jacksoni, gratias tibi ago, et per te illi, qui eorum tibi copiam fecit. Volo (ut æquum est) meis sumptibus id præstitum esse: qua de re scripsi ad D. Junium. Rem mihi feceisti gratissimā, quod catalogum misisti tractatorū in Acta. Nunc obnixò a te peto, ut eos per otium mihi coemas, quorum hic nomina chartulæ inscripta legis: cæteros habeo, aut cōmodato possum accipere. Licet non sit quod festines, tamen expedit nunc incipere, ut si fieri potest, omnes intrà spatium unius anni aut circiter conquirantur. Scripsi super ea re ad D. Junium, qui statim (ni fallor) post meas literas partem tibi aliquam pretij numerabit. Iterum te rogo, ut quantā potes diligentia hoc agas, tibique persuadeas rem facturum te mihi utilissimam et

gratissimam. Quid impostore illo factum sit, qui τῶν μακαριτῶν nomen mentiri, ausus est, scire aueo. Adeon' aliquem esse fungum, ut patris tui germanum fatum esse credat? Postremo ego te per mutuum amorem nostrum obtestor, ut de rebus tuis omnibus (quæ non minus, quam meæ, mihi curæ sunt) prolixè ad me scribas. Crede mihi non posse meum tui desiderium expleri, nisi et quid moliaris, quibus in studijs verseris, quo in statu sint res tuæ familiares, omnia deinque tua plenè ut plane didicero. Ubi occasio erit reuerendus. Winton Episcopum inuisendi, fac sis ut mei mentionem injicias. Scripsi enim ad eum prolixas literas, necdum scio an acceperit. Tu ex ipso scire poteris, ego ex te. Vale, dilecte mihi olim discipule, nunc symmysta, καὶ κοσμῶν ἂν ἕλαχες Στάγραν. Andreapoli ix Kal. Feb. CIↃIↃCXXIV. Part I. Chap. I. App. II.

To my worshipfull and / most louing frieud Mr. / Meric Casaubon, / Mr of Arts and student of / Christes-Church in / Oxford,
Deliver these at Doctor Torrise house at the east end of the French Church.



Three curious red seals, the centre one bearing two helmeted heads. The upper and lower seals are smaller and much broken. The date of the letter 1624 stands, of course, for 1624-25.

IX.

(Fol. 203.)

Jacobus Wedderburnus Merico Casaubono. Is. F. S.P.D.

Nihil est, quod magis doleo, aut indignor potius, quam literas illas tuas perijsse, si tamen perierunt Scripsi ad D. Junium, ut diligenter eas quærat, vel se in memoriam rediget, quid illis factum sit. Peto etiam a te quam possum vehementissimè, ut earum exemplum, quod diligenter quæsiuisse te scribis, porro quæras, et si inueneris ad me mittas: sin, ut epistolā mea, ad quam per illas responsum fuit, relectā, nouas et prioribus illis prorsus geminas (quantum pote fieri), quamprimū exares; tales saltem, quibus non minus expleatur desiderium meum. Hoc tibi factu' facile esse nullus dubito; quo nullum mihi gratius officium exhiberi a te potest. Age itaq', et mihi absenti, quicum præsente multas horas insumere non grauaueris, hanc paucarum horarū operam præstare ne graueris. Quod si feceris, scium me non minus tibi cordi esse, quā olim; prout tu, non dicam non minus, sed magis, quā unquā antea, meo cordi infixus hæres, idque trabali clauo. D. Doctorem Lindsellium viuere, et (quod præstabilius est) valere, quantā me lætitiā extulerit, haut facile eloquar. Illi ut meo nomine gratuleris, et salutem dicas, te etiam atq' etiam rogo, simulq' amanter cum eo expostules, quod veteris sui amici, si non obliuiscitur, certè oblīuisci videatur: ita pertinenter silet ad omnes meas. Non leuiter me recreauit quod de itiuere vestro tuoq' ad nos excursu scriptum legi. Quid effecturū putas euentum ipsum? prorsus beabit me. Atq' utinam ille tibi se adjungat comitem, qui te sibi ad regionem Scotiæ conterminam comitem destinauit. Quam mihi id gratum futurum sit, vix queo dicere; sed res ipsa monstrabit, si voti fuero damnatus. Vale. Andreapoli xvi Kal. April. CIↃIↃCXXV. quo die tuas accepi.

Commodissimum tempus itineris instituendi in Scotiā erit mense Julio aut circiter, quando maximus hic est æstus, qui tamen vobis fortasse major vestro calore vano non videbitur. Sed nolo quidquā præscribere, tantum veni, vel potius venitote. πάλιν ἔρῤῥωσο.

X.

(Fol. 204.)

Jacobus Wedderburnus Merico Casaubono. Is.F. S.D.

Iterum te conuenio, ex quo tuas ab Henrico Leslæo accepi; quod contigit, ni fallor, exeunte Augusto aut Septembri ineunte. Ad eas responsum dedi serius quidem quam volui, sed quam potui maturè; quod tute verum esse ignorare non potes, si temporis illius calamitatem et comeantium hinc inde paucitatem reputes. Utrum literæ illæ ad te perlatæ sint, nondum mihi constat. Speraboni te Londini futurum, cum Archiepiscopus noster illic esset, et per seruos ejus literas missurum. Intellexi demum, ubi ille rediit, te eo tempore ibi non fuisse: sed literas accepi a patricio Junio, quibus significauit quid Episcopus Winton. tibi præstitis-set: cui nunc eo nomine quam potui diligentissimè scriptā ad eum epistola gratias egi: simulque ad D. Lindsellium et Ju: Cosinum literas dedi. Ex illis rescire potes, quod consilij ceperim, et quas mihi spes ab Episcopo Dunelm. facta sit, quaq' ego lege præstari velim quod ille pollicitus est. Ubi degas, aut quæ vitæ tuæ conditio nunc sit, prorsus ignoro. Id siquidem tantum significatū mihi est a D. Junio, collatum esse in te beneficium: ubi autem esses, aut quam tibi comodum illud esset quanto sue fructu haberet, ne verbo quidem indicauit. Impatienter sane fero, quod me tamdiu rerum tuarum ignarum esse sinas: ut interim taceam esse et alia, quæ scire me velle nosti; de quibus nisi a te eruditus, non est quod ab alio expectem: nihil autem hic esse, quod scribendi argumentum mihi suppeditet, præter meum ipsius rerumque mearum statum; et propterea mihi abs te crebriores et prolixiores literas, quam tibi a me jure meritò expectandas esse. Age igitur quod factum tibi facillimum est mihiq' gratissimum fore nosti, quamcunq' mihi cognita jucunda fore arbitraris, imprimis rerum tuarum statum ex tuis literis plenè et mature fac ut intelligam. Nostine quid scire aueam? tu quid agas, quid cotūnes nostri amici, præsertim D. Lindsellius et Ju: Cosinus; quid alij viri docti, nominatur Montaculius, et præsalueritne ille, an pars aduersa; quinam nori digni lectu illic aut alibi vel recens prodierint, vel nunc prodeant in lucem; alia ad Ecclesiam et rem literariam spectantia, etiam illa, quæ tu forsan leuia ducis. Librorum mentio eos mihi in memoriam reuocat, quos coempturum te recepisti; id quo minus per otium et absque tuo incomodo fiat, nullus impedio: modo tamen prius mittas, quā ego mitti petam: eo enim loco res meæ sunt, tamque nulla est redundi spes, ut sæpe sententia illuc redire, quodq' superest vitæ ibi transigere: id quod proximis tibi literis significaui facturum me, nisi mature remedium malis nostris adhiberetur. Vale, mi charissime Casaubone, et sine mora rescribe. Andreapoli, vi. Eid. Mar. CIↃIↃCXXVI.

PART I.

CHAPTER II.

WALTER WEDDERBURN IN DUNDEE, AND HIS DESCENDANTS IN DUNDEE AND IN FIFE.

Part I. Chap. II.

His son David Wedderburn in Welgait, father of Alexander Wedderburn of Pittormie, burgess of Cupar. William Wedderburn, minister at Pittenweem and in Dundee. James Wedderburn, minister of Moonzie, and his son James, also minister there. Alexander Wedderburn, minister at Forgan, and later at Kilmarnock, co. Ayr.

Walter Wedderburn [1450?–1520?]. As in the case of James Wedderburn, elder, so in that of Walter, we are unable to fix his parentage. He was no doubt related, perhaps as brother, or if not so, certainly in some near degree of cousinship, to James and his contemporaries, but this we cannot define. His son David cannot have been born later than 1500, so that we may take it that he himself was born not later than 1475, and if the William Wedderburn who took his degree at S. Andrew's in 1477 (S.A.R. 1), and was probably born therefore about 1460, could be identified with the son of Walter (see below), we should have to place the birth of Walter as early as 1440. He is first named on 16 Oct. 1523, when David Wedderburn, "son of Walter," is admitted a burgess of Dundee (D L.B. 5),[1] and again in Oct.-Nov. 1524, (D.P.B. 8, 10) and 1531-32 (*ib.* 36, 46) after which he is not named till many years later, when, 1558-59, his son David is called "son and heir of the late Walter" (*ib.* 85 *a*, 89 *a*, 93, 97). He may well, however, have been dead some time before 1523, but of this there is no proof. Nor has it been certainly ascertained when or whom he married, although the name of his wife is believed to have been **Janet Nicholson**[2] (D.B.R. 19 *a*), and he certainly was the father of two or three sons (of whom only one had issue), and was thus the progenitor of a branch of the family for many years resident in Fife. The priority of these sons is not known, but they were as follows:—

1. **David Wedderburn.** See post p. 44.

2. **William Wedderburn**, designed "dominus," monk in Arbroath. He may be identical with the William Wedderburn, "dives," who graduated at S. Andrew's 1475-77 (S.A.R. 1), but this is doubtful, as in that case he cannot have been born much after 1460, and William the monk was living in 1546. See *Reg. Episc. Glasg.*, where the admission of James Betoun as a monk of Aberbrothock 26 July 1546 is signed by the Superior and monks, including Will. Wedderburn.[3] He is but once named in the Dundee records, when, 6 Oct. 1524, Sir William Wedderburn, monk in Arbroath, heir to the late Andrew Wedderburn in certain lands in Welgait, resigns the same to his brother german David Wedderburn and Elizabeth Dog, his wife. (D.P.B. 8.) William, of course, d. *s.p.*

3. **Andrew Wedderburn**, probably a brother of William and David, the former being his heir. He may, however, have been an uncle. He is first named in a sasine dated 7 Aug. 1515 (S.W. 5), when some North Ratonraw land in Dundee is mentioned as bounded by that of the heirs of the late Andrew Wedderburn. The next reference to him is dated 4 May 1521, when the lands of Andrew Wedderburn are again named as a boundary (G.S.R. 16). In this place he is not designed "deceased," but this does not prove him to have been living. He is twice mentioned as deceased in the Dundee Records, viz, 28 Sept. 1521, when land in the Welgait, once his, is referred to, and 6 Oct. 1524, when William Wedderburn is mentioned as his heir in this property (D.P.B. 5, 8).

[1] In this entry he is not described as "deceased," but the entries in the Lockit Buik at this period are neither full nor contemporary, and do not become so till 1582.

[2] There are two references, 31 March, 25 April 1522, to David Wedderburn, son of Janet Nicholson, seemingly still alive (D.B.R. 19 *a*), and that the David referred to is David in Welgait, and not David in Murraygait is rendered fairly certain by the fact that one Christian Anderson is named as the relict of David Wedderburn, in South Murraygait, in 1497 (D.C. 1).

[3] See *Reg. Epis. Glasg.* ii. 561. I was not aware of this entry when, in vol. ii., I identified the graduate of S. Andrew's with the monk of Arbroath, nor had I considered that if William was born in 1460, an improbable difference of age would have to be assumed between him and his brother David who was probably not born till 1500, and was certainly alive 1559-60.

DESCENT FROM WALTER WEDDERBURN IN WELGAIT [1450—1703].

Part I. Chap. II.

WALTER WEDDERBURN in the Welgait, Dundee. Died c. 1520. = Janet Nicholson (?)

- Elizabeth = David Wedderburn. Born 1500 ? Burgess of Dundee 1523. Died 1559-60. = Elizabeth Strathauchin, m. 2, William Lochmalony. Living 1577.
- (Sir) William Wedderburn, Monk in Arbroath. Took his degree at St Andrew's 1475-77 (?) Heir to Andrew 1524. Living 1546.
- Andrew Wedderburn. Died before Aug. 1515. (Possibly a brother, if not a son, of Walter above named.)

  - Robert Wedderburn. Born c. 1551. Discharged his curators 1572, and d. s p soon after, his brother Alexander being named as his heir.
  - Alexander Wedderburn. = Cristiane Fairny, married 1570, and survived her husband. Born c. 1552. Burgess of Dundee 1582. Acquired the lands of Pittormie, co. Fife, and d. Feb. 15 1627.

    - John Wedderburn, named as heir to his father 1627, and is believed to have married, and left issue. ↓
    - Rev. William Wedderburn, Regent of Philosophy, St. Andrew's, minister at Pittenweem, and later in Dundee. Born c. 1573; died 1616. = Magdalen, daughter of Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie, m. 1611. She m. 2 (1625), Sir George Haliburton of Fodderance.
    - Cristian, d. 1624, m. 1. Capt Cunenghame. 2. David Robertson. — Beatrix, d. 1667, m. John Lessells. — Margaret, d. 1675, m. Rev. Andrew Bennet.
    - Rev. James Wedderburn of Moonzie. Born c. 1588; died 1661. = [?]

      - Margaret, only surviving child and heir. Living 1664. = 1. Dr. Andrew Bruce. 2 Alexander Forresterin Innerpeffer.
      - Cristian.
      - Rev. Alexander Wedderburn of Forgan and Kilmaruock. Born 1621. Died 1678. = Helen, dau. of Thomas Turnbull of Boghill, 1654. Living 1691.
      - Elizabeth, d. unmarried 1675. — Beatrix m. 1672, Patrick Crombie, and d. 1699.
      - Rev. Andrew Wedderburn of Liff. Born 1625. Died 1694. = Elizabeth Dawson. Living 1697.
      - Rev. James Wedderburn of Moonzie. Born 1635. Died 1687. = Jean Inglis. Living 1699.

        - Robert Wedderburn. Retoured heir to his father 1679. — William. Born 1671. — John. Living 1691.
        - Mary. — Susanna. — Janet. — Margaret — Jean, b. 1671 (twin with William).
        - Robert Wedderburn. Died 1697, unmar. His mother his executrix.
        - Margaret. Born 1658, m. James Halsone of Austruther Wester. Served heir to her father 1703.
        - Mary. Born 1656. — Elizabeth. Born 1660.
        - John Wedderburn. Died young 1671. — Alexander Wedderburn. Died young 1683. — William Wedderburn. Died young 1687.
        - David Wedderburn. Living 1699.
        - Isobel. — Helen. — Beatrix. — Margaret — [?] — Mary. — All these died young and unmar. 1666-99.

Part I. Chap. II.

David Wedderburn in Welgait [1500?-1560],[1] son and heir of Walter Wedderburn. He was admitted burgess of Dundee, as the "son of Walter" 16 Oct. 1523 (D.L.B. 5). A year later, as we have just seen, 6 Oct. 1524, his brother, Sir William, settled some West Welgait property on him and his wife, which they, however, resigned very soon afterwards, 24 Nov. (D.P.B. 8, 10), although David must have retained other Welgait property, as he is constantly described as David "in Welgait," or "son of Walter" to distinguish him from David in Murraygait, who was the son of old David Wedderburn there. See *e.g.*, D.P.B. 36, 43, where he is so designed in 1531-32, and G.S.R. 25, 27, where he is named as occupying some land in Dudop, near the Butterburn 1531-34-37. There is then, owing partly to the loss of the Dundee Records of the time, no mention of him for many years.[2] Later on, 3, 16 Aug. 1551, he acts as procurator to William Richardson (D.B.R. 28 *d*); 20 Feb. 1553 he is arbiter in a suit (*ib.* 42); and on 2 Oct. in the same year he offers to take a tack of the Weigh-house in Dundee but is outbid by Alexander Annand (*ib.* 44). He belonged to the malsters' guild, as 3 Nov. 1553 his name heads a list of malsters in the Welgait (*ib.* 47). He continues to be named a few years more, 26 Oct. 1554, (D.B.R. 56 *a*); 5 Nov. 1555, witness (D.P.B. 65); 4 Feb. 1556, when he resigns an annual rent (*ib.* 84 *b*); 22 June 1556 (D.B.R. 67 *b*); 19 July 1557 when David Wedderburn in Skirling's Wynd is arbiter for Helen Lawson (D.B.R. 74), and 9 Nov., in that year, when the petty customs are set to him for a year[3] (D.B.R. 77 *b*) a tack renewed in the next year, (7 Nov. 1558), when, his "boid being considerit to be the maist and maist profitable for the common weill, twa pairt of the customs" are set to him for three years from next Martinmas for nine score merks (D.B.R. 83); 6 July 1558, when he resigns a South Welgait tenement (D.P.B. 85 *a*) and also acts as arbitrator (D.B.R. 81 *d*); 7 Dec. in that year, when there is a decree in his favour (*ib.* 85); and 4 Jan. 1558-59 when David, son and heir of the late Walter Wedderburn, gets sasine of a vault in Tolbooth Wynd (D.P.B. 89 *a*). A charter to him, dated 15 April 1558, is also referred to in a decree of the next century (D.B.R. 479); and his heirs in Skirling's Wynd are mentioned 2 June 1582 (D.P.B. 215 *b*). The last references to him as living are dated 6 April and 12 Sept. 1559, when he renounces an annual rent out of Tolbooth Wynd, and alienates a property in Skirling's Wynd (D.P.B. 93, 97) named after his death as formerly his (D.P.B. 77). He is first named as deceased, 27 Oct. 1560, when Robert Wedderburn, son and heir of the late David Wedderburn in Welgait is entered in an annual rent (*ib.* 105), so that he died between Sept. 1559 and October 1560.[4]

He was twice married :—

i. To **Elizabeth Dog**, who is only named 6 Oct. and 24 Nov. 1524 (D.P.B. 8, 10, *ut sup.*), by whom he had no issue, as his heir Robert was certainly the son of his second marriage.[5]

ii. To **Elizabeth Strathauchin**, who married secondly William Lochmalony and was living in 1577 (D.P.B. 189, D.B.R. 364). By her he had issue two sons and it may be some daughters :—

1. **Robert Wedderburn**[6] [1551—1573], eldest son and heir of David Wedderburn in Welgait. His birth date is fixed by the fact that he discharged his curators 10 April 1572 (D.B.R.)[7] He is first mentioned in a bond 2 July 1560, when he is called "son of David Wedderburn in Welgait" (D.B.R. 93), and next, 27 Oct. 1560, when he is entered in an annual-rent as son and heir of his late father (D.P.B. 105). He is also named as his father's heir, 11 Dec. 1562, in regard to the Skirling's Wynd property, his curator being John Wedderburn; and again, 31 Aug. and 6 Sept. 1570 (D.B.R. 123, 189; D.P.B. 154). His affairs are often mentioned in vol. xi. of the Burgh Records of Dundee, and in some of the entries

[1] Synopsis of references. D.L.B. 5; D.P.B. 8, 10, 36, 46, 65, 77, 84 *b*. 85 *a*. 89 *a*, 93. 97, 105, 131, 189, 215 *b*; D.B.R. 19 *a*, 28 *d*, 42, 44, 47, 56 *a*, 71. 77 *b*, 81 *d*, 83, 85, 364. 479; G.S.R. 21, 25, 27; R.P.S. 11. See also post p. 56, n. [2], for a list of references to a David Wedderburn not designed, of which some may be to him.

[2] It may be he who is named 6 April 1543 (R.P.S. 11). See post p. 57.

[3] See also in orig. D.B.R. iv, s. 4 Feb. 1558-59 when he is again appointed "fermirare" for three years, his cautioner being William Wedderburn, for whom he had acted as arbitrator on 9 July 1558 (D.B.R. 81 *d*).

[4] He may have been living 2 July 1560 (D.B.R. 93). See above s. the account of his son, Robert.

[5] That both sons, Robert and Alexander, were sons of the second marriage is shewn by the fact that they are called brothers german (D.P.B. 180) while Alexander is expressly mentioned as the son of Elizabeth Strathauchin (D.B.R. 219). Moreover, it is clear that 6 Oct. 1524 David Wedderburn and Elizabeth Dog had no issue, as the settlement is on the heirs *to be* gotten betwixt them (D.P.B. 8).

[6] Synopsis of references. D.P.B. 105, 131, 154, 172, 174, 175, 179-80, 181; D.B.R. 93, 123, 188, 189, 205 *b*, 209, 479 *c*.

[7] See D.B.R. xii. s.d. orig. MS. The entry is inadvertently omitted from vol. ii.

he is called "younger" (D.B.R. 188-89). He is also referred to in 1571-73 as brother german of Alexander Wedderburn, younger (D.P.B. 179-80), who soon after became his heir. Thus, 6 Jan. 1572, Alexander Wedderburn, younger, burgess, resigns a tenement to Robert Wedderburn, his brother german (D.P.B. 180), and 24 April 1573, Alexander Wedderburn, younger, brodir and appearand air of umquhile Robert Wedderburn, grants a discharge in respect of Robert's estate (*ib.* 181), so that Robert would seem to have been then dead. He certainly died before 7 May in that year, as on that date Alexander Wedderburn, younger, is entered in Skirling's Wynd as brother and heir of Robert Wedderburn, son and heir of the late David Wedderburn in Welgait, while on 15 July following there was a formal assize for his retour as such heir (D.P.B. 172, 174, 175; D.B.R. 209). It is thus clear that he died without issue, apparently in 1572-73, but the date is not certain.[1]

2. **Alexander Wedderburn**[2] of Pittormie [1552—1627], only surviving son and heir of David Wedderburn in Welgait. He was born not later than 1552, and is first named 25 Dec. 1562, when his stepfather acknowledges the receipt on his behalf of his "bairnis pairt of geir" (D.B.R. 125). He ultimately became heir to both his father and his brother Robert, though the date of his brother's death is, as I have already stated, not quite clear (see above).

Later on he continues to be so entered in Welgait, 2 Aug. 1575 (D.P.B. 174), and again in an annual rent 5 May 1576 (*ib.* 172). In 1577, Sept. 2 and 10, he resigned his Welgait property to Alexander Butchert and James Black, the instruments designing him "son and heir of the late David Wedderburn in Welgait," and being made with consent of his wife, Christian Fairny, and his mother Elizabeth Strathauchin, then married to William Lochmalony (D.P.B. 189; D.B.R. 364). He is often designed "younger" in distinction from his elder namesake, also a merchant, who m. Isobell Anderson, and was living till about 1585. Thus, 10 March, 11 Aug., 25 Sept. 1578,[3] when certain annual rents are acquired by him, he is called "younger, son and heir of the late David in Welgait" (D.P.B. 207 *a*, 209). He

[1] It would be certain but for a reference (D.P.B. 131) recording the entry, 27 Sept. 1566, of Alexander Wedderburn, younger, in a Skirling's Wynd tenement, as brother and heir of the late Robert Wedderburn, son and heir of the late David Wedderburn in Welgait. So again, 25 April 1571, Alexander is named as his father's heir (D.B.R. 479 *c*). These entries are explicit, but the dates are quite inexplicable, as Robert is clearly named on more than one occasion as living in 1571-72, *e.g.*, 6 April 1571, when Robert Wedderburn, son and heir of the late David Wedderburn in Welgait, is entered heir in one third of his father's Welgait land (D.P.B. 179) and 15 Dec. 1572 when Robert Wedderburn, son and heir of umquhile David Wedderburn, grants a discharge for an annual-rent out of Skirling's Wynd (D.B.R. 205 *b*).

I may here note that Mr. A. C. Lamb in his *Dundee: its Quaint and Historic Buildings* (1895), makes several altogether erroneous statements as to this branch of the family. After stating (p. xvii *a*) that David Wedderburn in Welgait was brother to the first of the Wedderburns, town clerks, and proprietor, through his father, James Wedderburn, of thirteen acres between the Welgait port and Dudhope, he states that he had a son Robert, who died in 1556, leaving two young children, Alexander (specially entered heir to his father 27 Sept. 1566) and David. This is altogether mistaken. David in Welgait was not brother to any town clerk of his name; nor was he the son of James (but of Walter) Wedderburn; his son Robert never married; and the return of Alexander is as heir to his *brother* Robert, and not of his father. Mr. Lamb's statement seems to be founded on an entry of 30 July 1566 (D.C.B. 5), anent the repair of the twfall of Alexander Wedderburn and David Wedderburns' land in Skirling's Wynd in respect of which the right of their neighbour Thomas Kynloch are reserved until "the coming to perfect age of the bairns foresaid." This entry certainly presents difficulties, as in no other place are an Alexander and a David named as brothers, and I can only suggest that the name of David is an error for Robert.

[2] Synopsis of references. S.W. 102, 106; El 23; D.W. 10 *c*, 14 *i*, 15 *i*; D.L.B. 28, 39; D.P.B. 67, 172, 174, 175, 178, 180, 181, 189, 191, 194, 197 *b*, 203, 204, 207 *a*, 209, 219 *a*, 235, 256, 258, 267 *a*, 269, 281; D.B.R. 125, 186, 209, 212, 219, 220, 244, 247, 271 *c d*, 300 *e*, 332, 348, 361, 370, 479 *c*; D.C.B. 10 *a*, 13; D.R.S. 1, 4 *a*; G.S.R. 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 67, 68, 89; R.P.S. 27; R.D. 27, 36, 46, 57, 77; R.A.D. 21, 22; S.A.T. 6; *Melville and Leven Papers*, III, 138.

[3] Minor mentions of him will be found 1567, May 5, witness (D.P.B. 67); 1568, Aug. 31, decree *re* some goods for him, "younger" (D.B.R. 167); 1570, April 14, 19, "younger, merchant" (D.B.R. 186); 1574, Dec. 21, chosen a curator to John, son of John Wedderburn and Agnes Hopprungill, and so named 1575, July 4 (*ib.* 212, 220); 1575, April 9, 16 to 10 Aug. 1576, "younger, witness" (D.P.B. 191); 1578, June 24, decree for him (D.B.R. 247); Dec. 17, discharge to him as son and heir of umquhill David Wedderburn (D.B.R. 244); 1579, March 4, younger, merchant, burgess of Dundee, joins in a protest (D.P.B. 194); 1580, April 20, witness, (*ib.* 204); 1581, Sept. 14, witness (D.P.B. 197 *b*); 1583, Jan. 1, gets sasine of an annual rent (*ib.* 219 *a*); 1584, March 14, witness (D.B.R. 271 *c*); 1585, May 20, younger, witness (*ib.* 258); 1586, Nov. 10, cautioner for John Wedderburn (R.A.D. 22); 1587, Jan. 12, Mr. Stephen Wilson sues David Earl of Crawford, Alexander Wedderburn, younger, and others, for payment of a pension (*ib.* 21); 1588, Sept. 23, Alexander Wedderburn, "Mr Hepatull," is one of those elected Counsellors (D.C.B. 13); 1594, May 10, burgess of Cupar, witness (G.S.R.

Part I. Chap. II.

was admitted a burgess of Dundee 21 Aug. 1532, by his father's privilege, the entry designing him "merchant, younger" (D.L.B. 28), and he was at one time a bailie of the burgh (D.L.B. 39; D.P.B. 256, 267 *a*). Alexander Wedderburn named as piermaster early in 1588 (D.C.B. 10 *a*) must, also, I think, be he, as Alexander Wedderburn, elder, the merchant, died before March 1587-88, and was, in any case, too old for office. He seems gradually to have got rid of most of his Dundee property, as 9 Sept. 1579 he had parted with his Skirling's Wynd tenement to Robert Kynloch (D.P.B. 203); and again, 24 Jan. 1584, he and his wife resigned a North Murraygait tenement to Patrick Lyoun (*ib.* 235). He no doubt moved from Dundee into Fife, where he settled at Cupar, though in what year I have not ascertained. He is called "burgess of Cupar," 1 June, 12 Dec. 1593, when acting as a witness (G.S.R. 53, 54, 56; S.W. 102, 106), and thereafter is often so designed. Thus in the "Compt Buik" of David Wedderburn, 9 Sept. 1599, "Alexander Wedderburn, younger, in Cuper," is named as buying some lint from David (D.W. 10 *c*); and 27 June 1604, he, designed as "in Couper of Fyff," gets a decree for some North Flukergait house maills (D.B.R. 348). He and his wife got a charge on the lands of Montquhany, near Cupar, in 1599 (G.S.R. 67), and some years later, 27-28 March 1610, he purchased the lands of Pittormie, from which he is henceforward constantly designed (R.D. 57). He seems to have settled the fee of this property on his son John, who, however, soon after, 31 Jan. 1615, resigned it to his father (R.D. 77).[1] Alexander is designed "of Pittormie" in the marriage contract of his son William on 1 June 1611 (Bl. 23); in a bond dated 25 May 1614 (R.D. 46); and finally in the confirmation of his own will, 8 Aug. 1627 (S.A.T. 6). The confirmation gives the date of his death as 15 Feb. 1627, and the will is given up by Christian Fairny, his relict and executrix, the cautioner being their son, James Wedderburn, minister of Moonzie.

By his wife **Christian Fairny**, whom he married about 11 July 1570 (D.P.B. 178),[2] who thus survived him, but the date of whose death is not ascertained, Alexander Wedderburn of Pittormie had issue three sons and three daughters:—

1. **John Wedderburn**[3] [1571—1627], probably born about 1571. First named 1590, Aug. 5, when he acts as a witness (D.P.B. 282); 1592 June 12, obtains a decree (D.B.R. 293 *a*); 1593 June 1, witness (S.W. 102, 106; G.S.R. 53, 56); 1595 June 9, brings an action *v.* Rolland Hamiltoun (R.A.D. 33); Aug. 9, obtains a decree (D.B.R. 301 *e*); 1596 Sept. 15, bond to him, merchant, burgess of Dundee[4] (D.B.R. 311 *c*); 1597 Aug. 10, decree for him, "younger" (*ib.* 318 *b*); 1598 Oct. 9, a bond (1597) by him for £425 the price of two tuns and half of French wine from Bordeaux is registered (*ib.* 326); 1599 July 30, contract between David Colvile and him, "burgess of Dundee,[4] now indweller in Coupar of Fife" (*ib.* 330); 1600 May 10, grants a bond (R.D. 11); 1615 Jan. 31, resigns the fee of Pittormie to his father (*ib.* 77), May 18, owns wine from Bordeaux (D.R.S. 13); 1616 Feb. 6, alleged to be a necessary witness in a cause (R.A.D. 65), and finally, 1627 July 18, as his father's heir, gets sasine of Pittormie. There is no proof of his having married or left issue, but in the registers of the parish of Ceres, co. Fife, which I chanced to have

55, 57); 1595, April 9, decree for him (D.B.R. 300 *e*); 1599, Dec. 14; 1605, Jan. 12; 1607, June 1; 1613, March 5, bonds to him, burgess of Cupar (D.B.R. 332; R.D. 24, 27, 36); 1600, May 26, he gets a gift of the escheat goods of David Jameson of Cupar (R.P.S. 27); 1607, his lands in Dundee are charged (G.S.R. 68); 1611, July 19, burgess of Cupar, curator to William Lochmalony (D.B.R. 370); 1618, Dec. 24, the lands in Dundee of Alexander Wedderburn, burgess of Cupar, named (G.S.R. 89). Alexander Wedderburn of Cupar is also named as a creditor in the will (24 July 1595) of Dame Margaret Ker, wife of Sir Robert Melville, younger, of Burntisland (*Melville and Leven Papers* by Sir William Fraser, Edin., 1890, III, 138). He, perhaps, is the Alexander Wedderburn, younger, who (1604) is godfather to Isobell, daughter of David Wedderburn and Matild Beaton (D.W. 14 *i*, 15 *i*), while two other references (D.R.S. 1, 4 *a*) may be to him or to his namesake. Alexander Wedderburn, elder (post p. 73, n. 2), viz.: 1580, Nov. 22, purchaser of part of a cargo of wine; 1584, Jan. 9, Feb. 20, owner of a consignment arriving from Bordeaux. Yet one more entry, 1586, Nov. 10, when Alexander Wedderburn is cautioner for John Wedderburn is probably to him (R.A.D.22).

[1] This entry speaks of him as having been infeft in it by his father in 1601, but this must be an error as his father did not own it till 1610.

[2] This, the first mention of them, records a settlement by him of his Welgait land on himself, his wife and their heirs; and probably they were just married. She is also named with him 2-10 Sept. 1577 (D.P.B. 189, D.B.R. 364); 1578 (D.P.B. 209); 1584 (D.P.B. 235, D.B.R. 271 *d*); 1587 (D.P.B. 269); 1590 (D.P.B. 281); 1607 (G.S.R. 67).

[3] Synopsis of references. S.W. 102, 106; D.P.B. 282; D.B.R. 293 *a*, 301 *e*, 311 *c*, 318 *b*, 326, 330; D.R.S. 13; G.S.R. 53, 56; G.R.S. 3; R.D. 11, 77; R.A.D. 33, 65. He is also, perhaps, the John Wedderburn now in Innerquiche, who is granter of a bond 12 March 1596 (D.B.R. 306 *a*).

[4] Although so designed, the Lockit Buik contains no record of his admission as burgess.

searched with another object from 1620, their earliest date, down to 1730, I find some references to a George, Fergus, and Ann Wedderburn (1718-22), who may have been descendants of this John Wedderburn.[1]

2. **William Wedderburn**[2] [1573—1616], second son of Alexander of Pittormie.[3] He matriculated at S. Andrew's in 1588, and graduated there in 1592 (S.A.R. 11), after which he seems to have remained there as a professor. Thus he is named among the masters of S Salvator's College, S. Andrew's, 10 Feb. 1608 (R.A.D. 49), and in Aug.—Nov. 1609 he was "regent of philosophie in the auld college of S. Andrew's, but was then preparing to vacate the chair and be plantit minister at the Kirk of Pittenweem," co. Fife (R.P.C. 37-38). There must have been some doubt as to whether his chair of philosophy became vacant by his call to Pittenweem (*ib.*), or whether the two could both be held by the same person, as, 8 Feb. 1610, he had to appear personally before the Lords of Council and Session and prove his appointment to the Kirk of Pittenweem (R.A.D. 53). Once established there he seems to have claimed the "great house and chapter chalmer of the Abbey Place" as his manse, and brought a writ to eject therefrom Frederick, Lord Stewart of Pittenweem, and his mother, Elizabeth Hepburn, Lady Pitfirrane, but with what result does not appear. The suit was pending in July 1611 (*ib.* 54). He was ordained 25 April 1609, and was minister at Pittenweem 1610-11, when he was translated to the third charge in Dundee, being represented to the King as "of peaceable inclinations," as he had, firstly, become bound to "obey all the acts of the General Assembly of 1610; next that he sall not meddle in doctrine or conference with the controverted heads of discipline, and thirdly that he sall conform himself unto quhatsumever order of church government the King in Kirk sall set down" (*Fasti Eccl. Scot.*).[4] He was at once admitted a burgess of the burgh, by the privilege of (his father) Alexander Wedderburn, "once a bailie" (olim ballivi) 9 July 1611 (D.L.B. 39), and soon after, 2 Feb. 1613, obtained, in view of his "being now burdened with the charge of his wife, bairn and family," an increase of his stipend to 800 merks, so as to make it equal to that of the other ministers of the burgh (D.C.B. 36). He is occasionally named in the Dundee Records and elsewhere, 1611-15, *e.g.*, 20 Dec. 1611, when Mr. William Wedderburn, minister of Dundee, is a witness (D.P.B. 379 *b*); 19 Feb. 1613, a similar reference (D.B.R. 381 *c*): and 6 June 1615, when he, as one of the ministers, is party to a contract between one George Stirling and the town (D.C. 48). He is also named 17 Aug. 1612 as a witness to the marriage contract of a daughter of Kingennie (Bl. 24), and as present, 17 Sept. 1612, when Eufame Coustoun, wife of Robert Wedderburn, merchant, gave up her will (Br.T. 3). There is record, too, of a decree against him, Feb. 1614, in an action brought by one William Sandilands of S. Monans, for the

[1] These references are as follows:—(*a.*) "1718, July 5, Doctor George Wedderburn in Cameron (died);" (*b.*) "1719. Dec. 6, Fergus Wedburn (*sic*) in Denhead, Cameron (died);" (*c.*) 1722, "William Douglas and Ann Wedderburn, his spouse, living in Ceres had a child baptised named Alexander." Of these, Dr. George Wedderburn is once named in the Dundee Records as the grantee of a bond in 1665. See D.D. 21, where I have added a note, written before I had searched the Ceres Registers. Ceres lies two-and-a-half miles S.E of Cupar, Cameron about five miles W. of Ceres, and Denhead about two miles N.W. of Cameron.

[2] Synopsis of references. S.W. 180, 187, 191, 215, 216, 296; Bl. 23, 24; S.A.R. 11; D.C. 48, 73; D.L.B. 39; D.P.B. 379 *b*; D.B.R. 381 *c*; D.C.B. 36; R.P.C. 37-38; R.D. 63, 83 *b*; R.A.D. 49, 53, 54, 63; Br.T. 3. *Fast. Eccl. Scot.*

[3] J.W., in both his printed memoir and his MS., goes altogether astray as regards this William. He identifies him with the son of Alexander Wedderburn, the old clerk, and Janet Mylu, and makes him father to William Wedderburn, minister of Bethelnay, co. Aberdeen. The fact is that J. W. imagined the old clerk to have been "of Pittormie" and did not know that his son William died in 1604, while the minister at Bethelnay, whom he tacks on to this William, with no other evidence than the similarity of his name and the convenient possibility of dates, was a son of William Wedderburn of Aberdeen (and Margaret Annand) and brother of David Wedderburn, the grammarian. Lastly, J.W. makes William's wife Magdalen, only daughter to Robert the notary, although he refers to the marriage contract of 1611 and to the discharge of 1613 (see post p. 48, note [3]), both of which make her parentage quite clear.

[4] See vols. ii, 455; iii, 694, and authorities there cited, viz., Pittenweem Papers; Book of the Kirk; S. Andrew's Syn. Reg.; Wodrow's Biog.; Original Letters relating to ecclesiastical affairs (Bann. Club. Edin., 1851). From the last named authority, we may cite vol. i. p. 244, "1610. April 10.—The members of the Court of High Commission in the province of S. Andrew's write to the King who replies that 'Thair is ane supplication given to us be the Burgh of Dundie for appointing one Mr. William Wedderburn to be thair pastour to the quhilk we have condescendit for the man has special gude graces, &c.'" He is named in the same volume 22 Aug. 1610 and 2 March 1611, when the Archbishop of S. Andrew's and Bishop of Brechin write commending him to the King (*ib.* pp. 255-56, 263).

Part I. Chap. II.

return of certain books which Wedderburn had borrowed of Sandilands 9 Oct. 1611, and promised to return before 2 Feb. 1612. A list of the books is given in the decree, and includes a Virgil, Tibullus, Catullus, Propertius, a Hebrew Bible, and a good many theological books (R.A.D. 63). The last references to him as living occur in regard to a bond in his favour 15 Nov. 1615 (R.D. 63), and an occasion, 2 Dec. in that year, when he acted as a witness (S.W. 187). He died in 1616, being mentioned as deceased 21 Dec. in that year (S W. 191).[1]

He married, soon after 1 June 1611 (Bl. 23), **Magdalene Wedderburn**, daughter to Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie (see post pt. ii, chap. iii), whom he discharged of his wife's tocher, 3000 merks, in May 1613 (S.W. 180).[2] By her, who survived him and married secondly, 5 March 1625 (S.W. 216), Mr George Halyburton of Fodderance (afterwards a lord of session under the title of Lord Fodderance),[3] he had issue two daughters, Margaret and Christian. Of these

1. **Margaret Wedderburn** [1612—1664?]. She is first named in the contract of her mother's second marriage, 5 March 1625 (S.W. 216), whereby her stepfather, Mr. George Halyburton, is bound to pay her and her sister, Christian, 2,600 merks. The next reference to her is many years later, 31 Dec. 1646, when "Margaret Wedderburn, onlie bairn now on life and heir of umquhile Mr. William Wedderburn, sumtyme minister of Dundie, and *Doctor Andrew Bruce*, principal of S. Leonard's College, S. Andrew's, her spouse," grant a bond of relief to Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie in regard to the affairs of her parents (S.W. 296). By this husband she had issue, besides a daughter, Margaret (D.B.R. 466), two sons, David and Andrew Bruce,[4] who are mentioned 25 Oct. 1647, when Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie and Mr. James Wedderburn of Moonzie are named as mother's kin in an act of curatory to them (D.B.R. 449).[5] Their father thus died between 1 Jan. and 25 Oct. 1647, and their mother married, secondly, *Alexander Forrester* in Innerpeffer, as spouse to whom she is named, with her son Dr. David Bruce, 31 Dec. 1660 and, with him and his brother Andrew Bruce, 1 June 1664 (F.S. 33, 44). The date of neither of her marriages has been ascertained, but as her sons got curators in 1647 they were then between fourteen and twenty-one years old, so that her first marriage was probably about 1630. The date of her death also is not known

2. **Christian Wedderburn**. She is named after her sister in the marriage contract of 1625 (S.W. 216), and was, therefore, presumably the younger. She died before 31 Dec. 1646 when Margaret is called "onlie bairn now on life," and was probably young or unmarried as there is no other mention of her.

3. **James Wedderburn**, third son of Alexander Wedderburn of Pittormie and Christian Fairny. See p. 49.

[1] He seems to have got some provision in his favour from the town shortly before his death, as there is an old inventory in the Dundee charter room, one of the items of which is "Extract of Mr. William Wedderburn's Act of Council, 1616." I do not find the Act itself in the Council Books of the burgh. Perhaps the date is wrongly given and the Act was of 1613, when "pursuant to their contract," also not extant, his salary was increased by the town (D.C.B. 36 *ut sup.*).

[2] See facsimiles of her and her husband's signatures, vol. ii, opp. p. 24.

[3] See below, Part II, Chap. iii, s. the account of her, among the other children of Kingennie. Her marriage contract with William, dated 1 June 1611, is among the Blackness Papers (Bl. 23) and either a duplicate of it or this very copy was formerly in the Scrymgeour-Wedderburn charter chest, as J. W. refers to it as in that repository, together with the discharge (S.W. 180), May 1613, by her and her husband to her father on the payment of her tocher of 3,000 merks, the signatures to which are facsimiled in this book, vol. ii, opp. p. 24. She is named as his relict in 1620 (R.D. 83 *b*), 1621 (D.C. 73), and 1625 (S.W. 215, 216). She died before 31 Dec. 1646 (*ib.* 296).

[4] Both sons were incorporated at Oxford 27 March and 20 June 1660. See *Wood's Fasti Oxor.*, ed. Bliss, 1815, pt. ii, p. 225, where it is stated that their father was tenth son of the laird of Fingask. David Bruce was a physician of eminence and was living in 1690. Wood says he "attended the Duke and Duchess of York with his great uncle Sir John Wedderburn of Gosford, but afterwards retired." There is a good account of him in the *Nat. Dict. Biog.* He was, of course, a great nephew of Sir John, who was brother to Magdalen Wedderburn, David's grandmother. Wood's statement of the relationship was, however, the cause of much confusion to J.W., who, having gone astray as to the parentage of both Margaret Wedderburn's parents, was driven to connect these Bruces with Dr. Peter Bruce who had married in 1612 Elizabeth Wedderburn, daughter of Kingennie, and sister to Margaret Wedderburn's mother.

[5] Mr. James Wedderburn of Moonzie and Sir Alexander of Blackness are the curators chosen. (*ib.*)

Of the three daughters of Alexander Wedderburn of Pittormie and Christian Fairny we know very little; the order of their birth is quite uncertain, and their parentage is only evidenced by the fact that they were of Cupar, and of a time which is consistent with their being daughters to Pittormie. They were

1. **Cristean Wedderburn** [1590?—1625]. There is in David Wedderburn's *Compt Buik* a single mention, 2 April 1611, of Cristean Wedderburn, spouse to *C.* [*Captain*] *Cunnyghame*, who must, I think, be this person (D.W. 16 *d*). There is also among the S. Andrew's Testaments the confirmation, 4 Feb. 1625, of the will of the late Cristean Wedderburn, spouse to *David Robertsone*, younger, merchant, burgess of Cupar, who died Oct. 1624, given up by the said David on behalf of David, Alexander, Margaret, and Cristean Robertsone, her children. Mr. James Wedderburn, minister at Moonzie, is named as a creditor of the deceased (S.A.T. 5). If, as is probable, this also refers to her, her first husband must have died and she have remarried between 1611 and 1620.

2. **Beatrix Wedderburn** [1591?—1667] m. *John Lessells*, and died Aug. 1667. She is named but once, viz., in the register of her burial, "25 Aug. 1667, Beatrix Wedderburn, relict of John Lessells, was buried" (*Reg. Cupar Burials*).

3. **Margaret Wedderburn** [1597—1675] m. *Andro Bennet*. She is named in a grant, confirmed under the Great Seal 2 Sept. 1644, of the lands of Burghlie, Leuchars, co. Fife, and made to Mr. Robert Meldrum, on resignation by (among others) her and her husband (*Great Seal Reg.*, vol. 1634-51, § 1560).[1] The only other reference to her is the following:—"1675 June 15, Margaret Wedderburn, relict of the deceast Mr. Andro Bennet, minister of Creich, was buried; who died on the 13th instant about 8 o'clock at night and about 78 yeires of aidg" (*Reg. Cupar Burials*).

I now return to

3. **James Wedderburn**[2] [1588?—1661], minister of Moonzie, third but ultimately only surviving son of Alexander Wedderburn of Pittormie. He matriculated at S. Andrew's 1604-5, and graduated there in 1608 (S.A.R. 17-19). He is next named as witness to a charter granted at Sandfurd 17 June 1612, a slight but valuable entry because it names him as "Mr. James Wedderburn, son to Alexander Wedderburn in Cupar," and so places his parentage beyond dispute (G.S.R. 79). He is but twice mentioned in the Dundee records, viz., 19 Sept. 1616, as witness to a sasine given to John, son of George Lindsay and Grissell Wedderburn (D.P.B. 392), and 25 Oct. 1647, when he is chosen curator to the sons of his sister Magdalen (D.B.R. 449). Elsewhere his name occurs now and again, *e.g.*, 4 Feb. 1625, as a creditor of the late Cristean Wedderburn (S.A.T. 5); as cautioner on the confirmation of his father's will (*ib.* 6); 2 July 1639, as the grantee of a bond (R.D. 126); 1655, in the marriage contract of his son Andrew (*ib.* 153), and 1 Jan. 1657 as bringing an action in regard to his stipend (R.A.D. 71). The following note of his career is probably accurate:[3] "James Wedderburn, A.M., attained his degree at the University of S. Andrew's 22 July 1608; admitted before 4 Oct. 1625; was a member of the Commission of Assembly 1645;[4] joined the protesting party in 1651;[5] and died in May 1661 aged about 73.[6] He had two sons in the ministry, Mr. Alexander of Forgan and Mr. James, his colleague" (*Fast. Eccl. Scot.* ii 505).

By his wife ——— (her name has not been ascertained) he had issue three sons, all of whom entered the ministry, and two daughters:—

1. **Alexander Wedderburn**, of Forgan. See post, pp. 52-54.

[1] This volume has appeared while these sheets are passing through the press.

[2] Synopsis of references. S.A.R. 17-19; D.P.B. 392; D.B.R. 449; G.S.R. 79; R.D. 126, 153; R.A.D. 71; S.A.T. 5, 6.

[3] The compiler of the *Fasti* was ignorant of the fact that Andrew Wedderburn of Liff was also a son of James Wedderburn. The authorities cited are Act. Rect. Univ. S. And.; Kirkcaldy Presb.; S.And.Syn.; Test.Reg. (S.And.); Lamont's Diary; Reg. Old Dec. ii; Acts of Ass.; New Stat. Acc. ix, &c.

[4] See also *Eccl. Records, S. Andrew's and Cupar Presbyteries* (Abbotsford Club, Edin., 1837). 1647, May 13, Mr. James Wedderburn, moderator of the assembly at Newburgh (p. 112).

[5] See Lamont's *Diary of Fife*, 1649-71 (Edin. 1810), p. 24. 1650, Nov. "There was a meeting both of state and church at S. Johnstone, (when) sundrie ministers of the west countrie protested against the declaratione of the church, and four in Fife adhered to their protestatione, one in every presbetrie. Mr. James Wedderburne in Cuper presbetrie."

[6] See again Lamont's *Fife* (p. 136), 1661, May. "Mr. James Wedderburn, minister of Moonzie, in the presbetry of Cuper, depairted out of this life at his owne house there and was interred May —, at the said church. His youngest sonne did succeed to his chairge."

Part I. Chap. II.

2. **Andrew Wedderburn**, of Liff. See below.
3. **James Wedderburn**, of Moonzie. See post, p. 51,

and

1. **Elizabeth Wedderburn**, died unm. Nov. 1675. Named only in the register of her burial, "23 Nov. 1675, Elizabeth Wedderburn, lawful daughter to the deceast Mr. James Wedderburn, elder, late minister at Munsie, was buried" (*Reg. Cupar Burials*).
2. **Beatrix Wedderburn**. She is, no doubt, a daughter of James Wedderburn, though she is nowhere so called. She married, 18 July 1672, *Patrick Crombie* or Crambie, merchant in Cupar (*Reg. Cupar*), and had issue a son, John Crombie, baptized at Cupar on 25 April 1673 (*ib.*). She was living a widow in Cupar in 1688 (S.W. 485-86) and died in 1699, when her will was confirmed (1 Aug.) at S. Andrew's, being given up by the curator of her only son, Patrick Crombie (S.A.R. 11).[1]

I proceed to deal with the sons of James Wedderburn, elder of Moonzie, the order of whose priority is fixed by the dates of their matriculation at the University. Of the two younger,

2. **Andrew Wedderburn**[2] [1625—1694], second son of James Wedderburn, elder, of Moonzie, was probably born about 1625, as he matriculated at S. Andrew's in 1642 and graduated there in 1645 (S.A.R. 26). He was admitted 29 July 1650, and was minister at Liff from then until 1664, when he was deprived by the Acts of Parliament of 11 June and 1 Oct., and retired to Anstruther Wester (*Fast. Eccl. Scot* II, 538; III, 710).[3] At first he seems to have lived in the neighbouring parish of Craill, as he and his wife, Elizabeth Daw, obtained, at this very period, from Sir Patrick Myretoun of Cambo, a charter of the lands of Grasmistoun in that parish, confirmed to them under the Great Seal 20 Dec. 1664 (G.S.R. 119). Later on they perhaps moved across the county of Fife to the parish of Creich, where Sir Thomas Nairn of Sandfurd had given them, 3 Aug. 1668, a grant of the lands of Easter Kingsleif, also confirmed under the Great Seal 10 Feb. 1682 (*ib.* 128). In 1673 they were certainly in Anstruther Wester, where Andrew got into difficulties for "keeping a conventicle in his own house." For this he was ordered to appear before the Lords of the Privy Council, 3 Sept. 1673, and confessing that on the day in question, "being Sonday, he did preach and pray in his own house where diverse other persons were present besides those of his own family," he was convicted of an offence against the fifth Act of the second session of the current parliament, and committed to the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, in default of finding security in 5,000 merks not to offend again. The choice of leaving the country was given him, but he did not avail himself of that alternative, and failing to find security was imprisoned in the Tolbooth till Sept. 30, when the Lords, on a petition by him setting forth that on the fatal Sunday he had been "at sermon both forenoon and afternoon" and did not mean to offend, and "as his carriage had hitherto been peaceable and he resolves so to continue," set him at liberty on condition of his at once repairing to the parish of Kilmarnock and there remaining (R.P.C. 64, 65). The matter is mentioned in the diary of James Brodie of Brodie, who writes, 18 Sept. 1673. "I heard from my brother the troubles they were in at Edinburgh; that Mr. Andro Wedderburn was imprisoned for having more than five at his famili exercis" (*ib.* note). How long he had to stay at Kilmarnock does not appear. There is reference to a bond by him, dated 15 Aug. 1687, in which he is designed "minister of the Gospel" merely, and no place of residence mentioned (R.D. 248). At some time between 1673 and 1690 he had the second charge at Dysart (*Fast. Eccl. Scot.*), and, being restored to his former parish of Liff by the Act of 25 April 1690, returned there.[4] He died in 1694, aged about 69, in the forty-fifth year of his ministry (*ib.*).

[1] It is possible that the Patrick Crombie was her second husband, as she may be identical with Beatrix Wedderburn, wife of John Gray, who had a son, Patrick Gray, baptized in Dundee 4 Jan. 1672 (*Dundee Parish Register*, Bapt. s.d.).

[2] Synopsis of References:—S.A.R. 26; D.B.R. 469; D.D. 41; G.S.R. 119, 128, 132; R.P.C. 64, 65; F.S. 25; R.D. 153, 248; *Fasti Eccl. Scot*; *Brodie's Diary*.

[3] The authorities cited are Presb. and Syn. Reg.; Muir's Notices and Gleanings; Act Rect. Univ. S. And.; Benvie, Longforgan and Auchterhouse Sess. Reg.; Wodrow's Hist. ii. 224 (Burns' 1829 ed.) He is named, or rather mis-named, "Mr. David Wedderburn, minister at Liff, witness," in 1654 (F.S. 25) and there is a contract between James Gray of Bullone and Mr. Andrew Wedderburn, mentioned 26 Feb. 1659 (D.B.R. 469). The purport of the contract does not appear, but the prefix "Mr." makes it clear that he, and not his namesake, the merchant, was party to it.

[4] Thus there is an assignation, dated at Dysart 24 March 1692, by him "minister of the united kirks of Liff, Logie and Innergourie (having right thereto by the second Act of the second session of William and Mary, &c.) of part of his stipend." (D.D. 41.)

He had married in Jan. 1655 **Elizabeth Daw**, daughter of Andrew Daw, portioner of Sachup by his wife the late Elizabeth Hamiltoun. The marriage contract, dated at Craill 17 Jan, describes him as minister of Leiph (Liff) in Angus, and is made with consent of his father, Mr. James Wedderburn, minister of Moonzie. The bride's tocher was 5,000 merks (R.D. 153). By her, who survived him, and was living in Fife in March 1697, Andrew Wedderburn had issue a son and three daughters:—

Robert Wedderburn, who was of H.M.S. "Devonshire," and died unmarried about 1696-97, when, 18 March 1697, administration of his goods, in which he is described as a bachelor, was granted to his mother, Elizabeth Daw, "widow, then resident in Fife" (L.W. 1).

and

Mary Wedderburn, baptized at Liff 17 March 1656. *(Liff Reg.)*

Margaret Wedderburn, baptized at Liff 5 Jan. 1658 *(ib.)*; married James Halsone, bailie of Anstruther Wester, and was served heir general to her father 16 March 1703 (R.H. 29), soon after which, 10 July, she and her husband got a charter of resignation under the Great Seal of the lands of Easter Kingsleif (G.S.R. 132). Her husband died before 23 Oct. 1707, on which date Sir William Anstruther of that ilk granted a charter of a house in Anstruther Wester in favour of her, "relict of Mr James Halsone, bailie," in life-rent, and of her daughters Helen and Elizabeth in fee (Orig. Charter). She died in March 1708 (R.H. 29).

Elizabeth Wedderburn, baptized at Liff 26 Feb. 1660. *(Liff Reg.)*

3. **James Wedderburn** [1635—1687],[1] third son of James Wedderburn, elder of Moonzie. He was born in 1635; matriculated at S. Andrew's in 1650, and graduated there in 1653 (S.A.R. 27). He was admitted colleague to his father at Moonzie 1 Sept. 1659[2] (having been called to that ministry 8 May), but was deprived by the Acts of 11 June and 1 Oct. 1664 (*Fast. Eccl. Scot.* II. 505).[3] A decreet was passed against him by the Privy Council 16 July 1674, and on his not compearing to answer the Council's summons thereanent (R.P.C. 66), he was denounced as rebel. His name again occurs in two lists of ministers "denounced" and "intercommuned" for like offences (R.P.C. 67 and *n*).[4] He made a will dated 28 Oct. 1683 (R.D. 248[5]), but I have not found where it was confirmed. He died of fever 23 July 1687, aged 52, and was buried at Cupar. His tomb is no longer discoverable there,[5] but the inscription on it is preserved in Monteith's *Theater of Mortality* (ed. 1713, p. 200), and included some Latin verses which especially refer to his death by fever soon after that of one of his sons by drowning.[6] It ran thus:—

Sepulchrum Magistri Jacobi Wedderburni Viri pietate eximia et præclaris dotibus aucti; Ecclesiæ Munaæ fidelissimi pastoris, Qui obiit 23 die Julii A.D. 1687 æt. suæ 52. Cum patre jacet optimæ spei filius, Gulielmus Wedderburn qui obiit paulo ante patrem nono die Julii 1687.

Hic, cum prole, parens una requiescit in urna;
Marmore dignus erat genitor: lunaris ocelli
Lux, solis radiis lustrata et lucida stella:
Et proles tanto fuit haud indigna parente:
Hic febre, is fluvio periit. Proh! tristia Fata
Attingunt unum, quæ sunt contraria, finem;
Unda, ignis cælo ponunt, cum prole, parentem.

He had married at Cupar, 11 Dec. 1660, **Jean Inglis** of that parish *(Reg. Cup.)*,[7] and by her, who was living in 1699 (R.D. 240, 248), but the date of whose death is not

[1] Synopsis of references:—S.A.R. 27; R.P.C. 66, 67 *note*; R.D. 186, 240, 248; *Fast. Eccl. Scot*; *Monteith's Theater of Mortality*.

[2] See Lamont's *Fife* (p. 118). 1659, Sept. 1:—"Mr. James Wedderburn, younger, was admitted by the presbetry of Cupar, helper to his father, minister of Moonzie." This is the date given also by the *Fasti*, but see *Eccl. Rec., S. And. and Cupar Presb.* (Abbotsford Club, Edin. 1857), p. 183:—"1658, Sept 2, Mr. James Wedderburn, younger, admitted assistant to his father at Moonzie." From this it would appear that the *Fasti* are here inaccurate, as they certainly are in stating that he graduated in 1655, and in giving the date of the Privy Council Decree as 1674. They also refer to the Acts of Deprivation as 11 June and 1 Oct. 1662.

[3] The authorities cited are:—Act. Rect. Univ. S. And.; Presb. and Cupar Sess. Reg.; Lamont's Diary, Kirton and Wodrow's Hist.; Monteith's Theater ii.; New Stat Acct. ix., &c.

[4] See also *Wodrow's Hist.* ii, 325 (Burns' ed. 1829).

[5] I am so informed by the Rev. J. R. Scoular of Cupar, who, at my request, looked for the stone in 1891 but could not find it. He says it may be either covered or obliterated. James Wedderburn left a will (R.D. 248), but I have no record of its confirmation.

[6] See also Cup. Reg. 1687, July 25, Mr. James Wedderburn, preacher of the gospel, spous to Jean Inglis who died on the 23rd instant, was buried.

[7] See Cupar Reg. 1660, Dec. 11, "Mr. James Wedderburn, younger, minister of Moonzie, and Jean Inglis this paroch wer married heir." She and her husband are named in a bond in their favour 11 Sept. 1663. (R.D. 186.)

Part I. Chap. II.

known, had issue four sons and six daughters. The priority of the sons is not known, but as only one survived it is immaterial. They were

1. **John Wedderburn**, who died young. "1671 July 1, John Wedderburn, child, son to Mr. James Wedderburn, wes buried" (*Reg. Cup.*).
2. **Alexander Wedderburn**, who also died young. "1683 Aug. 24, Alexander Wedderburne, a young prentis to James Pringell, leat baily, son to Mr. James Wedderburn, leat minister at Munsie, wes buried, who died on the 22 in the evening" (*ib.*).
3. **William Wedderburn** born before 28 Oct. 1683 (R.D. 248), who also died young. "1687 July 11, William Wedderburn, a young lad at the Grammar School, son to Mr. James Wedderburn, sumtyme minister at Munsie, who died by drowning on the 9th instant, wes buried" (*ib.*).
4. **David Wedderburn**, born before 28 Oct. 1683 (R.D. 248). He was living in 1699, at which date he was the only surviving child of his parents. Thus, 27 Jan. 1699, David Wedderburn, eldest son on life[1] of the late Mr. James Wedderburn, minister at Moonzie, binds himself to his uncle Alexander Inglis, his mother Jean Inglis, and to Robert Baillie of Balmedieside, not to become cautioner for anybody (R.D. 240), and 24 July, 6 Nov. he granted to his mother a discharge in respect of his claims on his father's estate, in which narration is made of his father's will (28 Oct. 1683), by which his mother was to maintain "her three surviving children,[2] of whom David now alone survives, the other two, William and Mary, being dead" (R.D. 248). This discharge is dated at Edinburgh and Lithrie, and is the latest mention, known to me, of David Wedderburn, who was then probably just of age.

Of the daughters

1. **Isobel Wedderburn**, d. young. "1666 April 7, Isobel Wedderburn, a child, daughter to Mr. James Wedderburn and Jean Inglis, wes buried" (*Reg. Cup.*)
2. **Hellian Wedderburn**. Baptized "22 Nov. 1663, Mr. James Wedderburn, lait minister at Monzie, and Jean Inglis his spous had their daughter Hellian baptizit be Mr. Robert Honeyman" (*ib.*). She died very soon. "1666 June 2, Helian Wedderburn, a child, daughter to Mr. James Wedderburn, leat minister of Munsie, was buried" (*ib.*).
3. **Beatrix Wedderburn**, d. young. "1671 April 25, Beatrix Wedderburn, a child, daughter to Mr. James Wedderburn and Jean Inglis, wes buried" (*ib.*).
4. **Margaret Wedderburn**, d. young. "1675 Oct. 4, Merjorie Wedderburn, a young child, daughter to Mr. Ja. Wedderburn indweller in this burgh, who died of a ... (was buried)" (*ib.*).
5. ———, who d. young. "1683 Jan. 26, ... Wedderburn, daughter to Mr. James Wedderburn, late minister at Monsie, wes buried" (*ib.*).
6. **Mary Wedderburn**, born before 28 Oct. 1683 (R.D. 248), and d. unmarried. 1690 June 30, "Mary Wedderburne, daughter to the deceast Mr. James Wedderburn, minister, wes buried" (*ib.*).

Alexander Wedderburn[3] [1621 ?—1678], eldest son of James Wedderburn, elder, of Moonzie, was a minister of some note, first at Forgan, co. Fife, and then at Kilmarnock, co. Ayr.[4] He was born about 1621-24, and matriculated at S. Andrew's in 1639, graduating

[1] "Eldest son on life" *i.e.*, eldest son by survival, and not eldest of more than one surviving son. See the discharge of 24 July 1699.

[2] *i.e.*, surviving at the date of the will in 1683, as William had died a few days before his father. The terms of the discharge are thus not accurate, as it recites that Jean Inglis "maintained all three children at bed, board, and school during their life time and was at the expense of the funerals" of William and Mary.

[3] Synopsis of references. J.W. 91 *n*, 99-102; S.A.R. 25; D.D. 18; R.P.C. 63, 68; R.H 24; G.R.S. 40; R.D. 163, 193, 231-32; *Dundee Parish Reg.*; *Kilmarnock Reg.*; *Glasgow Test.*; *Past. Eccl. Scot.*; *Lamont's Fife.*

[4] This Alexander of Forgan has been wrongly assumed to be the brother of David Wedderburn of Aberdeen, the well known grammarian, an error which J.W., who does not name him in his printed volume, followed in his M.S., where his treatment of the minister is a delightful instance of his methods, in the case of anyone of the name who was, in his view, discreditable to the family. He describes him as "a person, mentioned in the passing history of the day, as Presbyterian minister at Forgan in Fife, from whence he was deservedly outed on the Restoration; was afterwards indulged preacher at Kilmarnock, when he was accidentally (*sic*) killed by the Highland host in 1677-78. He was a fanatical, calvinistical fool, who wrote forty sermons on one text about the covenant of grace. His birth is uncertain and

there in 1642 (S.A.R. 25). A good account of his career (*Fast. Eccl. Scot.* II, 173, 430)[1] may be here quoted. "He was nominated bursar by the Presbytery of Kirkcaldy 19 July 1643; presented to the charge of Forgan in Oct. 1646, and admitted 10 Feb. succeeding.[2] He contributed, 16 July 1650, 100 lib. 'towards levying ane regiment of horse for the present service,' and when several ministers were taken prisoners at Alyth in 1651 he was appointed by the presbytery, 1 Sept., to deliver their letters to Lt.-Gen. Monk and another to the brethren comforting and encouraging them under their sufferings. In 1659 he was called to Leuchars, but the Synod refused his translation.[3] He was suspended 5 April 1664, confined to the parish by the Court of High Commission 15 April, and deposed 4 April 1665 for refusing submission to the Church government."... "In 1670, Jan. 27, he was indulged by the Privy Council to serve at Kilmarnock (R.P.C. 63). When terms of accomodation were proposed to the presbyterians this year, he was one of those who carried their refusal to Edinburgh, and in 1672 was one of two who drew up a paper on 'Grievances as to the indulgence.' He died in Nov. 1678 aged about 57, in 32nd year of his ministry,[4] the foundation of his disease having arisen from a blow on the breast by the butt end of a musket from one of the Highland host, while he was in the act of expostulating on the heinousness and barbarity of the ravages they were committing in the town" He was esteemed "a very eminent, great, and learned man." We can but add little to this account. In Feb. 1673 he and his wife got from Robert, Earl of Southesk, a renunciation in their favour of half the town and lands of Fordell in the parish of Leuchars, co Fife (G.R.S. 40), where he seems to have been already resident in 1669, as Mr. Alexander Wedderburn in Fordell is named as witness to a bond in that year (D.D. 18). He also got, 23 March 1675, an annual rent of £300 furth of the lands of the same Earl (R.D. 193). He was the author of various sermons, published after his death, of which I have met with the three following volumes:—

(*a*) "Believers Priviledges and duties and the exercise of Communicants, holden forth in several sermons, preached on diverse texts and at severall occasions By the learned, pious, and laborious servant of Jesus Christ, Mr. Alexander Wedderburne, first minister of the Gospell at Forgan in Fife and thereafter at Kilmarnock in the West. Printed in the year 1682." There is an introduction by J.B. which speaks of the book as posthumous and published by his hopeful son. The book is called a "first part only, it being intended to issue other sermons." (Brit. Mus. press-mark 4452 *a*.)

(*b*) "David's Testament opened up in Fourty Sermons By that eminent servant of Jesus Christ, Mr. Alexander Wedderburn, first &c. . . . . west (as in *a*). Edin. 1705." It is dedicated by H.T., his relict, to the Countess of Rothes. Another identical edition was published at Glasgow 1721. (Brit. Mus. press-marks 871 *e* 10, and 873 *d* 27.)

(*c*) "Heaven upon Earth, or the History of the Transfiguration of Jesus Christ, open and practically improven in several sermons By that faithful servant of Jesus Christ, Mr. Alex. Wedderburn, minister of the Gospel, first of Forgan in Fife, then at Kilmarnock. Glasgow, 1754." This volume contains a dedication of "these few sermons preached by my father," to Margaret, Countess of Weems, signed M.W. (no doubt his daughter Mary) and an address "to the Christian Reader," signed G.H., in which

was very probably illegitimate (!), but it may be yet possible to prove it. The proverb says, however, that 'it is puir clan that has neither whores nor rogues among it.'" Later on, on the suggestion of Mr. Taylor of Aberdeen, J.W. accepted the theory that Alexander of Forgan was brother of David of Aberdeen, but continues to speak of him as a "crazy Presbyterian fanatic" and of his sermons as "rank Calvinism." (See J.W. 97 *n.* 99-102.)

[1] The authorities cited are Act. Rect Univ. S. And.; Presb. Kirkcaldy, Dalkeith and Ayr; S. And. Syn. Reg.; Lamont's Fife; Baillies' Letters; Blair's Autob.; Wodrow's Hist. (Burns' ed. I 329, ii. 178, 180-81, 307, 429-30); Sinclair's Stat. Acc.; McKay's Kilmarnock; Kirkton's Hist.; Test. Reg., Glasgow; Inq. Ret. Gen. 6172.

[2] 1647, Feb. 10. "This day the Presbyterie mete at Forgan for admissione of Mr. Alexander Wedderburn minister there" (Eccl. Rec. S. Andrew's and Cupar Presb., Abbotsford Club, Edin., 1837, p. 36). He is also mentioned 1650-65 (*ib.* pp. 52, 55, 57, 63, 82, 164); as getting a bond from the town council of Cupar, 18 Jan. 1656 (R.D. 163); and twice as a witness to baptisms at Dundee, 17 May 1659 and 8 Dec. 1662. (*Dundee Parish Reg.*)

[3] See Lamont's *Diary of Fife* 1649-71 (Edin. 1810), p. 115.—1659 April 5. "At this time the heritors and others of Lewehars parish did sute for Mr. Alexander Wedderburn minister at S. Phillans, but the reasons pro and contra his transportation being read, the synod judged it expedient he should stay still where he was." The same writer mentions his subsequent deposition (p. 177), 1665 April 4. "The diocesan synod satt at S. Andrew's where Mr. Sharpe the archbishope himself was moderator ... Those ministers of the presbetrie of S. Andrew's that were suspended this tyme twelve months were now deposed .. The names of those deposed at this tyme were Mr. Alex. Wedderburne ..... " and again (p. 183) 1665 Sept. "Mr. John Alexander was admitted minister of Forgan ... He did succeed to Mr. Alex[r] Wedderburne who was lately deposed because he would not acquiesce with episcopacie."

[4] I doubt if he was quite as old. If he matriculated at 15, as his brother James certainly did, he would be born 1624 and aged 54 not 57 in 1678. See also for further notes about him J.W. 99-102.

Part I. Chap. II.

Alexander Wedderburn is termed "the now glorified author, that great man of God in his day." (A copy is in my possession.) There must have been an edition of the book before 1705 as Margaret, Countess of Wemyss, to whom it is dedicated, died in that year.

He died, as stated above, in Nov. 1678, and his will was confirmed at Glasgow 25 April 1679. The confirmation narrates the date of his death, and that his will is given up by Helen Turnbull, his relict and executrix dative, his son Robert being cautioner. Debts were due to him from the Earls of Southesk (for £525 arrears of annual rent) and Kilmarnock (for £84 annual rent); the heritors of Kilmarnock, £451. 6. 8. for stipend and £525 for teind meal, £1,721. 6. 8 in all. His creditors included Hew Thomson, John Findlay, merchants in Kilmarnock, and Agnes Guliland, Agnes Dickie and Jonet Smyth "of fees and bounteths." "Item to doctors and apothecaries for medicaments and drugs furnished to him the time of his sickness £240. All paid since his death" (Glasgow Test s.d.). The debts exceeded the estate by a small amount, and that his family were left ill provided for seems clear from his widow's petitions to the Privy Council for assistance in 1680 and 1684 (R P.C. 68), although it is not borne out by two assignations of 1682 and 1690, which refer to a bond of provision made by him to all his children (R D. 232 *a*).

He married, in June 1654, **Helen Turnbull**, daughter to Thomas Turnbull of Boghill, in the Carse of Gowrie[1] and by her, who survived him and was living in 1691 (R.D. 231), had issue three sons and five daughters.[2]

1. **Robert Wedderburn**, served heir to his father 23 Dec. 1679 (R.H. 24). He was living in 1682 when he made an assignation (R.D. 232 *a*) in favour of his mother, and John and Jean, two of her other children. The document, dated at Leith, designs him "Mr. Robert," a prefix which, at that date, still implied either a degree, or the ministry, or some learned qualification. Perhaps he was in the ministry, and it is therefore that the edition of one his father's volumes of sermons speaks of him as his father's "hopeful son" in 1682. I have no later note of him and it is worth remark that he is not mentioned in a subsequent assignation (1690) by his sister Susanna in favour of her mother, her brother John, and her sisters (R.D. 232 *b*). Perhaps, as eldest son, he had some special provision, and was thus intentionally excluded. The omission suggests that he was then dead but does not prove it.
2. **William Wedderburn**, baptized at Kilmarnock 4 May 1671 (*Reg. Kilm.*); twin with his sister Jean, but died probably before his father in whose bond of provision to all his children he is not named (R.D. 232 *a*). His sister Susanna's assignation in 1690 also does not mention him (*ib.* 232 *b*).
3. **John Wedderburn**, living 7 Jan. 1691, when he, with his mother, as his curatrix, granted a bond, dated at Edinburgh (R.D. 231). He was thus between fourteen and twenty-one years old at that date. He is named in the assignations of both his brother Robert and his sister Susanna (*ib.* 232 *a b*).

The daughters, named in the order in which they are mentioned (R.D. 232), were:—

1. **Mary Wedderburn**, living 1690 (*ib.*). Edited a volume of her father's sermons before 1705. (See ante p. 53.)
2. **Janet Wedderburn**, living 1690, but was "vallitudinary" (*ib.*)
3. **Susanna Wedderburn**, living 1690 (R.D. 232).
4. **Margaret Wedderburn**, living 1690 (*ib.*)
5. **Jean Wedderburn**, baptized at Kilmarnock 4 May 1671, twin with her brother William (Reg. Kilm.), living 1690 (R.D. 232 *b*).

[1] See Lamont's *Diary of Fife*, 1649-71 Edin. 1830, p. 74). "1654. June ....—Mr. Alexander Wedderburn, minister of St. Phillyns in the Presbytery of S. Andrew's, m. — Trumbull, daughter to the deceased Thomas Trumbull, Esq. in the Carse. The marriage feast stood at Grange Moore in Fyfe in William Hamilton's, hir brother-in-law's house."

[2] The Kilmarnock registers have been searched, 1640—1750, but contain no Wedderburn entries other than that of the baptism of William and Jean, which is as follows:—"1671. May 4.—William Wedderburn procreat betuix Mr. Alexander Wedderburn, minister, and Helen Trumbull, and Jean Wedderburn, their daughter, both baptised by Mr. Adair." There are some Woodburn or Wodburn entries, which may be a corruption of the name. Thus 1731, Nov. 31.—Robert, second child to William Wodburn, merchant, in Kilmarnock, and his wife, Isobel Hamilton is baptised. The Forgan births have also been searched to 1737, but contain no Wedderburn entries.

55

PART I.

CHAPTER III.

DAVID WEDDERBURN IN THE MURRAYGAIT AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

His son David Wedderburn of Craigie (m. Helen Lawson) and his two sons James and William, with an account of their families. Their male line extinct. (See pedigree at p. 65).

David Wedderburn[1] [1440?—1496?] in the Murraygait of Dundee. The earliest references to the name of Welderburn in connection with Dundee are to a person of the name of David. Thus, one of an inquest, 16 April 1464, for the retour of Marjorie de Strazawquhyn as heir to her sister Elizabeth in the lands of Kyngenny is David Wedderburn, whose seal, bearing the arms of the family, is still attached to the document (S.W. 1).[2] He is named again as a witness to a grant made at Abernethy 7 Aug. 1476, and is then designed "scutifer" (G.S.R. 6)[3]; to another grant, also made at Abernethy, 9 March 1481 (G.S.R. 5); to an obligation, 22 April 1484 (*The Douglas Book III*, 117); to a sasine 27 April 1484 (S.W. 2); to another grant witnessed at Dundee 7 Jan. 1485, in which he is again designed "scutifer" (G.S.R. 7); to another obligation 12 May 1487 (*The Douglas Book III*, 120); and to four other grants, 3 Feb. (a charter to the church of Dundee), 17 July 1490, and 26 Oct. 1495, all made at Dundee and confirmed 1491-96 under the Great Seal (G.S.R. 8-10). He is also named in the so-called "Book of the Church" as being on the council of Dundee in 1490 (D.B.R. 1). That all these references are to the same David is not certain, but it is highly probable, as we know him to have died before July 1497, and the name drops out of the records until the time of his son. He was the owner of property in the Murraygait of Dundee, which is often referred to in the records. Thus the lands of the late David Wedderburn are named as the Eastern boundary of certain other North Murraygait lands, 30 July 1501 (R.A.D. 4) and "the heirs of the late David Wedderburn in South Murraygait" are named 3 Nov. 1518 (D.P.B. 1 *a*). He died between 26 Oct. 1495 (G.S.R. 10) and 8 July 1497 when sasine of an annual rent out of the South Murraygait property is given to Cristian And(erson),[4] relict and executrix of the late David Wedderburn, burgess (D.C. 1).

By his wife, **Cristian Anderson**, he left two sons and possibly some daughters.[5] The sons were James and David, but there is nothing to show which was the elder. This is, however, immaterial as it is clear that James d. s.p. Of them

1. **David Wedderburn**, who carried on the line of his family. See next page.
2. **James Wedderburn**[6] [1485?—1524] is named with his brother David 12 Nov. 1521 (D.P.B. 6), but died before 28 Oct. 1524, when David Wedderburn, son of the late David Wedderburn, and brother and heir of the late James Wedderburn, resigns a South Ergadie street property to John Low (*ib.* 9 *a*). He is probably one of three of his name who matriculated at S. Andrew's 1507-9 (S.A.R. 5-7), and in that case must have been born about 1490. He seems to have been designed "elder" in distinction from both the son of James and the son of Robert, as 3 Oct. 1523 three James Wedderburns are all elected councillors, viz., "James' son, Robertis son, and James Wedderburn elder" (D.B.R. 21 *c*).[7] We really know nothing else about him, although there are other references to a James Wedderburn, which may, however, refer either to him or to one of his contemporary namesakes. Thus a James Wedderburn, a decree in favour of whose wife, **Isabell Scrymgeour**, relict of William Barry, is recorded 18 Feb. 1522 (D.B.R. 18 *a*) may be he or, perhaps more probably, the son of Robert Wedderburn (post, p. 71, note 2). His brother,

[1] Synopsis of references. S.W. 1, 2; D.C. 1; D.P.B. 1 *a*; D.B.R. 1; G.S.R. 5-10; R.A.D. 4. *The Douglas Book*. III. 108. 117. 120.

[2] See the chapter on the family arms.

[3] This is a charter by Archibald, Earl of Angus, to Robert Graham of Fintry, and is extant in the Earl of Home's charter chest. See The Douglas Book, by Sir W. Fraser, 1885, III. 108.

[4] The latter part of this word and some of the word "relictæ" are obliterated in the record.

[5] The sons are never designed sons of Christian Anderson, and it is of course possible that she was his second wife, and that they were his sons by a first wife, whose name is not recorded.

[6] Synopsis of references. S.A.R. 5-7; D.P.B. 6, 9 *a*; D.B.R. 18 *a*. 21 *c*.

[7] Thus the following references, 1521-24, to a James Wedderburn, elder, are to him:—1521. April 30, surety (D.B.R. 6 *c*); July 1, on assize (*ib.* 10 *a*); Nov. 12, his land named as a boundary (D.P.B. 6); Dec. 30, on assize (D.B.R. 12). 1522. Feb. 14, a judgment v. him (*ib.* 17); Feb. 18, March 10, on assize (*ib.* 18 *b*).

art I. hap. III.

David Wedderburn[1] [1485?—1560] of Craigie, and in the Murraygait, son of old David Wedderburn, is constantly named in the Dundee and other records.[2] It is from him that Douglas and his followers have erroneously attempted to derive the Kingennie family. They even make him the father of Kingennie, who was not born till more than a year after his death, and are thus compelled to credit him with having lived to a very great age, and not dying until 1590. The year of his birth is not known, but it was probably not later than 1480, as he is no doubt to be identified with the David Wedderburn, who witnesses a resignation in favour of his father's widow 8 July 1497 (D.C. 1), and, 20 June 1521, we find him already holding the office of "dean of gild" of Dundee (D.L.B. 4), and the absence of his name from the recorded admissions of burgesses shows that his admission was earlier than 1514, the date when the extant roll begins.[3] He is next named 12 Nov. 1521 as renting part of the multures of the common mills from Alexander Kyd, his brother James Wedderburn being security for him (D.P.B. 6). He is also mentioned as "on assize" 14 Jan. 1522 (D.B.R. 14 *a*), and as holding a court 24 Nov. 1524 (D.P.B. 10). He is generally distinguished as of the Murraygait, and, after 1535, of Craigie, or again as "son of David" or "elder." Thus 28 Oct. 1524 he, "son of the late David" and "brother and heir of the late James," resigns a South Ergadie street property to John Low (D.P.B. 9 *a*); 26 Nov. 1526, he resigns an annual rent out of his Murraygait land, while, 15 May 1527, he, "David Wedderburn in South Murraygait," acquires a North Seagait property (D.P.B. 15) and is thus named as in Seagait in 1544 (D.B.R. 382 *c*). The Murraygait property is often named, *e.g.*, 16 April 1528 (D.P.B. 25 *c*); 9 May 1528 in connection with his first wife (*ib.* 26); 8 July 1531, when an annual rent of eight merks "furth" of it is mentioned (S.W. 9; D.P.B 39), as it is years after, 4 April 1551 (S.W. 13), 19 Nov. 1586 (D.P.B. 260), 21 Nov. 1594 (*ib.* 299), 13 Oct. 1658 (S.W. 326, D.P.B. 439, 482) and 3 Jan. 1683, when the rent is given as five merks only (D. Dec. 10). He is called "elder" 2 March 1528, 21 June 1529, and 4 Dec. 1531 (D.P.B. 25 *a*, 32, 40);

[1] Synopsis of references. S.W 9, 13, 326, 462; D.C. 1, 16, 21; D L.B 4. 10, 11; D.P.B. 6. 9 *a*, 10. 13 *f*, 15, 25 *a c*, 26. 32, 39, 40, 49, 50. 51 *b*, 52, 56, 88, 91, 92. 95, 107. 149. 260. 299; D.B.R. 14 *a*, 22 *b*. 28 *c*, 29 *a*, 32. 35. 36. 40. 43. 45. 58, 61 *a c*, 72. 74, 86, 95. 99, 103, 112, 147, 183, 382 *c*; G.S.R. 26, 30, 31; R P.C 5; R P S. 6. 7, 10, 11. 13, 18, 20, 21; P.B.N. 1.

[2] I have already (p. 44, n. 1) alluded to the impossibility of assigning in the presence of three contemporaries of the same name every entry naming a David to a particular individual. As in the case of Wedderburns of the names of James and Robert, so in that of those called David, we cannot certainly assign every entry to a particular individual. Three of the name all of them burgesses, were contemporaries in Dundee, viz., (i) David (son of David), in Murraygait and of Craigie, admitted a burgess before 1514, and often called "elder"; he died about 1559-60. (ii.) David (son of Walter) in Welgait, admitted a burgess 16 Oct. 1523, and constantly designed "son of Walter" or "in Welgait"; he died about the same time as his namesake of Craigie. (iii.) David (son of Robert), admitted burgess on the same day as the son of Walter. He is certainly called "younger" on one occasion, in 1531 (D P.B. 38), and I think all the references to David Wedderburn, younger (1523—1557) are to be assigned to him. (See post p. 67). But in addition to the references to "David in Murraygait, of Craigie, or elder," "David, son of Walter, or in Welgait," and "David, son of Robert," or "younger," a number of entries remain, 1521-58, which may refer to any of the three, and cannot, therefore, be assigned to anyone of them in particular. These are mostly of little interest, and may be quickly dealt with. Thus, 1521 April 13, David Wedderburn is a procurator (D.B.R. 4); 1522 Jan. 2, he is "quyt of the wrangeous casting down" of some malt "pleuit on hym" (*ib.* 13); 1532 Jan. 15, he has James Wedderburn, son of Robert, as his "lauborrow[er]" (*ib.* 15); 1524 Feb. 15, is witness (D.P.B. 11 *a*;) 1525 Dec. 6, is summoned by James Kinloch (*ib.* 12 *b*); 1526 Jan. 19, presides in Court (*ib.* 13 *a*); 1526 April 20, burgess, gets a South Argylegait land (*ib.* 13 *d*); 1527 June 28, complainer in a suit (*ib.* 18), Sept. 7, Oct 29, curator to Henry Fleschcour (*ib.* 132); 1528 May 17, joins in buying a ship (*ib.* 28); 1528 July 17, bailie (*ib.* 29 *b*); 1530, present (*ib.* 33); Oct. 8, burgess, witness (S.W. 8); 1534 Feb. 27, present (D.P.B. 51 *a*); 1537 Oct. 11, witness (Bl. 2); 1546 Dec. 17, defender in a suit about some "bowstringis and mastis' (R.A.D. 12); 1550 Sept 28, nominated on the Council (D.B.R. 22 *a*); Nov. 20, brings a suit for some "bowstrings" (*ib.* 25 *b*); 1558 Dec. 18, tutor to the children of one William Merschell (D.P.B. 86); 1558-59 Feb. 8, burgess, witness (D.P.B. 91).

In a few other entries one would like to have been able to identify the person named. Thus there is a very curious entry 15 July 1527, when Alexander Blak sells to David Wedderburn for £20 his "maritagium" or right to marry, and agrees to accept in marriage any wife, however ugly, David may offer him, or pay him £40 (D.P.B. 20). This looks as if David was then unmarried, and himself on the look out for a wife. Again, 1546, David Wedderburn is named in a letter from Queen Mary directing the Town Council to "stent" the burgesses in order to relieve David Wedderburn and others of sums paid by them for abiding from her Majesty's host at Roslingmure in June last (D.C. 22); 1553 March 8, he, David, and another Wedderburn are acquitted of assisting the English in 1548-49 (*ib.* 24), and, 1557 Aug. 2, he and Henry Richardson are named as "sister's bairns" in a not very clear entry (D.B.R. 75). [Synopsis of the above references:—S W. 8: Bl. 2; D.C. 22, 24; D.P.B. 11 *a*. 12 *b*. 13 *a d e*. 18. 20, 28, 33, 51 *a*, 86; D.B.R. 4. 13, 22 *a*, 25 *b*, 75; R.A.D. 12.]

[3] He is treasurer 12 Nov. 1529 (D.L.B. 10), but perhaps it is one of his contemporaries who is clerk of gild 20 June 1531 (*ib.* 11).

17 May 1533, when he and his "kinsman," Henry Wedderburn, settle the boundaries of their Murraygait lands (D.P.B. 50); and 28 May 1534, when he charges his property with an annual rent (D.P.B. 51 *b*). On 13 March 1534 a leper of the name of William Bell assigned to him, "son of the late David," some Welgait land in trust for the lepers of the burgh (D C. 16), an entry indicative of his importance in the community. In the same year he and his wife got a charter of the shadow half of Hiltoun of Craigie from John, Abbot of Lindores, 9 Oct. 1535, confirmed to them under the Great Seal 10 Feb. 1539 (R.P.S. 6; G.S.R. 26); and this land is named as a boundary in the following year, 30 Aug. 1540 (D.C. 21).[1] They also got from Patrick, Lord Gray a charter of the mains of Huntlie, in the barony of Foulis, co Perth, 13 June 1542, confirmed under the Great Seal 8 Aug. in that year (R P.S. 7; G.S R. 30). He was at one time engaged in what seems to have been a family feud with the Rolloks (ante p. 7, n. 3), as 18 April 1543 he was "fugitive from law and at the horn" for the slaughter of David Rollok, and his sons, James and William, and the rest of his children, got a gift of the escheat of his goods (R.P.S. 10), while there is another gift to Patrick, Lord Gray, of the escheat of his goods on 6 April in the same year (R.P.S. 11). The matter soon blew over, for by 25 Sept. following, he and his accomplices were all respited in respect of it (*ib.* 13). The gap in the Dundee records then prevents our hearing of him for a time, but he can have been under no ban when his name again arises. In 1550 (Feb. 11) he got a letter under the Privy Seal appointing him "clerk of the coket" in Dundee, and "searcher of all goods," an office which in later years was held by his son James (R.P.S. 18, 23).[2] He is called "elder" 5-8 June 1551 (D.B.R. 28 *c*), and is nominated on the Council 23 Sept. (*ib* 29 *a*). In the next month, 6 Oct, he, "elder," sells his mansion to the town for £90, and accepts payment, 20 Oct., in the form of six burgess-ships (*ib.* 22 *b*, 32). Once more, 5 May 1552, he is called "elder," when his payment for 420 barrels of beer is duly recorded (*ib.* 35). In this year he added to his Craigie property by the acquisition from Patrick, Lord Gray, of one-third of the Hiltoun of Wester Craigie. the charter to himself and his wife being confirmed under the Great Seal 8 Aug. (R.P S. 20; G.S R. 31),[3] and we find him designed "elder, of Cragy" (D.B.R. 46, 43). In the next year he got once more into trouble for violence and for having (in modern parlance) "obstructed the police in the execution of their duty." He and his two sons were charged with having "troubled and hurt Robert Merschell, officer of the burgh, in the execution of his duty," and although he, on referring himself "to God and a good assize" at Dundee, was acquitted 3 Nov., his sons were convicted (D.B R. 45), and he does not seem to have been quite cleared, as he thought it well to get a remission, 14 Dec., for both himself and his sons under the Privy Seal (R.P.S. 21). His property of the Mains of Huntly is mentioned 13 Nov. 1554 (P.B.N. 1), and his Murraygait lands. Oct. 1555, and 17 March 1558 (D.B.R. 61 *a*; D.P.B. 92). He is, I think, the David Wedderburn, co-owner of the ship *James*, named 25 May 1552, 16 Dec. 1555 (D.B R. 36, 58, 61 *c*). His position in Dundee is best shown, perhaps, by the fact that it was in his house of Craigie that the Council deposited the Church plate of the burgh in time of war. Thus, 12 Aug. 1557, "the council and communitie hes receivit fra the hands of David Wedderburn of Craigie thir jewels underwritten ... which David had in keiping" (*Maxwell's Old Dundee*, p. 128). He was defender to a suit 17 Jan. 1557 (D.B.R. 72), and lived to see his elder daughter Isobell married and provided for, 24 Dec. 1558 (D.P.B 88). His health was, however, failing. On 3 April 1559 his wife binds herself, in event of his death, to provide for his other daughter on her marriage (D.B.R. 86),[4] and soon after "in his body hevelie weixit with infirmitie and yit as apperit havand perfyte knowledge and memorie" he made his will (D.P.B. 95). He died soon after, as 23 Aug. 1560 his son James is named as his heir (D B.R. 95); and 9-10 Oct., 18 Nov., Helen Lawson is called his relict (*ib.* 99, 103), while, 16 Feb. 1560-61, the North Seagait land of the late David and the North Murraygait land of the late Henry Wedderburn are mentioned (D.P.B. 107). Other references to him may be found in connection with his son James (D.B.R. 112; R.P.C. 25)

[1] Mr. A. C. Lamb in his *Dundee* (p. 59) says that a portion of Craigie belonged to a David Wedderburn in 1480 and that in 1540 another David so held it, but I find no authority for the statement as to 1480.

[2] He is not designed "elder" or "of Craigie," &c., in this entry, but I make no doubt it refers to him No other David Wedderburn is mentioned in the Register of the Privy Seal, 1539-60.

[3] Robert Rollok in Muirhouse seems to have redeemed this "one-third of Cragy" from David and his wife by a payment of 1,250 merks. See the recital in a letter of tack, registered 12 April 1563 D P B. 56)

[4] She is called "spous" not "relict" in this entry, so that though his "decess" is referred to, it was contemplated only, and had not yet occurred.

Part I. Chap. III.

and many decades later, 7 Jan. 1684, there is a reference to the Murraygait land once his, and later that of the Lowsones (S.W. 462)[1] He married twice:—

i. **Cristina Jameson**, who is named as his wife 9 May 1528, when she consents to her husband alienating some North Murraygait land to Henry Wedderburn (D.P.B. 26), and 7 Dec. 1532 when she again agrees to his resignation of an annual rent out of that property, and her husband settles two North Welgait lands on himself, his wife, and their heirs (*ib.* 49). This last transaction is registered in the *Reg. Episc. Brech.*,[2] and in that record of it David is expressly called "elder," so that we are able to certainly identify him with the husband of Cristina Janeson. She must have died soon after, as in July 1534 David was the father of a son by another wife. The fashion of the time seems to have favoured immediate remarriage.[3] She had issue one daughter,

Isobell Wedderburn[4] [1530?—1585?] m. 1558 *Alexander Kyd.* She is first named 22 Dec. 1558, when her husband settles a North Marketgait property on himself and her and their issue (D.P.B. 87). Two days later, 24 Dec., her father acknowledged that the terms of her marriage contract had been duly fulfilled (*ib.* 88). She and her husband are subsequently mentioned 30 June 1569 (D.P.B. 144), 20 July, 11 Aug. 1574 (*ib.* 165 *a*); 19 May 1578 (*ib.* 207 *c*). An Isobell Wedderburn, not designed, who is a witness 5 Aug. 1578 (D.B.R. 241 *c*), and who is named as owning a house 19-24 May 1581 (*ib.* 260 *a*), is no doubt she. She and her husband and their son, Alexander, are named 22 May 1581 (D.P.B. 213 *d*), 3 July and 19 Sept. 1584 (*ib.* 239, 246). She died between then and 9 April 1586, when her son John discharges his father of all that is due to him through the death of his mother (D.B.R. 278).

ii. **Helen Lawson**,[5] first named 30 July 1534, when she consents to the settlement of a South Seagait land on their son James (D.P.B. 52). She is also mentioned in the charters of Craigie and the mains of Huntlie already dealt with (R.P.S. 6, 7, 20; G.S.R., 26, 30, 31). There are a few separate references to her, *e.g.*, 19 July 1557, when she was party to an arbitration (D.B.R. 74), and, 3 April 1559, when she bound herself to provide for her daughter Magdalen (*ib.* 86). By her, who survived her husband and was living his relict as late as 20 April 1568 (D.P.B. 149 *cp.*; D.B.R. 147), David Wedderburn had issue two sons and two daughters[6]:—

1. **James Wedderburn** of Craigie. See post, p. 60.
2. **William Wedderburn**[6] [1536?—1595?]. He is first named 18 April 1543 in the gift to him and his brother of the escheat of their father's goods (R.P.S. 10), after which there is no mention of him until 5 May 1552, when he witnesses a receipt signed by his father (D.B.R. 35). He was concerned with his father and brother in a breach of the burgh laws, and in the assault on Robert Merschell, already mentioned, was convicted 30 Oct., 3 Nov. 1553 (D.B.R. 45), but got a remission on 14 Dec. following (R.P.S. 21). He was admitted burgess of Dundee, 15 Nov. 1554, six years before his elder brother, James (*ib.* 20). In one place, 16 Nov. 1554, he is called "out-reddar" of his father's ship the *James* (D.B.R. 58), but the other references to him in the Dundee records during his father's life are slight.[7] In 1560, Oct. 4, he was a councillor of the burgh (D.B.R. 97), and in that year,

[1] See also D.B.R. 237, where, 25 Nov. 1577, the lands of umquhile David Wedderburn in South Murraygait are mentioned, and compare the rent roll of 1582 (post, vol. ii, p. 199, n.)

[2] Reg. Episc. Brech. (Bann. Club. Aberd. 1856), p. 185-86. "Cristina Jameson, wife of David Wedderburn, elder, appears before James Wedderburn, bailie of Dundee, and consents to her husband's resignation of the said lands to James Spens." Henry Wedderburn's lands are named.

[3] See post Part II., chap. i, how Robert (third son of Alexander, the clerk, and Janet Myln), married three wives in less than four years, 1589-92.

[4] She certainly had no male issue, as James, who was his father's heir, was clearly the son of the second marriage. See below. As, however, that David's daughter Isobell m. in 1558, and was born, therefore, not later than 1530, and as she is named as the daughter of David Wedderburn, but never as the daughter of Helen Lawson, it would seem that she was the only child of his first marriage.

[5] Douglas and others, say that she was "daughter of Robert Lawson of Humbie," but on what authority I know not, and the chances are they are wrong.

[6] Synopsis of references. D.C. 27; D.L.B. 17; D.P.B. 71, 88, 95, 97, 220 *a*, 224, 292 *a*, 299. 331, 377, 480; D.B.R. 35, 45, 58, 71, 81, 83, 97, 99, 102 *b d*, 103, 104, 135 *b d*, 166 *a*, 176 *c*, 179, 183, 238, 263, 316; R.P.C. 5, 10; R.P.S. 10, 21.

[7] Thus, 1557, Jan. 12-30, procurator, &c. (D.B.R. 71); 1558, June 27, on an inquest (*ib.* 81 *a*); July 1, assoilzied from a claim by James Rollok *re* "the custom of his salmon" (*ib.* 81 *b*); July 5, decerned to pay a sum to the skipper of the "James" (*ib.* 81 *c*); July 6, nominated an arbitrator (*ib.* 81 *d*); Nov. 17, cautioner (*ib.* 83); Dec. 24, witness to a document *re* the marriage contract of his sister Isobell (D.P.B. 88); 1559, June 25, witnesses a charter (D.C. 27); Sept. 12, witnesses a disposition (D.P.B. 97).

5, 18 Nov., is occasionally named as serving on inquests for the retour of heirs, &c. (*ib.* 102 *b*, 104). After his father's death, he had a suit with his mother, mentioned 9-10 Oct. 1560 (*ib.* 99), which they referred to arbitration 18 Nov. (*ib.* 103), and he is expressly entered her second son in the submission (*ib.*).[1] He also had a long litigation with his brother James. This is first mentioned 7 July 1568, when James filed his claim (D.B.R. 166 *a*), and again, 3 June 1569, when James got a decree (*ib.* 176 *c*). William, however, had a judgment against him, as 25 July 1569 they both appeared before the Privy Council "anent a decree for payment of certain moneys by James to William" (R.P.C. 5). Some of the money was still due 14 Oct., when James came before the bailies of Dundee and "desyrit to have access to his brother William that he might delyver to him 200 merks" pursuant to the decree of the Privy Council, and there is yet another entry, of about this date, when both brothers appear "in the renestrie of the paroche kirk," and James offers William 200 merks in satisfaction of a judgment. William, however, refuses the money, whereupon James, seeing that William "wes nather ydeot nor foole," protests, while William's wife also seems to have disapproved of his refusal, as she also protests that William's refusal shall not prejudice her or her bairnis (D.P.B. 71). Finally, 20 Feb. 1570, the two brothers submitted to arbitration (D.B.R. 183), but with no immediate result, for even after the death of James we find William and his wife still suing the widow of James in an action mentioned 17 Jan. 1578 (R.P.C. 10). William is last named as living 6 Jan. 1593 (D.P.B. 292 *a*), and first named as dead 1 April 1597, when his wife is called his "relict" (*ib.* 316). He died therefore 1593-97. His lands in South Murraygait are occasionally mentioned as boundaries, both before and after his death (*ib.* 299, 331).

He married not long before 4 June 1559, the date of his father's will, in which he is left legacies to complete his marriage contract with her (D.P.B. 95), **Margaret Rollok**,[2] and by her, who survived him, but the date of whose death is not ascertained, had issue two sons and a daughter :—

1. **James Wedderburn**. He is named 4 Feb 1583 as son and heir to his father, when his cousin, John of Craigie, resigns in his favour part of his South Murraygait lands. In this entry he is called "mariner" (D.P.B. 224); as he is again, 10 April 1583, when James Wedderburn, mariner, is surety for James Kyd (D.B.R. vol. 16 s.d.).[3] He is also named 8 March 1583, when he and his mother nominate arbitrators in a dispute between them (D.B.R. 263). From the entries relating to the descendants of his sister Magdalen, it seems clear that he d.s p.
2. **William Wedderburn**. He is named but once, 28 Nov. 1577, when Margaret Rollok, spouse of William Wedderburn, binds her son, William Wedderburn, to Robert Anderson, mariner, for five years (D.B.R. 238). He also must have d.s.p.

and

Magdalen Wedderburn. She is named 6 Jan. 1593, when her cousin John settles his North Seagait land on her and her husband, *William Myln*, subject to the life rent of William Wedderburn and Margaret Rollok (D.P.B 292 *a*). She is not called their daughter in this entry, but 1 April 1597 we find Margaret Rollok, then a widow, becoming surety for William Myln, no doubt her son-in-law (D.B.R. 316), and that William Wedderburn and his wife had a daughter Magdalen is clear from an entry of 20 Sept. 1654, when John Mitchell gets sasine of a North Seagait land, once belonging to William Wedderburn, and Magdalen Wedderburn, his daughter, then to William Henderson, her son, and then to Dr. Thomas Maull (D.P.B. 480). Yet one more reference records, 1610, a sasine (D.P.B. 377) "pro Joanne Mitchell, Magdalene Wedderburn et filio," by which John Mitchell is entered in a North Seagait land as grandson and one of the heirs of the late William Wedderburn, and thereupon resigns it to William Henderson, son of Magdalen Wedderburn. From the above entries it seems that Magdalen

[1] He is also called his father's second son (D.P.B. 95). There are other decrees naming him 21 Feb. 10, 19 May 1564 (D.B.R. 135 *b*, *d*).

[2] She is often named in his litigation with his brother, *e.g.*, 25 July 1569 (R.P.C. 5); 20 Feb. 1570 (D.B.R. 183); 17 Jan. 1578 (R.P.C. 10); as nominating arbitrators 8 March 1583 (D.B.R. 263); as grantee of a bond 11 April 1583 (D.P.B. 220).

[3] Orig. MS. This reference is omitted in vol. ii.

Part I. Chap. III.

Wedderburn married thriee. i Before 1593, *William Myln*; ii. — *Mitchell*; and iii. —— *Henderson*, although it is possible that the John Mitchell, named as a grandson of William Wedderburn in 1610, was the son of another daughter of William Wedderburn, whose name is not known. In any case, the faet that the children of his daughters are his heirs makes it clear that the male line of William Wedderburn and Margaret Rollok had failed, a faet corroborated by the complete absenee from the Dundee Records of any reference to any such deseendants.

The daughter of David Wedderburn and Helen Lawson,

Magdalen Wedderburn [1542?—1611?], is first named 3 April 1559, when her mother Helen Lawson binds herself to pay her 400 merks in discharge of her "all maner of legacies bairnis pairt of guid ... quhoe soune the said Magdalane freinds thinks expedient that scho be mariet with ane partie agrieball" (D.B.R. 86). He was soon found in one *Mark Barrie* (son and heir of William Barrie and Margaret Scrymgeour),[1] who is named as making a settlement on himself and her, as his wife, 4 June 1560 (D.P.B. 100). They are named again 18 Aug. 1560 (*ib.* 103), 24 Nov. 1562 (*ib.* 112 *b*), 29 May 1564 (*ib.* 117), 21 Aug. 1565 (*ib.* 122, 128). The tocher of Magdalen seems to have been slowly paid, as she and her husband do not discharge her mother of it until 20 April 1568 (*ib.* 149). They are named again 10 June 1570 (*ib.* 150) and 24 Aug. 1571, in regard to a contract between them and John Coustoun, and his wife Elizabeth Wedderburn (D.B.R. 198). Magdalen is named alone 18 May 1573 (*ib.* 208), but it does not appear if she was then a widow. Her husband was certainly dead before 18 Nov. 1579, when she is named as his relict (*ib.* 251 *b*). After this she seems to have litigation with John Coustoun and his wife in regard to a property called the "Ladie Warkstairs," of which she was life-rentrix (D.P.B. 198; D.B.R. 256, 258). She is named in 1581 (*ib.* 260 *a*) and 1583 (*ib.* 269), and 9 June 1585 (D.B.R., vol. xvi. s d.),[2] but the date of her death is not known. She seems to have been living 30 March 1611, when she made a contract with the Coustouns in regard to the Lady Warkstairs' property (D.B.R. 385), but as her husband is also named as living in this entry the accuracy of its dates is doubtful. She had issue two sons, William and John Barrie, who are occasionally named in the Dundee Records.[3]

James Wedderburn, of Craigie[4] [1534?—1575], eldest son of David Wedderburn in the Murraygait and Helen Lawson,[5] is first named, probably when still very young, 30 July 1534, in a settlement on him by his parents of a South Seagait land (D.P.B. 52). The next reference to him is nine years later, 18 April 1543, when he and his brother William get a gift of the escheat of the goods of their father, who was then "at the horn" (R.P.S. 10). Through the loss of a volume of the Dundee Protocol Books, we have no further notices of him for another ten years, after which we find him frequently mentioned. The charge, 30 Oct., 3 Nov. 1553, against him, his brother and their father for the "violent deforcement on forethought felony" of Robert Merschell, and the remission to them all, 14 Dec., in respect of it (D.B.R. 45; R.P.S. 21) have been already dealt with (ante p. 57), as has the mention of him, 4 June 1559, in his father's will (D.P.B. 95).

He was not admitted a burgess till 11 Oct. 1560 (D.L.B. 20), some six years after his younger brother, but immediately on his admission he took an active part in the affairs of the burgh. Thus he is named as councillor 27 Feb., 6, 11 Oct. 1561 (D.B.R. 106 and

[1] See in orig. D.P.B., vol. 283, fol. 83 and 241 fol 4052; also vol. 241, fol. 1062, where Mark is called great grandson of Andrew Barrie. Mr. A. C. Lamb in his Dundee (xxii. *a b*) says that Mark Barrie was cousin to Magdalen Wedderburn, and that she was consequently sister of Mr. Robert Wedderburn, Vicar of Dundee. I find no evidence of the first of these statements, and the second is altogether mistaken.

[2] Orig. MS., omitted in vol. ii. See also D.B.R. 252, where, 27 May 1580, some defenders are decerned to remove from her house, and *ib.* 322 *b*, where, 5 May 1598, there is another decree for her.

[3] See D.P.B. vol. 238, fol. 209; vol. 241, fol. 1044, 2038, in orig. MS., not given in vol. ii.

[4] Synopsis of references. D.C. 28; D.L.B. 20; D.P.B. 52, 59, 60, 61, 67, 71, 73, 95, 97, 115, 117, 121, 130 *b*, 132, 131, 141 *c*, 142 *b c*, 146, 149, 153 *c*, 212 *a*, 224, 243, 244, 446; D.B.R. 45, 65, 67, 72, 87, 91, 95, 96, 101, 102 *c*, 106, 111, 112 *a b*, 115 *a b*, 118 *a*, 124 *a*, 126, 140, 143, 147, 148 *b c*, 152 *d*, 153, 155 *a b f*, 159, 163, 166, 168, 173, 176 *c*, 177 *c*, 178, 179, 183, 199, 200. 207, 210 *a d*, 222 *b*, 223, 233, 235, 245; and vol. i *a*; D.C.B. 1 *c*; D.T.G. 10 *b*; G.S.R. 51, 64; R.P.C. 1-5, 8, 10; R.P.S. 10, 21, 23; F.S. 14 *b*, 35; Ed. T. 2.

[5] He is named as son to Helen Lawson 4 Dec. 1565 (D.B.R. 147) and as her son and intended executor 20 April 1568 (D.P.B. 149).

vol. i.*a*; D.C.B. 1 *c*); bailie, 7, 9 Oct., 11, 19 Nov. 1566 (D.P.B 132, 134; D.B.R. 152, 153*d*); magistrate, 7 Oct. 1567 (*ib.* 155 *b*); councillor, 27 Sept., 4 Oct. 1568 (D.T.G. 10 *b*; D.B.R. 168); on assize, 2 Sept., 3 Oct. 1569 (*ib.* 177 *c*, 178); bailie, 6 July 1571 (D.P.B. 153), and again 2, 6 Oct. 1571 "James Wedderburn of Cragy" is named as on the council (D.B.R. 200). He is also referred to as claiming, together with other burgesses, relief from a fine imposed on the town 22 Dec. 1567 (R.P.C. 3), and, 9 Jan. 1568, as amongst those "who were in Edinburgh at the time of the late tumult" between the inhabitants of Perth and Dundee, and are now acquitted and allowed to "frelie depart hame" (*ib.* 4).

He was for many years "coqueter" or "clerk of the cocket" of Dundee, an office which gave him the control of the customs of the burgh, and the right to order the searching of vessels coming to its port. Thus, 27 Aug. 1560, he, as coqueter, sued David Gardyn (D.B.R. 96); and, 11 Jan. 1563, as "coqueter and searcher under our Soverane Lady," he applies to the council for help in searching a ship (*ib.* 126). On one occasion he seems to have been over zealous in seizing part of the cargo of a Dutch vessel, commanded by one Simon Clouston, and was ordered both by the bailies of Dundee and by the Lords of the Privy Council, 27 Nov., 3 Dec. 1564, to return what he had seized (D.B.R. 140; R.P.C. 1). He is again named as coqueter 16 March 1565, 7 March 1567 (D.B.R. 143, 155 *a*). On another occasion some years later, 6 June 1567, he was again before the Privy Council on the complaint of Henry Nauchtie, of Kirkwall in Orkney, for having seized Nauchtie's ship "under silence of nycht," and on his not appearing, although summoned, he was denounced rebell and put to the horn, and his goods escheated for his "contemptioun" (R.P.C. 2). We do not hear of him again as "coqueter" for some years, but 25 March 1575 there is a formal letter from the King, registered under the Privy Seal, constituting him "clerk of our sovereign lord's cocquet of Dundee," with power to appoint his own deputies, and custody of the cocquet seal (R.P.S. 23), and he is at once named as holding this office in the Register of the Privy Council, 27 March 1575 (R.P.C. 8), although as he died in the following September he did not live long to exercise it.

He is mentioned in various legal proceedings. Thus, 12 June 1560, Andro Sands sues him for having seized Sands' artailzerie (D.B.R. 91); 23 Aug., he produces for registration a receipt by Jacob Loheid of Dantzig (*ib* 95; 16 Dec. 1562, he refers a matter to arbitration (*ib.* 124 *a*); 12-26 May, he has an action *v.* James Bonar of Rosse (*ib.* 163); 17 Nov. 1567, he gets a decree for a boat (D.B.R. 155 *f*); Feb.-April. 1569, he sues *v.* John Constoune (*ib.* 173), and 16 May 1573, he is named as getting a decree (*ib.* 207) His principal litigation was with his brother, 1568-70, in the account of whom it has been already dealt with (ante pp. 58-59 and D.P.B. 71; D.B.R. 166, 176 *c*, 179, 183; R.P.C. 5, 10).[1] In one of the decrees, 25 July 1569, in this proceeding the Lords of the Privy Council have "respect to the said James' faithfull service in his Grace's affairs and common weill of the realme" (R.P.C. 5).

He is, of course, often named in regard to his lands in and out of Dundee, and also as the owner of various ships. Thus he is mentioned more than once in connection with his father's ship, the "James," *e.g.*, 21 May, 5, 22 June 1556 (D.B.R. 65, 67), and also as part owner of the "Primrose" and the "Nightingale," 31 July 1559, 25 Feb., 12, 31 Aug. 1562 (D.B.R. 87, 111, 115 *a b*). We have seen that his parents settled a Seagait land on him in 1534, and this land is named as his 11 Oct. 1560 (D.B.R 101).[2] We also find him "bidding for the Weyhouse" 17 Nov. following (*ib.* 102). On 27 Feb. 1562 he claims that he and his father David had possession "divers zeirs bygane" of S. John's Kirkyard, and, 6 March, it is set to him for three years (D.B.R. 112 *a b*).[3] He must also have laid claim to the rents of Sir Thomas Wedderburn for there is a decree, 19 March 1568, to the effect that neither he nor Robert Wedderburn, younger (post p. 72, n [9]), have any title to

[1] Minor refereuces to him are common, 1557, Jan. 19. he appears for his father in a suit (D.B.R. 72); 1559, Sept, 12, witness (D.P.B. 97); 1561, Aug. 21. witness (D.C. 28); 1562, Oct. 19. named (D.B.R. 118 *a*); 1564, April 26, May 29; 1565, May 23, witness (D.P.B. 115, 117, 124); 1566, Jan. 14, decreet of poynding and bond in his favour (D.B.R. 148 *b. c*); June 17, burgess, witness D.P.B. 130 *b*.; 1567, May 5, witness (D.P.B. 67); 1568, March 19. decree *v.* him (D.B.R. 159); July 10, witness (D.P.B. 141 *c*); 1569, June 2, Dec. 9, witness (*ib.* 142 *c*, 146); 1571, Jan. 17, burgess, witness (*ib.* 59); 1571, Sept. 17, named (D.B.R. 199); 1574, Feb. 24, 26, named (*ib.* 210 *a*).

[2] There was at one time another James Wedderburn in North Seagait, viz., the son of Robert Wedderburn and Janet Forrester (see post p. 69); who is named as deceased 1554-56 (D.B.R. xii. post vol. ii. 274) 8 Jan. 1565, 28 May, 1569, 12 Jan. 1579 (D.P.B. 142 *b*, D.B.R. 111, 215) and 3 Feb. 1580 D.P.B. 212 *a b*.

[3] He covenants to pay the reut by John Wedderburn, "his tutor," *i.e.*, cautioner or surety, for he was long past the age of tutelage.

Part I. Chap. III.

them (D.B.R. 159). His lands of Craigie are named 18 Jan. 1569, 17 and 18 March 1571 (D.P.B. 60, 61, 73), and there is an entry, 3 May 1574, when he grants himself to have received all the burgess-ships due to him (D.B.R. 210 *d*). He is last named in the will (13 Aug. 1574) of Thomas Wedderburn in Leith, who appoints him one of those who are to see that his daughter gets her patrimony duly paid to her (Ed.T. 1).

He died in Sept. 1575, as is stated in the confirmation of his will which was granted at Edinburgh 13 Nov. 1577 (Ed. T. 2). The will itself is dated 25 Oct. 1560 and is given up by Margaret Dundas, his relict and executrix. By it he appoints his wife tutrix to his children John, Helen, and Elizabeth (*ib.*) There are occasional references to him after his death in connection with his wife, his children, or his estate (D.P.B. 224, 243; D.B.R. 222 *b*, 223, 233, 235). The lands of Craigie are often named, 1595—1663, as "once his" (D.P.B. 446; G.S.R. 51, 64; F.S. 14 *b*, 35; and see post p. 63, n. 6).

He had married **Margaret Dundas**,[1] who is occasionally named with him in respect of Craigie, *e.g.*, 18 Jan. 1569, 17-18 March 1571 (D.P.B. 60, 61, 73) and as his relict (D.B.R. 222 *b*, 223; Ed. T. 2). By her, who survived him and married secondly, before August 1577, William Fotheringhame (D.B.R. 235; R.P.C. 10) and was living in 1584 (D.P.B. 244) he had issue two sons and three daughters:—

1. **John Wedderburn**, afterwards of Craigie. See below.
2. **Walter Wedderburn**[2] [1562 ?—1604 ?], born after 25 Oct. 1560, as there is no mention of him in his father's will of that date (Ed.T. 2). Named with his brother and sisters in the decree of an edict of curatory to them 23 Jan., 10 Feb. 1576 (D.B.R. 223), and sometimes as a witness from 1583 on (D.P.B. 219 *a*, 305, 346). On 26 Oct. 1594 there is a decree for James Wedderburn as his assignee (D.B.R. 297*e*); 30 Oct. 1595, a decree in his favour (*ib.* 302 *b*) and 4 Dec. in the same year he gets a bond for £350 from his brother John (*ib.* 302 *e*) which he afterwards, 25 March 1602, assigned to John Wedderburn of Abirbrothrie for an annual rent out of his lands (*ib.* 342).[3] This is the last mention of him as living, and he died between then and 15 April 1605 when he is first named as deceased (D.B.R. 354 *a*). He is, presumably, to be identified with a Walter Wedderburn who married before 1590 Marjorie Bruce, relict of David Bruce of Lynmylne, and occupied lands in the parish of Clackmannan (R.A.D. 38) but he certainly died s.p., as 15 April 1605 there is an inquest for the retour of his niece Elizabeth, only child of his brother John[4] as heir to him at Dundee (B.B.R. 354 *a*, 355) and 8 Nov., 8 Dec. 1616 she is so retoured to him both at Dundee and at Edinburgh (D.B.R. 397, R.H. 19);

and

1. **Helen Wedderburn**, born before 1560, as she is named in her father's will (*ut sup*), but was under age in 1576 as she was then needing curators (D.B.R. 223). There is a decree in favour of her and her sister Elizabeth, 28 March 1582 (*ib.* 261 *a*). It is probably she who is named 19 May 1592 with one Thomas Wyllie (D.B.R. xvii. s.d. orig. MS.), and 16 July 1595 (*ib.* xviii s.d.).[5] There is no evidence of her having married, and if an entry, 1635-36, of the mortcloth dues of a "Helen Wedderburn," not described as either wife or relict, refers to her, as probably it does, she would seem to have remained single (D.M.D. 1).
2. **Elizabeth Wedderburn**, born before 1560, and named both in her father's will and in the above mentioned edict of curatory of 1576, and decree of 1582 (*ut sup*). There is, 31 March 1585, a decree in favour of Bessie Wedderburn, relict of John Lawsone, and if this entry (D.B.R. 273 *c*) is to be referred to her she probably married about 1583, and was soon left a widow.
3. **Eufame Wedderburn**, born after 1560, as her father's will does not name her. There is but one mention of her, viz, in the edict of curatory of 1576 (*ut sup*). Probably she died young.

[1] She is first named in his will 1560, when she was already the mother of three children (*ut sup.*) D.B.R. 235.

[2] Synopsis of references. D.P.B. 219 *a*, 305, 346; D.B.R. 223, 297 *e*, 302 *b e*, 316 *b*, 325, 334, 338 *c*, 342, 354 *a*, 355; R.H. 19; Ed. T. 2; R.A.D. 38.

[3] He is also named 23 May and 13 July 1597 (*ib.* 316 *b*, 325). On one occasion (D.B.R. 325) he is called burgess, but the "Lockit Buik" contains no entry of his admission. See also a discharge by him 17 March 1602 (D.B.R. 338 *c*).

[4] He had been named as one of the nearest of kin to her 25 April 1600 (D.B.R. 334).

[5] Omitted from Vol. ii.

John Wedderburn[1] of Craigie [1556?—1599?], eldest son and heir of James Wedderburn of Craigie and Margaret Dundas. He seems to have been bred to the law, under his cousin, the clerk, as it must be he who is referred to 18 May 1570 as "John Wedderburn, servitor to Alexander Wedderburn, notary," on an occasion when he acts as a witness (D.P.B. 176 *a*). Thereafter he is often named as witness together with the clerk, *e.g.*, 24 Aug. 1571 (D.B.R. 198), 5 July 1572 (G.S.R. 40), 7 May 1573 (S.W. 22), 21 Aug., 2 Nov. 1574 (D.B.R. 211, 241 *f*), and 5 March 1575 (S.W. 28).[2] He is sometimes called "scriba," *e.g.*, 26 Aug. 1574, 27 May 1577 (D P.B. 185 *b*), and it is, thus, probably his signature which occurs on the title page of vol. 238 of the Dundee Protocol Books[3] and (1574) at the foot of one of the pages of vol. 242 (D P.B. 164), and again on the title page of vol. 14 of the Burgh and Head Court Records (post vol. ii, p. 276).[4]

He is named in the edict of curatory to himself and his brothers and sisters 23 Jan., 10 Feb. 1576 (D.B.R. 223), and a year later 22 March 1577, probably on coming of age, was cognoseed son and heir of umquhill James Wedderburn, burgess, and is entered in all his father's lands, &c., "with all privilege of a burgess heir" (D.B.R. 233).[5] Soon after this he seems to have attached himself to David, Earl of Crawfurd, as there is, 10 Sept. 1579, a caution by David Lindsay of Pyottistoun for the entry of John Wedderburn, servant to the Earl (R.P.C. 12). He is next mentioned 4 Feb. 1583, when he is entered in the South Murraygait lands of his grandfather David, and resigns a part of them to his cousin James Wedderburn, son of his uncle William (D.P.B. 224), while he settled, 26 Sept, his own house there on Margaret Strathauchin, his future wife, in implement of their marriage contract (D.P.B. 220 *b*). This house he and his wife resigned soon after, 24 Jan. 1584, to Christopher Traill (*ib.* 236), and on the same day they also resigned one-sixth of their property of Craigie Hiltoun (*ib.* 244). Two discharges in his favour and that of his mother, Margaret Dundas, are also registered at this date (*ib.* 243, 244), and in the following month, 14, 26 Feb., he, "portioner of Craigie," and Richard Peat are named as choosing arbiters (D.B.R. 271 *a*). He is also so designed in a bond by him and his wife, registered 14 Nov. 1585 (D B.R. 275 *c*).

He seems to have gradually charged and disposed of his Craigie property. On 17 May 1589 there is a sasine or charter by him, "portioner of Craigie," with consent of Margaret Strathauchin, his wife, in favour of his cousin, Alexander Wedderburn, the clerk, of an annual-rent out of Craigie (D.P.B. 315), and in the same year, 30 Aug., he, again called "portioner of Craigie," and with the like consent, settled another annual-rent thereout on his daughter Elizabeth (*ib.* 278).[6] Another small charge on it in favour of the clerk and Helen Ramsay, his wife, was granted 14 June 1591, by a document bearing the signature "John Wedderburn w^t^ my hand," of which a facsimile will be found opp. p. 13 of vol. ii. (S.W. 75). Two months later, 11 Aug., the clerk and his wife acquire one-sixth of the property (D.P.B. 317 *c*), and subsequently, 6 Nov. 1594, we find John Wedderburn, with consent of his wife, his daughter, and the clerk, alienating another sixth part of Craigie to Sir John Scharp of Houstoun, advocate (S.W. 165; G.S.R. 51). After this he is called "sometime portioner of Craigie," *e.g.*, in a bond by him to his brother Walter,

[1] Synopsis of References. S.W. 22, 28, 68 *a*, 75, 165; D.W. 11 *s*, 20 *b c*; D.P.B. 153 *a*, 157, 171, 176 *a*, 188, 220 *b*, 224, 236, 243, 244, 278, 315, 317 *c*, 331; D.B.R. 193, 198, 211, 233, 211 *f*, 271 *a*, 275 *c*, 284, 286 *a*, 289, 298, 302 *b c e*, 306 *a*, 311 *b*, 328 *b*; D.C.B. 11; G.S.R. 40, 51, 64, 107; R.P.C. 12; R.P.S. 25; F.S. 14 *a b*, 35; R.A.D. 36.

[2] See also D.P.B. 153 *a*, 157, 171, 188, 191 *a b*, 202 *a b*, and D.B.R. 284, where, 12 Sept. 1590, a protocol of the late Alexander Wedderburn, clerk, written by John Wedderburn, his servitor, is produced, and a similar entry, referring to 1574, *ib.* 328 *b*.

[3] See also the title page bound into Vol. 254, though this may be written by Kingennie's son, afterwards Sir John Wedderburn of Gosford.

[4] A decree in favour of John Wedderburn and others, 19 Feb. 1571 (D.B.R. 193), must refer to him, though then a minor. He is also, I think, "my eme John Wedderburn, writer," named in David Wedderburn's *Compt. Buik*, s.d. 20 March 1593 (D.W. 20 *b*); and may, perhaps, be the John Wedderburn "now in Innerquiche," a bond in whose favour is registered 12 March 1596 (D.B.R. 306 *a*). It is not possible to decide whether the following entries refer to him, to his namesake, the mariner, or even to the son of Alexander of Pittormie (ante p. 46); though probably having regard to the description of him later, the first of them does refer to him. 1588 April 2, John Wedderburn is convicted of hurting and wounding David Gardyne to the effusion of his blood, and is fined (D.C.B. 11); 1589 July 24, witness (D.W. 11 *s*); 1590 Aug. 27, witness (S.W. 68 *a*); 1595 June 13, Nov. 19, decree in his favour (D.B.R. 301, 302 *c*); 1596 Aug. 25, another such decree (D.B.R. 311 *b*). See also D.W. 3, "To John Wedderburn vj cranca and a toddis heid and bur."

[5] The Lockit Buik contains no entry of his admission as burgess. He is, however, called burgess 6 Jan. 1593, when he resigns his North Seagait land to his cousin Magdalen Wedderburn (D.P.B. 322 *a*).

[6] See also D.B.R. 286 *a*, where, 3 March 1591, John Wedderburn, portioner of Craigie Hiltoun, agrees to an arbitration.

Part I. Chap. III.

4 Dec. 1595 (D.B.R. 302 *e*), and the lands of Craigie are often described as having once been his.[1]

In 1596 he got into difficulties, and was accused of the murder both of Robert Lindsay of Balhall and of James Leitch. These events are recorded 13 Aug. 1596, when "John and Katharine Lindsay, children of Balhall, get a gift of the escheat goods of John Wedderburn, burgess of Dundee, now at the horn for not compearing to answer to the charge of the slaughter of Robert Lindsay 19 July 1596, and also as rebell denounced for the slaughter of James Leitch, Irelandman" (R.P.S. 25), and the "murder committed by John Wedderburn" is also mentioned in a letter, 12 Oct. 1596, from Robert Bower at Edinburgh to Lord Burghley (S.P. 9). He no doubt had to fly the country and seems to have come South, as in a letter, 17 July 1597, from Ralph, Lord Eure, to Lord Burghley (S.P. 10), there is an account of the arrest of a suspicious character in the person of "a Scottishe gentleman, called Mr. John Wedderburn, disguised in mariner's apparel and that of the meanest sort."

According to this letter, Wedderburn professed to be a follower of Lord Bothwell, and to have been employed by him to compass the death of Sir Robert Kerr, by blowing up his castle at Halleden. He also claimed to have been employed by the King of France and is described as having "the Franche tongue reasonable well," and also is said to have "served in Fraunce on pleasure not under anie charge." The grounds of suspicion on which he was detained by Lord Eure were "his wise carriage, his birthe and manner of disguising, yealding apparaunte suspicion of more devilish practises then he revealeth." Lord Eure gives a close description of him, as "of reasonable stature, verie square bodyed, bigg legged, one or two scarres on the hight of his foreheade, faire complexioned, yellowe berded, the haire of his heade like unto white amber," and adds that he "seemeth to be verie cunning in state matters" and "is an ingyner, proferring to make petares and garnettes, ingynes of war." In a second letter from Lord Eure to Lord Burghley, 21 July 1597, John Wedderburn is mentioned again (S.P. 11), but the sequel to his arrest does not appear. He died, however, before 3 March 1599, when there is a summons by John and Katharine Lyndsay, children of Balhall, *v.* Elizabeth (*sic*) Strachin, relict of John Wedderburn, burgess of Dundee, and Elizabeth, his daughter and heir, claiming the escheat of the goods of the said John, who, 6 Aug. 1596, was put to the horn for not finding caution to underlie the law for the slaughter of Robert Lindsay of Balhall on 11 July 1596 and also of James Leitch (R.A.D. 36).[2]

He had married, 1582-83, **Margaret Strathauchin**,[3] relict of Robert Jackson[4] (D.B.R. 289, 298), and by her, who died 1620-22, and whose will, dated 1 May 1620 (P.B.N. 4), was confirmed 9 May 1622 (Br. Test. 4), had issue one daughter,

Elizabeth Wedderburn, only child and heiress of John Wedderburn of Craigie and Margaret Strathauchin. She was born about 1586, as she was presumably fourteen years of age when, 25 April 1600, she ("lawful daughter of umquhill John Wedderburn, sometime portioner of Craigie") chose her curators (D.B.R. 334). The earliest mentions of her, however, are 30 Aug. 1589, when her father charges Craigie in her favour (D.P.B. 278), and 6 Nov. 1594, when Craigie is alienated in implement of a contract made by her parents, herself, and Alexander, the clerk, with John Scharp of Houstoun (G.S.R. 51)[5]. She married, 1604-5, *James Kynnaird*,

[1] Thus, 19 Jan. 1599, John Ogilvy gets part of Craigie Hiltoun, "once John Wedderburn's," from Christopher Traill (D.P.B. 331); 19 Aug. 1603, a charter (23 Aug. 1596) of James Scharp to his son Alexander of the lands of Craigie, acquired from the late (*i.e.* at that date of the confirmation) John Wedderburn is confirmed (G.S.R. 64). See also S.W. 165; D.P.B. 446; G.S.R. 107; F.S. 14 *a b*. 35; from which it appears that part of Craigie passed, in 1646, to James Kyd of Grange of Barrie, whose son Patrick Kyd of Craigie m. (1655) Margaret, daughter of Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness (post, Part III), having been disponed to James Kyd (1646) by James Durham of Kinnell, who had obtained a royal charter of it 15 Nov. 1641 (G.S.R. vol. 1634-51, §§ 1020, 1660).

[2] This entry varies slightly from that already quoted (R.P.S. 25). In the one the date of Balhall's death is given as 11, in the other as 19 July, and again in the one John Lindsay is called his fourth and in the other his second son.

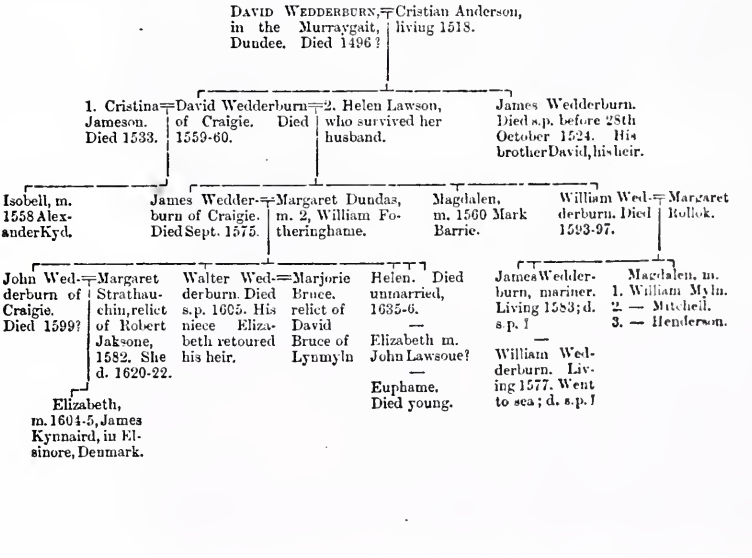
[3] The date is not quite clear. She is first named as his wife 13 Aug. 1582, when there is a decree *v.* Marion (*sic*) Strathauchin, wife of James (*sic*) Wedderburn (D.B.R. 261 *b*). On the other hand she is named as his "future wife" (although after their marriage contract) 26 Sept 1583 (D.P.B. 220 *b*). In another entry, 20 Sept. 1583, James (*sic*) Wedderburn settles his Seagait land on Mariot Strathauchin, his wife (Dundee Minutes of Sasine, v. s.d., orig. MS.).

[4] She had a son, Robert Jackson, by her first marriage, who is named 3 Aug. 1590 (D.B.R. 289). A bond, 6 Nov. 1594, by John Wedderburn of Craigie to her is also recorded (*ib.* 298).

[5] See also S.W. 165, where, March-May 1608, she and her husband ratify this contract, in respect of which she is stated to have received (in 1602) £1,000 scots.

son and heir of the late Patrick Kynnaird, burgess of Dundee, as appears by a settlement of a cross lodging near S. Clement's, which he made, 9 Feb., on himself and on her as his "future spouse" (D.P.B. 355), and from a mortgage of this property for 600 merks made by them in favour of John Bursye and Barbara Kynnaird, his wife, 24 Dec. 1605 (*ib.* 361). It seems doubtful if she was married till after 15 June 1604, as in a decree of that date ordering Euphame Kynnaird to restore to Bessie Wedderburn "ane goldein ring with ane turcas thairin," which the latter had lent her, there is no reference to her husband (D.B.R. 347), and even on 15 April 1605, at the inquest for serving her heir to her uncle Walter (D.B.R. 354 *a*), he is not mentioned. He is first named with her, as her spouse, 6 Dec. 1605, in a decree which they obtained *v.* Agnes Wedderburn (wife of Gilbert Ramsay, ante p. 27) for the delivery up of certain "pieces of heirship," inherited of Bessie from her uncle Walter, including "ane hagbit, ane pair of sword gairdis, ane frenche brydill," &c. (D.B.R. 355). Some few years later she and her husband went to Denmark and resided in Elsinore. Perhaps it was in view of this change of residence that, 6 Nov. 1610, they resigned their property near S. Clement's to Andrew Kynnaird (D.P.B. 415), a transaction confirmed later, 27 Oct. 1615, by a procurator on their behalf (*ib.* 387). They were in Dundee 27 June, 8 July 1615, but were then about to sail for Denmark, as David Wedderburn notes in his "Compt Buik" the loan to Bessie of "ane treu flacon of a quarter to go with her to Denmark," as well as his delivery to her of a procuratory and other documents on the latter date (D.W. 9 *f*). On 8 Nov. 1616 she was again returned heir to her uncle Walter, her husband being described as "burgess of Dundee, now indweller in Alsownuir" (D.B.R. 397). This retour was repeated at Edinburgh 8 Dec. 1616 (R.H. 19). The date of her death is not ascertained, but she was living in May 1620, the date of her mother's will, in which both she and a daughter of her's are named as legatees (P.B.N. 4; Br. Test. 4).

Tabular Pedigree of the account given in this chapter, shewing descent from David Wedderburn in Murraygait [1450—1635].



PART I.

CHAPTER IV.

ROBERT WEDDERBURN (M. JANET FROSTER) AND HIS FAMILY, OTHER THAN HIS SON ROBERT, PROGENITOR OF THE FAMILY OF KINGENNIE (SEE PART II.).

With an account of the descendants of two of their sons: (i) James Wedderburn (m. Janet Logan); (ii) Alexander Wedderburn, elder (m. Isobell Anderson), father of Richard Wedderburn of Elsignor in Denmark, and Patrick Wedderburn of Dundee. (See tabular pedigrees at pp. 69 and 82).

Part I. Chap. IV.

Robert Wedderburn [1460?—1518?].[1] Here we are once more confronted with a person, undoubtedly of the Dundee family, whose parentage, however, we are unable to ascertain. He was born probably about 1460, as his second son Robert must have been born soon after 1490 (see post p. 93). From 1492—1513 we find a Robert Wedderburn repeatedly acting as a witness to different deeds, *e.g.*, 16 April 1492 (Melville House Papers)[2]; 8 July 1497 (D.C. 1); 8 March 1502 (G.S.R. 11); 28 Sept. 1506 (S.W. 3); 17 March 1508 (D.C. 3); 13 Feb. 1510 (*ib.* 4), and 14 April 1513 (*ib.* 6). In the first of these he is designed "bailie of Dundee," and he is named as holding a court in that capacity at Dundee 30 June 1513 (D.C. 7). The date of his death is not precisely ascertained; he was living in 1509 (S.W. 4), but there is a resignation of 31 Jan. 1518, to his wife, in which he is not named, so that he may have been dead at that date (S.W. 6). He was certainly dead before 25 Sept. 1520, when the lands of the heir of the deceased Robert Wedderburn in North Marketgait are referred to as a boundary (D.C. 11), while the land of the late Robert Wedderburn is also mentioned as bounding some Welgait land 8 Sept. 1521 (D.P.B. 5), 6 Oct., 24 Nov. 1524 (*ib.* 8, 10), and also, 24, 25 Nov. 1528, as bounding a South Murraygait property (*ib.* 30 *b*). He is often mentioned in references to his son James, who is constantly distinguished from his namesakes as the "son of Robert," *e.g.*, 21 June 1529 (*ib.* 32).[3]

He married, probably about 1485, **Janet Froster**, daughter of David Froster in Methven, who is first named 8 Feb. 1509, when her husband settled a North Murraygait land on himself and her in conjunct fee, and on the survivor of them (S.W. 4). She is also mentioned in the resignation of 1518 (S.W. 6), when Mr. George Ferne resigns in her favour all his lands in Aberbothry in the barony of Alith, co. Perth.[4] She is named as Robert Wedderburn's relict in a notarial instrument, dated 8 Oct. 1530, which narrates the settlement by her of her North Murraygait land on her son James Wedderburn, and his son Robert (S.W. 8), and was living 28 Feb. 1531 when some lands "occupied by Janet Froster, relict of Robert Wedderburn, are granted by James Scrymgeour, constable of Dundee, to George Rollok[5]" (S.R. 18).

By her, the date of whose death is not ascertained, Robert Wedderburn had issue five sons and one daughter:—

1. **James Wedderburn**, constantly called "Robertis sone" or "son and heir of the late Robert" in the Dundee Records, &c. See post, pp. 69-71.
2. **Robert Wedderburn**,[6] called "brother of James, son and heir of Robert" (S.W. 11); progenitor of the Wedderburns of Kingennie, Easter Powrie, and that ilk; Blackness, Balindean, and Gosford. See post, Part II.

[1] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 3. 4. 6, 8, 11, 669; D.C. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 11; D.P.B. 5, 8, 10, 30 *b*, 32, 107 *b c*; G.S.R. 11, 18, and *Melville House Papers*.

[2] Notarial instrument by which Dorothy Tulloch, wife of Walter Wood of Bonnytoun, renounces certain rights in favour of David Ogilvy of Inchmartin, in the presence of Thomas Seres and Robert Wedderburn, bailies of Dundee (cited in *The Scottish Antiquary*, vol. vi., p. 22-25).

[3] See also S.W. 669, J.W. 103, where in an inventory of about 1783 a document (1528) naming James, son and heir of Robert Wedderburn, is mentioned, but is not now forthcoming; and see D.P.B. 107 *b c*.

[4] The "free lands of Abirbothrie" which were long in the family of James Wedderburn and Janet Forrester (daughter of David Forrester in Neva) must be distinct from these. See ante. pp. 23, 25, 26, 28.

[5] The grantees are George Rollok and Margaret Wedderburn, his wife. See post, Chap. v. Margaret Wedderburn.

[6] Of these James Wedderburn was no doubt the eldest, but the priority of the younger sons is not quite clear. The order followed here is that of their admission as burgesses of Dundee:—1514, James; 1516, Robert; 1523, David, son of (the late?) Robert; 1527, Alexander, son of the late Robert; and on the same day George, "by the liberty of his father," whose name is not given. Further, as the male line of James soon became extinct, and as, in 1647, we find Robert's great-great grandson, Kingennie, addressed by a member of the family as "primme of our neam" (ante p. 33), we may take it that the Robert was the second son.

3. **David Wedderburn** [1493 ?—1557 ?],[1] first mentioned 16 Oct. 1523, when he, "son of Robert," is admitted burgess of Dundee (D.L.B. 6).[2] He is often called younger to distinguish him from his namesakes in the Murraygait and Welgait (see ante p 56, n. 2). Thus, 9 May 1528, David Wedderburn, younger, bailie, holds a court (D.P.B. 26); 25 Jan. 1529, David Wedderburn, younger, is present at a transaction (*ib.* 31 *a*), and 22 June 1531, David Wedderburn, "younger, son of the late Robert," gets a North Seagait land from Agnes Farny (*ib.* 38). He is named as present 4 Sept. 1531 (*ib.* 40), after which comes the break in the extant records, to which I have already more than once had to allude. Later on, 16 March 1551, he is procurator (D.B.R. 28 *a*); 21 Oct., in the same year, he is sued for the rent of the Weighouse in 1547 (*ib.* 29 *c*); 5 Nov. 1554, he is chancellor of assize (*ib.* 56 *b*), and 22 May—18 Dec. 1556 he is named as tutor to his great nephew, Robert Wedderburn, grandson to his eldest brother James (*ib.* 66, 68, 70). The latest mentions of him are in 1557, viz., 27 March, when he is procurator (*ib.* 73 *b*), and, 22 Oct., when the Council sell him the gutter stones which were in the south aisle of the kirk (*ib.* 77 *a*). He died between then and 14 Jan. 1566, when the North Seagait back land of the late David Wedderburn is named (D.B.R. 148 *a*).[3] It does not appear whom he married, but he seems to have had a son and heir,

   William Wedderburn, admitted burgess of Dundee 8 June 1535 as "son and heir of David" (D.L.B. 13). I find no other mention of him in the Dundee Records.[4] Perhaps he went North to Aberdeen, and is the progenitor of the family of the name there. There is no proof of this, but we find a person of the name at Aberdeen in 1544, as well as a Mr. Robert Wedderburn, who signs a deed at Maryculter in 1547, and a David Wedderburn, who was admitted a burgess of Aberdeen in 1549,[5] while later on, in 1632, a distinguished member of the Aberdeen family, David Wedderburn, the grammarian, was admitted burgess of Dundee (D.L.B. 47), which looks as if he had some hereditary claim to be a "bairn of the burgh.[6]"

4. **Alexander Wedderburn**, constantly designed "elder." Identified as a brother of James Wedderburn (son of Robert) by a document of 1576 (S W. 32). See post, pp. 74-75.

5. **George Wedderburn** [1505 ?—1570 ?],[7] admitted a burgess of Dundee "by reason of his father's liberty," 15 Jan. 1527, the same day as his brother Alexander (D.L.B. 9). He is next mentioned 6 Dec. 1528, when there is a precept for remission to George Wedderburn, brother german to James Wedderburn, elder, burgess of Dundee, for assisting Archibald, sometime Earl of Angus, against the King (R.P.S. 2). He is named as a witness at Dundee 23 Feb. 1532 (D.P.B. 44), after which comes the gap in the Dundee records and there is no mention of him for many years. He witnessed a contract by his sister Elizabeth, 15 March 1545 (R.A.D. 10), and may be the "George Wodbroane amereed" 12 June 1553 (D.B.R. 43 *c*), though I know of no other such instance of the spelling of the name. He married **Euphame Fowlair**, daughter and heiress of the late William Fowlair, burgess, with whom he is named 9 July 1557 (D.B.R. 73 *c*); 8 Feb. 1558, when they sell three acres in the East field of Dudop to his brother Alexander Wedderburn, elder, and his wife (D.P.B. 91); and 18 March 1558, when they apply for "officers" for their acres in the East field (D.B.R. 78). On 22 July 1573 his wife Eufame Fowlair settled three of these acres on Alexander Wedderburn, elder, and his wife, and their son Richard (D.P.B. 166), and as her husband is not named in the settlement he had probably died before its

[1] Synopsis of References:—D.L.B. 6; D.P.B. 26, 31 *a*, 38, 40; D.B.R. 28 *a*, 29 *c*, 56 *b*, 66, 68, 70 73 *b*, 77 *a*, 148 *a*, 251 *a*; R P.S. 11.

[2] Mr. Millar is thus right in saying that James Wedderburn, junior, admitted a burgess in 1514, had a brother David, though the James so admitted is the son of Robert and not, as Mr. Millar supposes, the son of James.

[3] See also D.B.R. 251 *a*, where, 5 Oct. 1579, the lands of the heirs of the late David Wedderburn in North Seagait are poynded.

[4] In my note to the entry of his admission (D.L.B. 13) in vol. ii., I have stated that I could not identify him, nor can I now do more than make the above suggestion. In his admission he is called "son and heir of David," not "of the late David," his father being still alive.

[5] See *Antiquities of Banff and Aberdeen*, 1857, pp. 219, 597 (Spalding Club ed.).

[6] See post Part VI. s. the account of the Wedderburns in Aberdeen.

[7] Synopsis of References:—D.L.B. 9; D.P.B. 44, 91, 166; D.B.R. 43 *c*, 73 *c*, 78; R.P.S. 2; R.A.D. 19.

Part I. Chap. IV.

date. The Dundee Records contain no reference to any children or descendants of his, and he no doubt d.s.p.

The daughter of Robert Wedderburn and Janet Froster was

Elizabeth Wedderburn[1] [1492?—1572], who married four times, viz. :—

i. *Alexander Lovell.* The date of this marriage is not known, but it was before 1521, in which year (5 Nov.) she, as wife of Alexander Ogilvy, is named as "mother of James Lovell, son and heir of the late Alexander Lovell, in regard to the "airschip" of her son (D.B.R. 11). In the following year, 5 Feb. 1522, she, "wife of Alexander Ogilvy and relict of Alexander Loveli," consents to the inventory of the airschip goods of her son James Lovell, while her brother James Wedderburn is surety for her delivery up of the same to the minor at his majority (*ib.* 16). Later on, 23 Feb. 1532, her said son gives her sasine anew of a North Marketgait life-rent (D.P.B. 44), so that he was then probably of age, in which case her first marriage must have been in 1510, and her own birth date as early as 1492. Other references to her and this son will be found D.P.B. 133, D.B.R. 149, &c.

ii. *Alexander Ogilvy*, provost of Dundee. This marriage took place before 5 Nov. 1521 (D.B.R. 11). She is named as Ogilvy's wife 25 Dec. 1530, when Thomas Carale resigns a North Chakkeraw land in her favour (D.P.B. 34), but was again a widow before 13 Oct. 1531 (*ib.* 41). She was probably still a widow 3 June 1534, when there is record of Elizabeth Wedderburn (not designed) obtaining a license from Alexander Fife to build her mansion contiguous to Fife's wall (*ib.* 51 *c*).

iii. *Archibald Campbell* of Murthlie. It does not appear how soon after 1530-31 this marriage took place, but she was again a widow before 10 April 1545, when John Campbell, as brother and heir of the late Archibald, sued her for the writs of Murthlie (R.A.D. 9). There were other differences between them, all of which were the subject of a settlement 10 April 1546, when there is registered a contract, 15 March 1545-46, between Elizabeth Wedderburn, relict and executrix of the late Archibald Campbell (and now spouse of Patrick Lyoun), and John Campbell to settle their differences (*ib.* 10). Whether this agreement was carried out seems doubtful, as 14 March 1547 she and her husband, Patrick Lyoun, got a decree *v.* John Campbell for suspension of letters by him for non-implement of their agreement (*ib.* 13).[2]

iv. *Patrick Lyoun*, burgess of Dundee. This marriage probably took place 1545-46. It was certainly before 30 Jan. 1547, when there is a gift under the Privy Seal to Patrick Lyoun and Elizabeth Wedderburn, his wife, and the survivor of them, of all the Queen's customs on all goods belonging to them imported at Dundee (R.P.S. 17). She is named as Lyoun's wife 26 March 1552, when a sum of money is arrested in her hands (D.B.R. 34); 18 May 1553 (*ib.* 43 *b*); 14 June 1558, when Alexander Green is decreed to deliver to her "ane double ducat" (D.B.R. 80); and 16 Nov. 1558, when there is registered a tack, dated 27 Aug. 1550, of a quarter of the lands of Grange of Kyntreith, made by the Abbot of Cupar to her and her husband (D.B.R. 84, and *Rep. Cupar Abbey*, II. 83). The date of Lyoun's death is not ascertained, but it was before 12 Nov. 1566, when Elizabeth is named as his relict (D.P.B. 133), and was probably before 6 March in that year, when her son James Lovell, appears as her procurator in an action *v.* James Wedderburn, in which Lyoun is not mentioned as a party (D.B.R. 149). She was living Jan.-April 1569, when an action by David Scrymgeour in Mylnhoill *v.* her, "relict of Patrick Lyoun," is mentioned (*ib.* 172), and she is also referred to as still alive 6 Dec. 1571, but died before 21 March 1572 (D.P.B. vol. 242, fol. 32, 41).[3] Her lands in Argylegait and Flukergait are often named after her death as once belonging to her or her grandson, Mr. John Lovell, *e.g.*, in the rent-roll from which extracts are given in the account of the "Lockit Buik" (vol. ii., p. 199 note); 2 April 1582 (D.P.B. 223 *c*); 13 Oct. 1587, the North Flukergait lands of Mr. John Lovell, grandson of the late Elizabeth Wedderburn, relict of Patrick Lyoun (*ib.* 268);

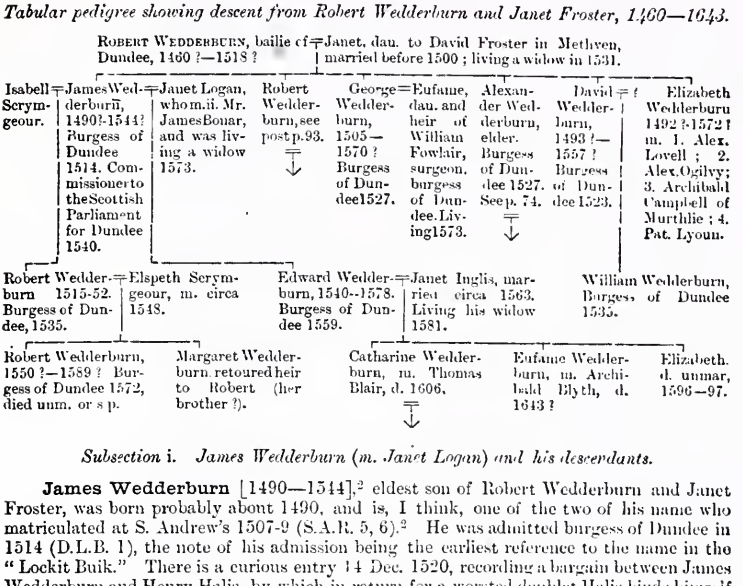
[1] Synopsis of References:—D.P.B. 34, 41, 44. 51 *c*, 109, 121 *c*, 133, 223 *c*, 268, 485, 508, 565; D.B.R. 11, 16, 28 *e*, 34, 43 *b*. 80, 84, 136, 149, 160, 172, 175 *a*; R.P.S. 17; R.A.D. 9, 10, 13.

[2] These entries make it clear that the wife of Patrick Lyoun was the widow of Archibald Campbell, while another entry, 12 Nov. 1566, when Elizabeth Wedderburn, relict of Patrick Lyoun, resigns land to her son James Lovell (D.P.B. 133), is conclusive proof of the identity of the wife of Patrick Lyoun and the mother of James Lovell, so that the chain of evidence to prove the four marriages of Elizabeth Wedderburn is complete.

[3] See orig. records. I have omitted to note these two references in vol. ii.

30 Oct. 1660, sasine to Thomas Steill of a North Argylegait malthouse bounded by the lands of the heirs of Elizabeth Wedderburn and Mr. John Lovell (*ib.* 485); 21 Sept. 1668, and 1 Aug. 1713 (*ib.* 508, 565).[1]

Tabular pedigree showing descent from Robert Wedderburn and Janet Froster, 1460—1643.



Subsection i. *James Wedderburn (m. Janet Logan) and his descendants.*

James Wedderburn [1490—1544],[2] eldest son of Robert Wedderburn and Janet Froster, was born probably about 1490, and is, I think, one of the two of his name who matriculated at S. Andrew's 1507-9 (S.A.R. 5, 6).[2] He was admitted burgess of Dundee in 1514 (D.L.B. 1), the note of his admission being the earliest reference to the name in the "Lockit Buik." There is a curious entry 14 Dec. 1520, recording a bargain between James Wedderburn and Henry Halis, by which in return for a worsted doublet Halis binds himself

[1] Minor references to an Elizabeth Wedderburn, not designed, are no doubt to her. They will be found 28 Aug. 1551, when her lands in North Marketgait named (D.B.R. 28 *c*); 3 March 1560, lands in South Flukergait (D.P.B. 109); 25 Oct. 1564, when she claims 50 merks from John Matheson as occupier of the lands of Dunfin (D.B.R. 136); 20 July 1565, in North Argylegait (D.P.B. 121 *c*); 22 March 1568, action against her by Edward Wedderburn (D.B.R. 160), and, 27 April 1569, action by her v. Margaret Kinloch (D.B.R. 175 *a*).

[2] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 8, 11, 32, 669; Bl. 2; S.A.R. 5-6; D.C. 20; D.L.B. 1, 15; D.P.B. 3, 4, 7 *b c*, 9 *a b*, 12 *a*, 13 *b*, 15, 16 *b*, 19 *a b*, 21 *a*, 32, 37, 47, 51 *a*, 159, 160, 183, 276; D.B.R. 6 *b*, 10 *b*, 12, 15, 16, 18 *a d*, 19 *b*, 20 *a b c*, 21 *a c*, 169, 204; G.S.R. 29; Ex.R. 11; A.P.S. 1; R.P.S. 2, 4, 8, 12, 15; R.A.D. 11. And see also ante p. 61, note 2, for references to a North Seagait property which he once owned.

There are three James Wedderburns, contemporaries in Dundee, named in the records 1521-24, viz., the son of David in Murraygait called "elder," the son of Robert, and the son of James. This is clear from entries where all three are named, *e.g.*, 30 Dec. 1521, when all three, "elder," "younger," and "James' son," are on assize (D.B.R. 12), an entry which distinguishes James' son from his namesakes called "elder" and "younger" at this date; while another entry, 3 Oct. 1523, when all three, "son of James," "son of Robert," and "elder," are elected councillors, equally distinguishes the "son of Robert" from his namesake then called elder (*ib.* 21 *c*) Often, however, a James Wedderburn or even two together, are named, who may be any one or two of the three contemporaries. (See ante p. 23, note 3.) Thus 1521 March 15, May 8, two James are on assize (D.B.R. 5); Sept. 30, James and James "younger" are elected on the council (*ib.* 10 *b*); 1522 Jan. 22, two are on assize (*ib.* 14 *a*). These are probably the son of David and the son of Robert, while after the death of the former, in 1524, the two James's, named together 26 May 1526 on assize (D.B.R. 7 *a*), 1531, bailie and councillor (D.C. 14), 17 April 1531, *re* an annual rent and as bailie (D.P.B. 36 *b*), must be the surviving two, the son of Robert and the son of James. Many other references to a James Wedderburn in no way described cannot be certainly identified; those 1515-24 may be to any one of the three, while others, 1527-32, must be to one of the two survivors. Thus we have the following references:—1515-24—1515 Oct. 10, James signs the "merchandis letter" (D.C. 8); 1516 Jan. 26, bailie (R.A.D. 6); April 1, witness (D.C. 9); 1517 Dec. 21, bailie named in the grant by the Walkaris craft to the kirk of Dundee (G.S.R. 14); Dec. 22, bailie (D.C. 10); 1519 Jan. 18, Feb. 25, bailie (D.P.B. 2; 1520 Sept. 25, witness (D.C. 11); Dec. 5, 30, Jan. 14, 1521 Feb. 8, on assize (D.B.R. 2); April 2, named as present at a meeting

Part I. Chap. IV.

never to play "ad legas neque taxillas" after the following Christmas (D.P.B. 3).[1] He is often expressly called "the son of Robert," *e.g.*, 8 April 1521 (D.P.B. 4), and before 1524, in order to distinguish him from the son of old David Wedderburn in Murraygait, is often called "younger," *e.g.*, 16 April, 30 Sept. 1521 (D.B.R. 6 *b*, 10 *b*) and 30 Dec. in the same year, when three James Wedderburns, "elder," "younger," and "James' son," are all on an assize (*ib.* 12). On 15 Jan. 1522 he is surety for David Wedderburn (D.B.R. 15), and again, 5 Feb. following, he is surety that his sister Elizabeth Wedderburn will hand over certain "airschip" goods to her son James Lovell on his majority (*ib.* 16). There are several other references to him in this year, *e.g.*, 14 Feb., as witness, "son of the late Robert" (D.P.B. 7 *b*); 26 March, chosen umpire in a dispute (D.B.R. 18 *d*); 28 March, witness (D.P.B. 7 *c*); 11 April, James of Wedderburn is arbiter (D.B.R. 20 *a*); 25 April, he appears for David Wedderburn, son of Janet Nicholson (*ib.* 19 *b*); 15 July, James of Wedderburn, son of Robert, is surety (*ib.* 20 *b*); and, 27 Aug., he chooses procurators (*ib.* 20 *c*). In 1523, Oct. 3, he and both his namesakes were elected councillors (*ib.* 21 *c*), after which, 1524-27, he is often named as bailie, &c.[2] After the death of his namesake, the son of old David Wedderburn in Murraygait, in 1524, this James is called "elder" as against the son of James Wedderburn and Janet Barry. Thus, 6 Dec. 1528, James Wedderburn, elder, burgess of Dundee, is named in a remission to his brother german, George Wedderburn (R.P.S. 2); 18 April 1531, he, again called "elder," gets a third of Drumgeth from Janet Douglas, Lady of Glammys (D.P.B. 37), and again, 27 Feb. 1534, James Wedderburn, elder, is named as present (*ib.* 51 *a*).[3] He is referred to as the "son and heir of the late Robert" in a resignation to him of a North Flukergait land, 21 June 1529 (D.P.B. 32), while the settlement of a North Murraygait land made on him and his son, Robert, by his mother, Janet Froster, 8 Oct. 1530 (S.W. 8), has been already noted in the account of his father. It is no doubt he and not James' son who holds a bailie court 22 Aug. 1537 (D.C. 20); is a witness 11 Oct. in that year to a notarial instrument by the wife of his brother Alexander (Bl. 2; and see S.W. 32); and was commissioner for Dundee to the Scottish parliament in 1540 (A.P.S. 1). There is a charter of 1540 (S.W. 11) by him, "son and heir of the late Robert," by which he sells his North Rattonraw land to "his dearest brother Robert." A facsimile of his signature to this document will be found in vol. ii, opp. p. 5, and his seal, showing a chevron between three roses, is still attached to the charter (*ib.*). He is also named 8 March 1541 as mortgagee of part of the lands of Inchenoman, co. Perth (G.S.R. 29); and is also the "fermorar of the teind sheaves of the Kirk of Dundee" mentioned 15 Oct. in that year (*Rec. Test.*, post vol. ii., p. 482, n. 1). He was still living in 1543, in which year, 6 April, he was at the horn for the slaughter of David Rollok, and a gift of the escheat of his goods was given to Sir Robert Logan of Restalrig, no doubt a near relative of his wife (R.P.S. 8), until on 27 July following, he and his accomplices got a respite for their art and part in the affair (*ib.* 12). He died before 16 Aug. 1544, when he is first named as deceased in a gift of the escheat of the goods of his son Robert, "son of the deceased James Wedderburn, elder, burgess of Dundee

of all the merchants of Dundee (D.B.R. 3); May 31, June 3, 7, 11, on assize (*ib.* 7 *b*); June 17, James Mallison is ordered to restore to James Wedderburn's land certain goods arrested for James' house maills (D.B.R. 8); June 18, chosen an arbiter (*ib.* 9 *a*); June 21, protests against the jurisdiction of the bailies (*ib.* 9 *b*); 1522 Jan. 2, on assize (*ib.* 13); Jan. 14, asks instruments (*ib.* 14 *b*); Jan. 15, on assize (*ib.* 15); Feb. 14, bailie of the constable (S.W. 7); March 31, cautioner (D.B.R. 19 *a*); 1523 March 25, witness (D.C. 12); May 5, on assize (D.B.R. 21 *b*); 1524 Sept. 22, mentioned (D.P.B. 11 *b*). Then, 1527-37, we have:—1527 May 27, charged with assault (D.P.B. 16 *a*); Oct 23, 24, Nov. 26, Dec. 17, present (*ib.* 21 *c*); 1528 March 28, present (*ib.* 25 *b*); 1530, often present (*ib.* 33); 1531 Sept. 4, present (*ib.* 40); 1533 Aug. 16, witness (S.W. 10); 1534 Feb. 6, witness (D.C. 15); 1537 Aug. 9, councillor (D.C. 19).

[Synopsis of references:—S.W. 7, 10; D.C 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 19; D.P.B. 2, 11 *b*, 16 *a*, 21 *c*, 25 *b*, 33, 36 *b*, 40; D.B.R. 2, 3, 5, 7 *a b*, 8, 9 *a b*, 10 *b*, 12, 13, 14 *a b*, 15, 19 *a*, 21 *b c*; G.S.R. 14; R.A.D. 6.]

[1] James Wedderburn is not designed in this entry, but as, 3 March 1523, James, "son of Robert," had an action *v.* Henry Halis (D.B.R. 21 *a*), it is no doubt he.

[2] James Wedderburn is named as bailie 1524 Oct. 28, Nov. 7 (D.P.B. 9 *a b*); 1525 Nov. 6, 22 (*ib.* 12 *a*); 1526 March 7, 13, April 20, July 16, in court (*ib.* 13 *b*); 1527 May 15, bailie (*ib.* 15); June 6, dean of gild (*ib.* 16 *b*); July 10, 11, 12, bailie (*ib.* 19 *a b*). That he and not James, son of James, is the bailie at this period is clear from an entry 4 Nov. 1532, when "James Wedderburn, bailie, protests against an application made to the bailies by James Wedderburn, younger" (D P.B. 47). I think it is he, and not James' son, who produces a charter belonging to the burgh 15 July 1527 (Ex.R. 11); whose lands are named as a boundary 20 Aug. 1527 (D.P.B. 21 *a*); and who is named as bailie 22 Aug. 1537 (D.C. 20). See also ante p. 5, note 3, as to the possibility of his having been customar of Dundee 1510-12.

[3] An account on behalf of the bailies of Dundee is rendered at Edinburgh by James Wedderburn, one of their number, in respect of the year 1532-33 (Exchequer Rolls, vol. xvi., p. 235).

(R P.S. 15).[1] So again, 3 July 1546, there is an action by David Logan, burgess of Edinburgh, as assignee of the escheat of the goods of the late James Wedderburn, burgess of Dundee, *v.* the Abbot of Lindores; Jonet Logan, relict of the said James, Mr. James Bonar, now her spouse, and others, tenants of the said James and his son Robert (R.A.D. 11). There are also several references to him in connection with his son and grandson.[2]

He married twice[3]; (i.), before 1515, **Isabell Scrymgeour** (D.B.R. 18 *a*), who died before 1530-31, leaving a son, **Robert Wedderburn** (see below); and (ii) about 1530-34, **Janet Logan**, who survived him and, having married secondly before 3 July 1546 (R.A.D. 11) Mr. James Bonar, was living, again a widow, in Oct. 1568 (D.B.R. 169) and 12 Feb. 1573 (D.P.B. 160). By her he also had a son, **Edward Wedderburn**. See post p. 73.

Of these two half brothers,

1. **Robert Wedderburn** [1515?—1551-52],[4] son and heir of James Wedderburn, is first mentioned in the instrument of 8 Oct. 1530, by which his grandmother, Janet Froster, made a settlement on him and his father (S.W. 8). As in this document he is called a youth or young man, we may assume that he was about fifteen years of age, and this is borne out by the date of his admission as burgess, "quia filius est Jacobi Wedderburn 8 June 1535," when he was probably about twenty (D.L.B. 12). It is he, and not as has been supposed his namesake and cousin, afterwards Vicar of Dundee, who is the "Robert, son of James Wedderburn, burgess of Dundee," respited for the slaughter of — Malisoun and for all action or crime, 6 Jan. 1536 (R.P.S. 4), and he also it is who, with his father and others, is again respited, 27 July 1543, for art and part in the murder of David Rollok, burgess of Dundee, in the preceding March (*ib.* 12). He would seem to have been an unruly character, for yet once again, 16 Aug. 1544, there is a gift to his uncle by marriage,[5] Archibald Campbell of Murthlie, of the escheat of all the goods of Robert, son of the deceased James Wedderburn, elder, burgess of Dundee, and now in the Queen's hands, through his breaking of the fence and arrestment made on the third part of the teind sheaves of the kirk of Dundee by Alexander Blair, messenger (R P.S. 15). He is named again in an action against his father's widow, Janet Logan, 3 July 1546 (R.A.D. 11), and 1 April 1547 he, as son and heir of the late James Wedderburn, sells his North Murraygait land to his uncle Robert Wedderburn, elder, and Janet Kyd, his wife (S.W. 12). The charter has his signature and his seal,[6] and a later endorsement by the grandson of the grantee, Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie. He is called "younger" in the Dundee records, in distinction from his uncle just mentioned. Thus, 7 Nov. 1550, he is so named (D.B.R. 24 *b*), and again 16 March 1551, when he acts as procurator (D.B.R. 28 *a*). So again, 3 March 1551, we find him claiming certain rings, broken silver and pearls, from Alexander Paterson and James Scrymgeour, and the next day (4 March) Paterson compears and produces "three rings of gold, one with a sapphire, one with a ruby, and one garnat, with eight silver spoons and certain pearls upon one string with some loose pearls in a pocket," acclaimed by Elspeth Scrymgeour and Robert Wedderburn, now her spouse, but which James Scrymgeour alleges belong to his pupil James, son of Jacques Richardson and Katrine Paterson (D.B.R. 27). Robert Wedderburn died before 24 Oct. 1552, when Elspeth Scrymgeour, designed his relict, is fined for not compearing at the instance of one John Paterson (*ib.* 39).[7]

[1] There is an entry (D.L.B. 15) naming a James Wedderburn as dean of gild in 1547, which I have there fixed as referring to him. He died, however, before 1544. But I do not know to whom else it can refer, and as the entry was not made till years after there may be an error in its date.

[2] See also D.B.R. 204 when his son Edward sues the heir (*i.e.*, his half-brother) of unquhill James Wedderburn for an annual rent 10 Oct. 1572.

[3] See ante p. 55 where I have admitted the *possibility* of the James, named as spouse of Isabell Scrymgeour, 18 Feb. 1522 (D.B.R. 18 *a*), being the son of old David Wedderburn in Murraygait. But on further consideration, having regard to the fact that, while both Robert and Edward Wedderburn were certainly both sons of the James who m. Janet Logan, yet the difference in their ages makes it most unlikely that they should be the sons of the same mother, and also seeing that Robert is never named as the son of Janet Logan (*e.g.* R.A.D. 11), I think it almost certain that the account given above is correct.

[4] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 8, 12. 669; D.L.B. 12; D.P.B. 91. 132, 159, 166, 183, 276; D.B.R. 24 *b*, 27, 28 *a*, 39, 50, 66, 98, 159; R.P.S. 4, 12, 15; R.A.D. 11.

[5] Campbell of Murthlie was third husband of Robert's paternal aunt, Elizabeth Wedderburn. See ante p. 68.

[6] See for a facsimile of the signature vol. ii. opp. p. 5, and for an engraving of the seal post Part V, s. the chapter on the arms of the family. He seems to have retained a South Murraygait land, named as once his 4 Oct. 1560 (D.B.R. 98) and which his son alienated in 1572 (*ib.* 159).

[7] Robert Wedderburn is among the inhabitants of Dundee acquitted of aiding the English, 1548-49, in the taking of Broughty Castle, destroying monasteries, &c. (D.C. 24, where I have inadvertently omitted his name). Some acres in the Eastfield of Dundee are referred to as once his 2 Feb. 1558, 22 July 1573 (D.P.B. 91, 166).

Part I. Chap. IV.

By his wife **Elspeth Scrymgeour**, whom he had married before 1548, in which year they were owners of a chapel yard in Dundee (*ib.* 50), and who died before 1566 (D.P.B. 132), he left issue one son, **Robert**, and, it seems, a daughter **Margaret** (see below). The son,

Robert Wedderburn[1] [1550?—1589?], is first named 22 May 1556, when David Wedderburn, younger, is tutor dative to him; "as son and air of Robert Wedderburn, deceast" (D.B.R. 66), and, on 13 July in the same year, he was served heir general to his grandfather, James Wedderburn (*ib.* 68 *a*). He is mentioned again 18 Dec. 1556, as being bound to provide a kirk style near the Argylisgait, which one John Anderson is to keep in repair (*ib.* 70).

He was cognosced heir to his father at Dundee, 21 June 1566 (D.B.R. 151), and 7 Oct. in that year was entered in a South Argylegait land as son and heir of his parents, both of whom were then dead (D.P.B. 132). At this time he was clearly under age, James Scrymgeour of Balbeuchlie being named as his tutor or curator 11 Nov. 1566 and 10 Nov. 1567 (D.B.R. 153, 155 *e*). There seems to have been some question about his curatory, as, 23 Jan. 1568, he revokes his minoritie acts, renounces his curators, James Scrymgeour and John Wedderburn, "becaus thai refusit to do office to him" and demands a fresh edict of curatory (D.B.R. 157). Perhaps this forced the old curators to consent, as James Scrymgeour is named as factor to Robert, 11 June 1568 (D.B.R. 164), and both he and John Wedderburn are found acting as his curators 8, 15 Oct. in the same year (*ib.* 169), while again, 3 June 1569, James Scrymgeour is named as his tutor (*ib.* 176 *b*). He was admitted burgess of Dundee as the son of Robert Wedderburn, younger, 16 July 1572 (D.L.B. 24). In the next month, 28 Aug., as son and heir of the late Robert and grandson and heir of the late James Wedderburn, he resigns his South Murraygait land to Edward Wedderburn (D.P.B. 159), while on 18 July 1573 he makes a further resignation of a South Argylegait land, once his grandfather's, to Peter, son of Robert Wedderburn, elder (*ib.* 183).[2] He came of age probably about 1573, and certainly before 6 May 1575, when he revoked his minority acts, and there is no question of further curators (D.B.R. 215). On 17 May 1575 he was convicted of "invaiding and mispresonying" Robert Wedderburn, younger, and was ordained to incur penalties and make amends, but there are no details given (*ib.* 217).[3] On 9 May 1576 he is summoned to appear in a proceeding but does not do so, being "furth of the countrie" (D.B.R. 227). In the same year, 14 July, he is named in a disposition by Alexander Wedderburn to his son Richard of Elsinore, as having at one time alienated to Alexander a South Cowgait yard (mentioned 25 Feb. 1573; D.P.B. 206) which he had inherited from his grandfather, James Wedderburn (S.W. 32); and 22 Feb. 1577, he, "younger, son of the late Robert Wedderburn," binds himself to hand over to Peter Wedderburn (post p. 96) one sixteenth of the ship *The Robert* (D.B.R. 232).

The date of his death is not clear, and the evidence in regard to it is conflicting. There is an entry 19 Sept. 1580, when **Margaret Wedderburn** (presumably his sister) is cognosced nearest and lawful heir to umquhill Robert Wedderburn, younger, son

[1] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 32, 66: D.L.B. 24; D.P.B. 132, 159, 183. 276, ; D.B.R. 66, 68 *a*, 70, 151, 153, 155 *e*, 157, 164, 169, 176 *b*, 215, 217, 227, 255, 266.

[2] This land is again referred to as once his and resigned by him to Peter Wedderburn, who resigns it 22 March 158? to William Allerdes (D.P.B. 226).

[3] This entry shows that he was not "Robert Wedderburn, younger," at this date, although it is clear that he was at one time so called, *e.g.*, 1568-69 (D.B.R. 169, 176 *b*). The following references to a Robert Wedderburn, younger, 1554-75, probably refer to him, although some of them may be to his namesake the notary (post Part II., chap. i.), who is, I think, the Robert Wedderburn, younger, referred to in the above conviction:—1554 Feb. 20, delivers the key of a yard to Robert Thomson (D.B.R. 51); 1556 Oct. 14, charged to answer a claim *re* the West kirk style (*ib.* 68 *b*); 1562 April 30, gets a decree *v.* Walter Carmannow (*ib.* 113 *b*); 1564 May 8, in court (D.B.R., vol. i *c*). July 3, witness (D.P.B. 118); 1567, often a witness (*ib.* 69); May 5, gets sasine of lands in warrandice of the chaplainry of S. John (*ib.* 67); 1568 March 19, declared to have no title to Sir Thomas Wedderburn's annual rents (D.B.R. 159); July 30, action *v.* Janet Galloway (*ib.* 166 *b*); Aug. 10, witness (*ib.* 72 *b*); 1570 April 1, witness (D.P.B. 77); 1571 March 22, witness (S.W. 20); 1572 Jan. 14, decree for him *v.* John Fernie (D.B.R. 202); 1574 Feb. 24, 26, named (*ib.* 210 *a*); March 22, action *v.* Edward Wedderburn (D.B.R. 210 *e*); March 27, journeys to Elsinore (D.P.B. 169 *b*); July 1, action by him *v.* John Ferne (*ib.* 210 *e*); June 8, discharge to him by the bailies for the maills of Our Lady Chapel's yard in the Cowgait (*ib.* 218); 1576 Jan. 23, gets a decree (D.B.R. 224). [Synopsis of the above references:—S.W. 20; D.P.B. 67, 69, 118, 169 *b*; D.B.R. 51, 68 *b*, 72 *b*, 77, 113 *b*, 159, 166 *b*, 202, 206, 210 *a c e*, 218, 224, 232.]

and heir of umquhill Robert Wedderburn (D.B.R. 255). From this it would seem quite clear that he had died without male issue, and probably unmarried, before the date of the cognition. Yet, 18 July 1583, there is a reference to a tack by him of his South Cowgait yard (D.B.R. 266), and, still stronger, on 24 July 1589 there is a sasine to Robert Wedderburn, the notary, of the South Argylegait tenement of Robert Wedderburn, son and heir of the late Robert Wedderburn, burgess, and grandson of the late James Wedderburn, burgess, given by the bailie as procurator for him, by virtue of his mandate dated at Campheir 21 June last (D.P.B. 276), from which it would seem equally clear that he was living on 21 June 1589, although soon after, 28 July 1590, he is again referred to as deceased (S.W. 66). It is quite impossible to reconcile these entries, except by assuming either that there is some error in the record, or that he was at one time, perhaps through prolonged absence abroad, erroneously supposed to be dead. But, whatever the fact as to the date of his death, the Dundee records contain no reference to any wife, children, or descendants of his, so that we may safely assume that he died unmarried or without issue.

The other son of James Wedderburn (by his wife, Janet Logan),

2. **Edward Wedderburn** [1535?—1578],[1] was admitted burgess of Dundee by reason of the liberty of his father, 3 Oct. 1559 (D.L.B. 19).[2] He is next mentioned 25 Oct. 1560 as present when James Wedderburn of Craigie made his will (Ed.T. 2), after which date there are numerous references to him in the Dundee records, 1561-78. Thus, 12 Aug. 1562, he is named as co-owner of the "Nightingale" (D.B.R. 115); 28 Aug. in the same year, he is surety or, in modern parlance, underwriter for a cargo of merchandize (*ib.* 116); 6 Nov. 1564, Sir Thomas Wedderburn (post, pp. 87-88) constitutes him his factor in respect of his claims *re* his benefices of S. Michael and Our Lady in Cowgait (*ib.* 118); 8 Jan. 1565, he protests that he is not to be prejudiced by Mr. David Scrymgeour's process as to the back land of (his father) the late James Wedderburn (*ib.* 141), and 19 March 1568 there is a decree that the late Sir Thomas Wedderburn having disponed to Edward his annual-rents, James Wedderburn and Robert Wedderburn, younger, have no title to them (*ib.* 159). On 28 Aug. 1572 he gets a South Murraygait land from his nephew, Robert (D.P.B. 159), and 10 Oct. in that year he gives evidence before the Court that he has not recovered an annual rent due to him from the land of the heirs of the late James Wedderburn (D.B.R. 204). There is an important entry (for it fixes his parentage) 12 Feb. 1573, when Janet Logan, relict of the late James Wedderburn, resigns to Edward Wedderburn, son of the said James,[3] her life-rent in the South Murraygait property of her late husband (D.P.B. 160). He seems to have resigned part of this property, 22 Feb. 1573, to James Swan (R.A.D. 25), and he settled part, 17-18 March 1574, on himself and his wife, Janet Inglis (D.P.B. 162, 169 *a*). The last reference to him as living is dated 4 July 1578, when he had an action pending (D.B.R. 241 *a*), and that he died between then and 20 Oct. in that year is shown by a decree in favour of Janet Inglis, "his relict," on the latter date (D.B.R. 243 *b*). After his death his South Murraygait property is sometimes referred to as once his (D.P.B. 223 *c*, 288 *b*), and there are references to him 5 Aug. 1579, when John Lovell receives from Peter Wedderburn "ane lang springzie rapper quhilk apperteuit to umquhill Edward Wedderburn" (D.P.B. 248), and 21 Oct. 1597 when there is a decree *v.* his heirs (D.B.R. 320). He is also named in connection with the affairs of his daughters.[4]

[1] Synopsis of References:—D.L.B. 19; D.P.B. 60, 76, 121 *b*, 130 *a*, 138, 141 *d*, 159, 160, 162, 169 *a*, 187, 197, 210, 223 *c*, 288 *b*, 290, 293 *a*, 328, and in orig. MS., vol. 238, fol. 65; D.B.R. 103, 113 *c*, 115, 116, 127, 134 *c*, 135 *b*, 138, 141, 142, 146 *a*, 152 *b*, 155 *c e*, 156 *a b*, 158 *d*, 159, 160, 164, 170, 177 *b*, 190 *b*, 204, 210 *a c*, 212, 228, 230 *b*, 241 *a*, 243 *b*, 248, 260 *c*, 294, 310, 319, 320, 323; R.A.D. 25; Ed.T. 2.

[2] He is also named as a witness 11 Oct. 1558. Dundee Prot. Books, vol. 238, fol. 65, not cited in vol. ii.

[3] See orig. MS. I have inadvertently omitted these important words in my note of the entry in vol. ii. (D.P.B. 160.)

[4] See for minor references to him:—1561 Nov.-Dec., action *v.* him by Robert Wedderburn, elder (D.B.R. 109); 1562 June-July, action *v.* him by James Straquhin (*ib.* 113 *c*); 1563 Jan. 13, by James Schiphird (*ib.* 127); Dec. 17, by James Ferrier (*ib.* 134 *c*); 1564 Feb. 21, decree naming him (*ib.* 135 *b*); 1565 June 1, witness (D.P.B. 121 *b*); Oct. 31, on an inquest (D.B.R. 146 *a*); 1566 Feb. 23, witness (D.P.B. 130 *a*); June 26, named (D.B.R. 152 *b*); 1567 Aug. 20, witness (D.P.B. 138); Oct. 27, decree for him (D.B.R. 155 *c*); Nov. 10, action by him *v.* Robert Wedderburn, younger (*ib.* 155 *c*); 1568 Jan. 14, surety for Thomas Wedderburn (*ib.* 156 *a*); Jan. 16, action *v.* him (*ib.* 156 *b*); March 15, decree *v.* him (*ib.* 158 *d*); March 22, action by him (*ib.* 160); June 11, action *v.* him (*ib.* 164); July 21, witness (D.P.B. 141 *d*); Dec. 2, witness (*ib.* 76); 1569 Jan. 5, witness (D.B.R. 170); July 11, discharge

Part I. Chap. IV

He married about 1563, **Janet Inglis**, who is first named 16 March in that year, when her husband discharges Alexander Nairne, "cietiner in S. Androis," of a sum due to him from Nairne under his marriage contract (D.B.R. 142). Janet Inglis is also named as Edward's wife 22 Feb. 1573 (R.A.D. 25); 17-18 March 1574 (D.P.B. 162, 169 *a*); 25 Feb., 25 June 1576 (*ib.* 187; D.B.R. 228). After his death she is also frequently mentioned, *e.g.*, 20 Oct. 1578 (D.B.R. 243 *b*); 2 June 1579 (D.P.B. 210); 2 Feb., 22 Nov. 1581 (D.B.P. 197; D.B.R. 260 *c*). The exact date of her death does not appear, but she died before 12 July 1598 (D.B.R. 323). By her, Edward Wedderburn had issue three daughters:—

1. **Catharine Wedderburn**, m. *Thomas Blair.* First named 2 June 1579 in a sasine in favour of her mother in life-rent, and herself and her two sisters in fee (D.P.B. 210). She is next mentioned 17-20 Oct. 1592, when she, wife of Thomas Blair, and her two sisters are entered as the daughters and heirs of their late father in his South Murraygait land, which is then settled on Catherine and her husband, subject to charges in favour of Edward's younger daughters, Eufame and Elizabeth (D.P.B. 290; D.B.R. 294). She is again named in a discharge, 26 May 1593, granted by her and her sisters to Andrew Guthrie (D.P.B. 293 *a*); 7 July 1596, when her sister Elizabeth ratifies a settlement in her favour (D.B.R. 310); and 23 Sept. 1598, when her sister Eufame acknowledges the redemption of an annual-rent out of the South Murraygait property by Catharine and her husband (D.P.B. 328). She died Aug. 1606, her will, dated at Dundee 28 Aug. in that year, being confirmed at Edinburgh 31 Jan. 1607 (Ed T. 7). By Thomas Blair, who survived her, she had issue a son Thomas Blair (D.P.B. 367), living in 1632 (R.D. 108), and another son John, living in 1618 (D.B.R. 407 *e*).
2. **Eufame Wedderburn**, m. *Archibald Blyth*, skipper, burgess of Dundee, and son of Richard Blyth (D.B.R. 223). First named 2 June 1579 (*ut sup.*), and again 17-20 Oct. 1592 and 26 May 1593 (*ib.*). She married before 7 Sept. 1597, when Robert Wedderburn, the merchant, grants a bond for £100 to her and husband, payment of which is to discharge him from all claims by them in respect of the estate of her sister Elizabeth (D.B.R. 319). This bond was paid 12 July 1598 (*ib.* 323), in which year she and her husband are named again 23 Sept. (D.P.B. 328). She is also named in three decrees against her 1604-8-9 (D.B.R. 345 *c*, 360, 363). Archibald Blyth died Feb. 1625, as is stated in the confirmation of his will at Brechin 14 June in that year (Br.T. 6), and she is named as his relict in 1627 (R.D. 94, 103), 1635 (D.B.R. 413; R.D. 146), 1636 (D.D. 5), and 1641 (D.B.R. 423). She had issue, Arthur, Robert, David, and Margaret, named in her husband's will (*ut sup.*), of whom Robert was living in 1635 (D.B.R. 413), and David died before 1641 (*ib.* 423).[1]
3. **Elizabeth Wedderburn**. First named 2 June 1579 (D.P.B. 210), and next 17 Oct. 1592 (D.P.B. 290), and as under curators 20 Oct. in that year (D.B.R. 294). She is also mentioned in 1593 (D.P.B. 293 *a*) and 1596 (D.B.R. 310), but died unmarried before 7 Sept. 1597, when she is referred to as deceased, and Robert Wedderburn, the merchant, was her executor (*ib.* 319, 323). Thus in the following year, 23 Sept. 1598, her two sisters are alone spoken of as their father's heirs (D.P.B. 328).[2]

Subsection II.—Alexander Wedderburn, elder (m. Isobell Anderson), father of Richard Wedderburn of Elsinore in Denmark, and Patrick Wedderburn of Dundee. (See tabular pedigree at p. 82).

Alexander Wedderburn [1505?—1587],[3] fourth son of Robert Wedderburn and Janet Froster, was born about 1505. He is generally called "elder" in the records, and was long a merchant in Dundee, where he owned property in South Marketgait and

to him (*ib.* 177 *b*); 1570 Nov. 13, decree for him (*ib.* 190 *b*); 1571 March 17, witness (D.P.B. 60); 1574 Feb. 24, 26, named (D.B.R. 210 *a*); March 22, action between him and Robert Wedderburn (*ib.* 210 *c*); Dec. 21, father's kin to John Wedderburn, son of John Wedderburn and Agnes Hoppringill (*ib.* 212); 1576 Dec. 7, on assize D.B.R. 230 *b*).

[1] See post chap. v, s Elizabeth Wedderburn wife of Alexander Blyth.

[2] A blank "curatorie," dated 7 Aug. 1583 (D.B.R. 267) may refer to her, and she, no doubt, is the Elizabeth Wedderburn named, but not designed, 1591-95; 6 Sept. 1594 (D.B.R. 297 *c*); 4 Dec. 1595 (*ib.* 302 *d*).

[3] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 7, 8, 10, 25, 32, 66; Bl. 2; D.C. 24; D.L.B. 24; D.P.B. 60, 74, 91, 161, 165 *c*, 166, 169 *b*, 208, 215 *c*, 223 *a*, 233, 283, 295; D.B.R. 23, 28 *b*, 54, 57, 89, 127, 134 *a*, 156 *e*, 171, 177 *d*, 190 *a*, 197, 249, 287 *b*; D.C.B. 6; D.R.S. 1, 44; A.P.S. 2; R.A.D. 23.

Skirling's Wynd, near S. Clement's, to which reference is constantly made. He was admitted a burgess of Dundee as "son of the late Robert" 15 Jan. 1527 (D.L.B. 8).[1] He is next named as a witness to the settlement by his mother on his brother James, 8 Oct. 1530 (S.W. 8), after which there is no mention of him until 11 Oct. 1537, when Isobell Anderson his affianced "spouse," settles her South Marketgait land on herself and him (Bl. 2, and see below). The gap in the Dundee records accounts for a still further period during which we hear nothing of him. He is named as an arbitrator 9 Oct. 1550 (D.B.R. 23), and also 20 April 1551 as on an inquest for serving Peter Froster, heir to his father (D.B.R. 28 *b*). He is also one of those acquitted, 8 March 1553, of aiding the English in the taking of Broughty Castle, and the destruction of monasteries, 1548-49 (D.C. 24). He is referred to 2 April 1554 as getting from Sir James Wallace a deduction or rebate from an annual rent chargeable on the South Murraygait property (D.B.R. 54), and in the same year, 16 Nov., there is a decree for him and his wife (*ib.* 57). After this he is very constantly called "elder," to distinguish him from the clerk, and later from his namesake in Cupar. Thus he is so designed 8 Feb. 1558, when he and his wife get sasine of three acres in the Eastfield of Dudop from his brother George and Eufame Fowler, his wife (D.P.B. 91), and there are entries relating to actions to which Alexander Wedderburn, elder, is a party 13, 15, 18 Jan., 15, 23, 26 Nov. 1563 (D.B.R. 127, 134 *a*). He was, no doubt, a bailie, as, though never so designed, he sits in Court, 25 Sept. 1566 (D.C.B. 6). There are several slight references to him in almost every year. Thus, 20 Jan. 1568 he gets a decreet of poynding (D.B.R. 156 *e*); 19-21 Jan. 1569, he is defender in a suit (*ib.* 171); 12 Sept. in that year he obtains a decree (*ib.* 177 *d*); and 20 Sept. 1570 there is another decree for him and his son Richard (*ib.* 190 *a*). He is a witness 17 March 1571 (D.P.B. 60), and on 8 June in that year is named as father's kin to Robert, son of the late George Rollok, who needs curators (D.B.R. 197). There are many references to properties of his.[2] Thus, 10 Nov. 1574, he and his wife acquire an annual rent (D.P.B. 165 *c*); and 14 July 1576 he dispones to his son Richard the South Cowgait yard which he had bought from his great nephew, Robert Wedderburn (S.W. 32).[3] His lands in Skirling's Wynd are mentioned 27 June 1578 (D.B.P. 208). He is named as mother's kin to William Barre 9 Sept. 1579 (D.B.R. 249), though the relationship does not appear. In 1582-83 he is twice mentioned as witness, 10 Nov. and 13 Feb. (D.P.B. 215 *c*, 223 *a*), and 9 Nov. 1583 he acts for himself and his son Richard (*ib.* 233). He died before 4 March 1587, when his wife Janet (*sic* for Isobell) is called his relict in a suit relating to S. Matthew's chaplainry (R.A.D. 23), and there are many other references to him in connection with his children.

He had married about 1537 (Bl. 2) **Isobell Anderson**,[4] daughter of the late Thomas Anderson and Agnes Quhit (S.W. 10), and by her, who survived him and was living, his widow, 15 March 1591, when she set her South Marketgait property to her son Patrick (D.P.B. 287 *b*), and as late as 18 March 1594 when she warrants a contract made between her and him for her maintenance (D.B.R. 295),[5] had issue two sons and three daughters:—

1. **Richard Wedderburn** [1540—90].[6] He is the only person of the name mentioned throughout the Dundee records. The earliest reference to him is dated

[1] His parentage is further proved by a disposition (S.W. 32), in which he is shown to be the brother german of James, grandfather of Robert Wedderburn.

[2] Another entry, 24 Dec. 1569, naming the lands of Alexander Wedderburn, near the Forfar Road, also refers, I think, to him and not to the clerk (D.P.B. 74), while two other entries naming an Alexander as buying part of a cargo of wine 22 Nov. 1580, and as owning consignments from Bordeaux 9 Jan., 20 Feb. 1584 (D.R.S. 1, 4 *a*), may refer to him or to Alexander of Pittormie ante p. 45, note 3. There is no clear mention of him as living after 1583, so that the last named reference is more likely to be to Pittormie, and, for a like reason, the Alexander Wedderburn, commissioner to parliament for Dundee 1 Dec. 1585 (A.P.S. 2), is probably not he, but the clerk, afterwards of Kingennie, although the omission of the prefix "Mr." and the youth of Kingennie at the time renders this a little uncertain.

[3] A facsimile of his and other signatures to this disposition will be found opp. p. 7 of vol. ii.

[4] Agnes Quhit remarried before 14 Feb. 1522 (S.W. 7) George Kermychall, so that Isobell Anderson was born probably about 1518. Isobell Anderson is often named as with her husband, *e.g.*, 1547 Oct. 11 (Bl. 2; 1554 Nov. 16 (D.B.R. 57); 1558 Feb. 8, when she is called Elizabeth (D.P.B. 91); 1569 May 30, misnamed Margaret (D.B.R. 89); 1573 July 22 (S.W. 25); 1573 July 22-23 (D.P.B. 151, 166); 1580 July 28 (S.W. 66), Aug. 11 (D.P.B. 283); and 1591 March 15 (D.B.R. 287).

[5] She may have been living as late as 6 Sept. 1605 the date of a sasine in which lands in Dundee as (then or once?) occupied by "Isobell Anderson, relict of the late Alexander Wedderburn" are named (*Reg. Episc. Brech.* pp. 234-35).

[6] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 25, 32, 66; D.W. 11 *s*; D.P.B. 166, 169 *b*, 186, 228, 233, 283; D.B.R. 55, 145 *b*, 190 *a*, 210, 285 *a b*, 287 *a*; D.C.B. 16.

Part I. Chap. IV.

30 May 1560, when the bailies decern their "testimoniall under their seall" that he is "son lauchfull and begottin on matrimony of Alexander Wedderburn and Margaret (*sic* for Isobell) Anderson" (D.B.R. 89). There is a decree for him and his factors 2 May 1565 (*ib.* 145 *b*), and, five years later, 20 Sept. 1570, there is a decree for him and his father (*ib.* 190 *a*). By 22 July 1572 he had gone abroad and was settled as a burgess of Elsinore in Denmark, being so described in a settlement of this date of three acres in the Eastfield of Dudop made by his aunt Eufame Fowlair on his parents for life and on him in fee (D.P.B. 166), and there is another settlement on him by his parents just a year later, 22 July 1573 (S.W. 25). He was in Elsinore in 1574, in which year, 27 March, his father guarantees that his son Richard, burgess there, will pay fifty-five dollars to Robert Wedderburn, younger, on his arrival at Elsinore (D.P.B. 169 *b*). His brother Patrick seems to have acted as his attorney in Dundee, granting discharges for him 21 July 1574 and 27 July 1575 (D.B.R. 210 *f*; D.P.B. 186). On 14 July 1576 his father made a settlement of a great part of his Dundee property on him as his "heritier, air, and onlie assignay" (S.W. 32), after which there is no mention of him for some years. In 1583, May 25, he disponed his South Cowgait land to his brother Patrick (D.B.R. 228). and 28 Nov. in that year his father is named as acting for himself and his son Richard (D.P.B. 233). There is a single mention of him, 7 July 1589, in David Wedderburn's *Compt Buik* (D.W. 11 *s*). After the death of his father he sold his Dundee property to his brother Patrick for 2,000 merks, 28 July 1590 (S.W. 66; D.P.B. 283), his discharge for which sum is one of the latest mentions of him in the Dundee Records.

He seems to have been a person of some importance in Elsinore. When Sir Patrick Waus of Barnbarrock went as ambassador from Scotland to Denmark in 1587 he came "that nycht (8 June) to Ricardus Weddyrburn's hoviss at Elsonenyr," and established it seems some friendship with him (Corr. of Sir P. Waus, p. 396).[1] There is a letter from Patrick Wedderburn to Sir Patrick, dated 11 Sept. 1587, as to his brother Richard Wedderburn "furth of Elsonovar" (*ib.* p. 404), and Richard is named again 12 Feb. 1590 (*ib.* p. 404). There are two royal licenses to Richard preserved in the Dundee records, dated 24 Sept. and 27 Oct. 1590. By the former he is allowed to export from Scotland "seven haundy naigis," and by the latter he gets leave to export ten chalders of wheat yearly for ten years "for making of mayne flower thairof to the use and table of our dearest brother the Kyng of Denmark, as he has been accustomat thir divers yeiris by past" (D.B.R. 285 *a b*). The last mentions of him relate to a contract between him and the town council of Dundee for the timber for the roof of the kirk of Dundee. On 27 Oct. 1590 commissioners were appointed to contract with him, Patrick Kynnaird, and others for their timber, and a year later, Oct.-Nov. 1591, there is a note of the receipt from Richard Wedderburn's servant of 22 great joists, 44 feet long, and 32 dozen trees of various sizes, from 8 to 32 feet in length (D.C.B. 16).

It does not appear if he married or left issue. There is no reference to any descendants of his in the Dundee Records, but this, in his case, proves nothing, as he seems to have become a naturalized Dane, and his descendants (if any) no doubt remained in Denmark, and may be still traceable there.

[1] See the Correspondence of Sir Patrick Waus of Barnbarrock, Knt., Parson of Wigtoun, First Almoner to the Queen, Senator of the College of Justice, Lord of Council and Ambassador to Denmark, ed. R. V. Agnew; Edin., Ayr and Galloway Archæol. Assoc., 1887, pp. 396, 404, 448. The letter from Patrick Wedderburn, mentioned above, is as follows:—

"My lord, efter my humble commendation of seruice I hawe resauit ane lettre frome my brother recardus Wedderburn furth of Elsonovar, vith ane obligatioun of Mr johne lermonthis dett, that quhair the said Mr Johnne hes borrowit, and resawit fra my said brother recardus, the sowme of auchteu auld dollars and aucht dens (*i.e.*, Danish) silling, the quhilk the said Mr Johnne is bund in his obligatioun, and makis mentioun that your L. (*i.e.*, lordship) and Mr piter Young sall satisfie at the sicht of his obligatioun, quhilk I have in keping; quhairfore prayis your L. that I may hawe the siluer send to me vith the first suir haud that cumis this way, and resawe the said Mr Johnneis obligatioun. prayand your L. to have me excusit of my humble chairg, for my brother will luik for the siluer the first schip that sellis estvart. uocht forder at this present, but committis your L. to the protextion of god. from Dundie, the elevint day of September 1587.—be your L.'s servitor, Patrik Wedderburn, burgess of dundie."

The address is torn off. Mr. Peter Young, named in the letter, was Sir Patrick's colleague in the embassy. In another letter from another correspondent in Elsinore to the Laird of Barnbarrock, 12 Feb. 1590, the writer says, "I commendit your L. lykvyss to your L. auld ost richardus."

2. **Patrick Wedderburn.** See below.

and

1. **Elizabeth Wedderburn**, who married *James Turing* (son and heir of John Turing), burgess of Dundee. Her parentage appears from an entry 11 Dec. 1566, when James Turing and Alexander Wedderburn, elder, compear and bind themselves to abide by the deliverance of arbiters, especially "anent the rest of the said James' tocher guid" (D.B.R. 154), and she is named with her husband in decreets dated 4 Nov. 1569, 9 Aug. 1574 (D.B.R. 180, 211 *a*); 24 Sept. 1574, when her husband's father settles a tenement in the Cowgait on her spouse and her (D.P.B. 163); 18 May 1584 (D.B.R. 271 *e*); and lastly, 1 Feb. 1595, when she and her husband resign the Cowgait property to John Scryngeour (D.P.B. 301).
2. **Eufame Wedderburn**, who married *Andrew Geddes* (or Geddie), mariner, citizen in S. Andrew's, who discharged his wife's brother Patrick of her tocher 5 April 1589. The discharge is recorded as being "done in the house of Alexander Wedderburn, elder," although Alexander was then dead, and is witnessed by James Turing, the husband of Eufame's sister Elizabeth (D.P.B. 314).
3. **Janet Wedderburn**, named in the will, Sept. 1623, of her niece Magdalene, who m. Thomas Jack (Br. T. 5). She is, perhaps, to be identified with the Janet Wedderburn named as wife of Andrew Auchinlek, 19 Jan. 1593 (D.B.R. (295 *a*), and as his relict 17 April 1598 (*ib.* 322 *a*).

Patrick Wedderburn [1546?—1627].[1] He is first named 3 March 1560 as witness to a transaction (D.P.B. 103), and then not for ten years, when, 12 April 1570, he gets a decree (D.B.R. 186 *a*). He was admitted a burgess of Dundee 7 Feb. 1571 (D.L.R. 23), and, two years later, was in possession of some lands in the Marketgait, which are named, 22 July 1573 (S.W. 25, 32), as a boundary of some settled on his brother Richard by his parents, who at the same time, 23 July, made a settlement of a Skirling's Wynd tenement on Patrick, subject to their own life-rent (D.P.B. 161). He is constantly named as a witness from 1570 on, and a facsimile of one of his signatures as such will be found in vol. ii., opp. p. 7 (S.W. 32).[2] He was a merchant in Dundee and is often so designed in the references to him, *e.g.*, in bonds, &c, granted by him.[3] and there is a reference to him 9 Dec. 1580 as part owner of a vessel trading with the Isles (D.R.S. 2). He was also at one time a member of the Dundee council, and held the office of hospital master. Thus, he is named on the council in 1588 (D.C.B. 10 *a b*); as magistrate 1596 (D.B.R. 311 *d*); on the council 1599—1603 (D.B.R. 336 *c*, 340; D.C.B. 21 *a b*, 25, 27, 28); as hospital master 16 July 1600 (B.B.R. 336 *a*); on assize 11, 25 Aug. 1606 (*ib.* 357); officer for poynding (*ib.* 359 *a*); on the council 17, 22 Sept. 1611, 22 Sept. 1612 (D.C.B. 35 *a b*), and again on assize, 7 Aug. 1618 (D.P.B. 407 *b*). Some of the earlier references to him are as attorney for his brother Richard in Elsinore, *e.g.*, 22 July 1573 (D.P.B. 166); 21 July 1574, when he grants a discharge in his name (D.B.R. 210 *f*), and a similar reference 27 July 1575 (D.P.B. 186). He is also named 5 April 1589 as getting a discharge for the tocher of his

[1] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 25, 32, 66, 103, 162, 175, 188 89, 249, 290; Bl. 2 note; D.W. 3, 9 *g*, 11 *f*, 13 *a*, 21 *b*; D.C. 44, 53, 55; D.L.B. 23, 33, 38; D.P.B. 60, 109, 148, 161, 163, 166, 173, 186, 192 *b*, 197 *e*, 202 *a*, 207 *b*, 208, 221 *b*, 228, 263, 270, 271, 282-83, 293 *b*, 295, 298, 300, 301, 302 *c d g*, 314, 329 *b*, 347, 351, 360, 375, 406, 407, 416, 426 *e*, 442, 453, 493, 528; D.B.R. 186 *a*, 210 *f*, 232, 257, 266, 280, 282, 287 *a b*, 311 *d*, 318 *a*, 331, 336 *a c*, 340, 354 *d*, 357, 359 *a*, 368, 377, 381 *a*, 390, 395, 407 *b*, 409, 416, 447; D.C.B. 10 *a b*, 21, 25, 27, 28, 35 *a b*; D.D.L. 6, 76; D.Dec. 56 and note; D.R.S. 2; D.G.R. 2, 4; G.S.R. 62; R.P.C. 28, 32; F.S. 9, 18; R.D. 7, 10, 28, 29, 34, 39, 41, 45, 50, 51, 56, 58, 61; Br. T. 5.

[2] His father calls him on this occasion "Peter Wedderburne, my sone," the names of Peter and Patrick being used almost interchangeably. For other references to Patrick as a witness, &c., see 1570 April 29 (D.P.B. 148); 1571 March 17 (*ib.* 60); 1574 Sept. 24 (*ib.* 163); 1576 Sept. 22 (*ib.* 192 *b*); 1576-77 Jan. 5-12 (*ib.* 202 *a*); 1578 March 14 (*ib.* 207 *b*); 1580-89, passim (D.G.R. 2; 1584 Dec. 30 (D.P.B. 221 *b*); 1585 March 16 (D.W. 13 *a*); 1586 June 14, named in a contract (*ib.* 11 *f*; 1588 Jan. 17, witness (D.P.B. 270); March 5, bailie to the constable (*ib.* 263); 1590 Aug. 5 (*ib.* 282; 1593 Aug. 8 (S.W. 103); Sept. 7 (D.P.B. 293); procurator (S.W. 297); 1595 Feb. 1 (*ib.* 301); May 19 (*ib.* 302 *d*); 1596 Dec. 5 (G.S.R. 62); 1598 Dec. 16 (D.P.B. 329 *b*); 1600-24 (D.G.R. 4); 1604 Feb. 28 (R.D. 7); March 18 (D.P.B. 351); 1605 March 26 (R.P.C. 32); Oct. 10 (D.P.B. 360); 1607 May 24 (S.W. 162); 1609 Oct. 26 (D.C. 44); 1612 April 15, his lands named as a boundary (S.W. 175; July 6 (D.W. 12 *b*); 1613 Jan. 21 (D.B.R. 381 *a*); 1621 Dec. 22 (D.P.B. 426).

[3] See 1597 May 30, bond by him (D.B.R. 318 *a*); 1604 May 16, bond of caution for him (R.P.C. 28); 1605 June 17, decree for him (D.B.R. 354 *d*); 1605, bond (R.D. 58); 1607 bond (*ib.* 51); 1610 bond (*ib.* 41); 1611, four bonds (*ib.* 28, 29, 56, 61); 1612, two bonds (*ib.* 34, 50); 1613, bond (*ib.* 52; 1614, bond (*ib.* 45); 1615 Jan. 25, discharge (D.B.R. 390).

Part I. Chap. IV.

sister Eufame from her husband (D.P.B. 314), and, 16 July 1590, as cautioner for Robert Wedderburn, elder, the merchant (D.B.R. 282).[1]

He gradually acquired considerable property in Dundee. His father's settlement of a Skirling's Wynd property on him has been just mentioned (*ut sup.*), and this property was settled by Patrick on his wife, Elizabeth Low, 21 June 1578 (D.P.B. 208). Five years later, 25 May 1583, he got a South Cowgait land from his brother Richard, and this also he settled on his wife (D.P.B 228).[2] Still later, 28 July 1590, Richard, who had no doubt determined to remain in Elsinore, sells the whole of his Dundee property to Patrick and his wife for 2,000 merks (S W. 66; D.P.B. 283), for which sum he gave Patrick a discharge 15 March 1591 (D.B.R. 287 *a*). The sale was subject to the life-rent of their mother Isobell Anderson, but she seems to have released her interest to Patrick (*ib.* 287 *b*), who undertook to maintain her (D.P.B. 295). Sasine of the North Marketgait property is given to Patrick and his wife 25 Oct. 1594 (D.P.B. 298), and in the following year, 18 April 1595, he made a settlement of it on his sons Robert and Adam (*ib.* 302 *c*). He added to this house, 4 Sept. 1599, with leave of his neighbour, Robert Smyth (D.B R. 331), and made another settlement of it on his son Alexander, who later (D.P.B. 375), 12 May 1611, joins with his father in consenting to a neighbour putting in his adjoining premises a window overlooking their land (D.B R. 368). They disponed part of this property, 22 March, 6 April, 17 May 1616, to Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie (S.W. 188-89; D.P.B. 407; D.B.R. 395),[3] the disposition being signed by them and their wives, who consented thereto (see facsimile vol. ii., opp. p. 24), and at the same time Patrick made a settlement of some acres in the East field of Dudop on his son Alexander (D.P.B. 416).[4] The date of Patrick's death is not accurately fixed. He is named as a legatee in the will of his daughter Magdalen, who died in 1623 (Br.T. 5); was on assize 12 Jan. 1625 (D.B.R. 409); and was living 28 Jan. 1626 (D.C. 53), while there is also a discharge granted to Patrick Wedderburn, elder, and his son Alexander 28 May in that year (D.D. 1). The lands of Patrick Wedderburn in North Argylegait are named as a boundary 9 July 1627 (D.C. 55), so that he may have been living even then, when he cannot have been much under eighty years of age. He was certainly dead before 8 May 1631, when his lands are named as once his (S.W. 249).[5]

He was twice married, or at least twice contracted to be married:—

i. About 1576, to **Janet Duncan**, daughter of John Duncan. This is proved by an entry dated 17 May 1576, when Janet Duncan and Patrick Wedderburn, her spouse future, renounce all she might claim at her father's death for a tocher now promised to Patrick (D.P.B. 173). This is the sole reference to this marriage, and it may be that Janet Duncan died before it was completed. She was certainly dead *s.p.* before 21 June 1578, when Elizabeth Low is named as wife to Patrick (D.P.B. 208).

ii. Before 21 June 1578 to **Elizabeth Low**, relict of James Rait[6] (D.P.B. 208), who is constantly named with Patrick in the Dundee records (*ut sup.*). By her, who was living 18 May 1616 (S.W. 189; D.P.B. 416), but the date of whose death is not ascertained, Patrick Wedderburn had issue four sons[7] and a daughter:—

[1] See also David Wedderburn's Compt. Buik, 1596 Dec. 7 "(lent) Patrick Wedderburn my dager and promesit me als gude thairfor" (D.W. 3), and, *ib.* 9 *g*, where he is named in a list of debtors.

[2] It is named again 18 July 1583 (D.B.R. 266).

[3] This property is often named as once that of Patrick (or Peter) and Alexander Wedderburn (see S W. 249, 277; D.P.B. 407; D.B.R. 395; G.R S. 6 *n.* 14 *n*; F.S. 9, 66 *n.*), in a note to the last of which references in Vol. ii. I have fallen into error as to the identity of both Peter and Alexander.

[4] His lands are also named in his lifetime, 1602 May 18 (D.P.B. 347); 1605 Feb. 12 (R D. 10); 1612 April 15 (S.W. 175), and Bl. 2 note. He is also named in a transumpt (D.B R. 447).

[5] See for references to his lands after his death 1636 Nov. 9 (D.D. 6); 1638 Feb. 14 (D.B.R. 406; Dec. 26 (D.P.B. 442); 1640 Nov 5 (*ib.* 400-51); 1641 March 1 (*ib.* 453); 1644 March 11 (S.W. 290); 1648 June 14 (F.S. 18); 1664 March 24 (D.P.B. 493); 1676 Nov. 11 (*ib.* 528); 1705 July 9 (D.Dec. 56 note); 1709 April 20 (D.D. 76).

[6] She is also named 10 Nov. 1581 (D.P.B. 197 *c*), and had two sons by her first husband, James and Gilbert Rait, sometimes named as the uterine brothers of the children of her second marriage (D.P.B. 271, 300; D.B.R. 242, 257, 280; and D.Dec. 56). James Rait was living 1595, and married Violet Clerk (D.P.B. 302 *g*).

[7] There is a reference, 19 Jan. 1575, to a Patrick Wedderburn younger (D.B.R. 213), and 11 June 1601 (R.P.C. 21) a Patrick Wedderburne and Patrick his son, are named as defenders in a suit. But, though Patrick's other sons are frequently and distinctly mentioned in the Dundee Records, there are no other references to any son of this name, and I think that the latter of these entries is to Peter Wedderburn (m. Margaret Kinloch) and his son Peter (post p. 91), the names Peter and Patrick being, as I have already observed (ante p. 77 n. 2), often used interchangeably. The former

1. **Alexander Wedderburn**. See below.
2. **Robert Wedderburn** [1585?—1616?] He is first named 25 April 1588 as a substitute in an entail by James Reat, his uterine brother, on Alexander Wedderburn, his brother german, of certain North Marketgait land (D.P.B. 271). He was living 18 April 1595, when Patrick Wedderburn, his father, settles his North Marketgait land on him and his brother, Adam (*ib.* 302 *c*); and he is, I think, the person of his name, designed "younger," who is a witness 3 Jan. 1603 (D.P.B. 349); and, again, who, "servitor to John Boxer, maltman," is named as having a suit *v.* John Fotheringham, in an entry dated apparently 13 Dec. 1611 (D.B.R. 373). He died before 6 April 1616, when he is named as "the late Robert Wedderburn, son of Patrick Wedderburn, burgess," and Alexander, his brother german, is his heir (*ib.* 406)[1]
3. **Adam Wedderburn**. First named in a settlement on him and his brother Robert, 18 April 1595 (D.P.B. 302*c*), and next as witness to a bond by his father 25 May 1607 (R.D. 51).[2] On 13 Sept 1610 (*ib.* 378) he is named with his brother Alexander as a witness, and is called "merchant, burgess," although it was not till 26 March 1611 that he, "mercator," was admitted burgess of Dundee (D.L.B. 38).[3] In this year, 7 Oct., he was fined for an assault on one James Symson (D.B.R. 371). He was living 5 Jan. 1612, when he is called "son of Patrick Wedderburn, and brother of Alexander Wedderburn, junior" (D.P.B. 380; D.B.R. 447; D.D. 76), but probably died soon after, as on 15 June 1612 one William Pitillock is ordered to pay to his father, Patrick Wedderburn, a debt which he owed to his son Adam (D.B.R. 377). He was certainly dead before 6 April 1616, when his brother Alexander is returned heir to him (D.P.B. 406). He is also mentioned as deceased in a disposition by his brother Alexander, 28 Jan. 1626 (D.C. 53).
4. **John Wedderburn**. He is only once named, viz, as a legatee in the will, Sept. 1623, of his sister Magdalen, wife of Thomas Jack, who leaves to her brother, John Wedderburn, merchant, the sum of £100 as soon as he attains the age of 15 (Br.T. 5).

The daughter,

Magdalen Wedderburn married *Thomas Jak*, and is named as his wife 10 Oct. 1610, 22 April 1620 (D.P.B. 360, 421), and again as complaining of a libel by James Gibsone, 15 Aug. 1621 (D.C.B. 46). She died in Sept. 1623, and by her will, given up 22 Sept. in that year, and confirmed 26 Jan. 1624 (Br T. 5), made her sons, Patrick and Alexander, her executors, and leaves legacies to her father, Patrick Wedderburn, her brother John (*ut sup.*), and to Janet Wedderburn, her father's sister.

Alexander Wedderburn [1580—1642],[4] eldest son and heir of Patrick Wedderburn and Elizabeth Low, was, like his father, a merchant in Dundee. He is first named 25 April 1588, when his uterine brother, James Reat, settles a North Marketgait land on him and his brother, Robert (D.P.B. 271), and, next, 28 Jan. 1596, when the same James Reat resigns another North Marketgait land to Patrick Wedderburn and his wife, who thereupon settle it on their son Alexander (D.P.B. 300). He seems to have been educated at S. Andrew's (S.A.R. 12, 14), and was admitted burgess of Dundee 22 July 1600 (D.L.B. 33). After this he is continually named in the Dundee records as witness, *e.g.*, 6 Nov. 1603,

entry is not so easily explicable, as both Peter, the son of Peter Wedderburn, and the Peter, the son of Alexander, the old clerk, were then very young. Another reference, 28 May 1626 (D.D. 1), referred to above, when Patrick is called "elder," presents no difficulty as his grandson Patrick (post p. 80) was then alive.

[1] Some references (1604-9, R.D. 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 22) may be to him, but are more probably to Robert, the merchant (ante p. 19, note 4).

[2] He is also witness to bonds by his father 1611-12 (R.D. 28, 29, 31), and cautioner to another bond of him in £1.612 (*ib.* 50). In some of these references he is called "merchant."

[3] The wording of this entry is peculiar, as Adam is described as the son of Patrick "qui *fuit* frater gildæ," although Patrick was certainly living at this date.

[4] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 188-89, 196, 228, 229, 230, 244, 246, 248, 256, 261, 273, 277, 279; S.A.R. 12, 14; D.C. 44, 53; D.L.B. 33; D P.B. 271, 300, 348 *b*, 351, 356, 360, 370 *b*, 375, 378, 380, 391, 393, 406, 407, 416, 424, 433 *a*, 435 *a b*, 436, 440, 442, 450, 453, 465 *a*, 470, 475, 518, 526; D.B.R. 368, 380, 383, 390, 395, 412 *a*, 415, 418 *a*, 434, 435, 439, 442 *a b*, 447; D.C.B. 35 *b*, 36, 42, 50 *c*; D.D. 1; D.R.S. 19, 27, 30; D.G.R. 4, 5, 8, 10; R.P.C. 28, 40; R.P.S. 31; G R S 14 *a*; F S. 6, 7, 9; R.D. 19, 28, 30, 34, 38, 39, 41, 43 *a b c d*, 48, 50, 51, 52, 56, 58, 60, 61 *a b*, 65, 68 *c*, 98, 117, 122; R.A.D. 66, 67, 68; P.B.N. 9, 16, 17, 24.

Part I. Chap. IV.

18 March 1603-4[1] (D.P.B. 348 *b*, 351), as one of several burgesses for whom a bond of caution was given 16 May 1604 (R.P.C. 28), and as acquiring and alienating property in Dundee, *e.g.*, 2 March 1605 (D.P.B. 356). He is at first called "younger," *e.g.*, 15 March 1610 (R.P.C. 40), in distinction from Alexander of Pittormie (ante p. 45-46), but later becomes "elder" in opposition to his namesake, the mariner, son of Robert Wedderburn and grandson of the old clerk (post, Part II., chap. ii.).[2] On 12 May 1611 he joins with his parents in granting a license to Thomas Young (D.B.R. 368), and 22 March 1616 is again named with them as alienating a South Marketgait forehand to Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie (S.W. 188) by a disposition signed by him (S.W. 189, and see facsimile of his signature vol. ii., opp. pp. 24, 192). Soon after, 6 April, he was retoured heir to his brothers, Robert and Adam, in a North Margetgait land (D.P.B. 406), which he resigned the same day (*ib.* 407). He and his parents ratified their alienation of South Marketgait to the clerk on 17 May in this year (D.B.R. 395 and ante p. 76, note 2), and the next day, 18 May, Alexander and his wife produce a charter to them by his parents of acres in the Eastfield of Dudop (D.P.B. 416). In the same year, 1 July, he resigns certain few fermes (*ib.* 391) and makes a settlement on his sons Patrick and John (*ib.* 393).

He seems to have been an active merchant, although his credit is brought in question by an entry relating to the escheat of his goods for non-payment of a debt 4 July 1616 (R.P.S. 31). Later on, 19 July 1620, 16 Feb. 1626, 3 Dec. 1628, he is named as owning goods arriving at Dundee from Flanders, Bordeaux, and Stockholm (D.R.S. 19, 27, 30).[3] He also took his share in the affairs of the burgh. Thus, 22 Sept. 1612, he is elected for the merchants (D.C.B. 35 *b*); 2 Feb. 1613, he signs a contract between the town and William Wedderburn, their minister (*ib.* 36), an occasion on which he is called "magister," in reference to his degree at the university (S.A.R. 14); 20 Sept. 1615, he is elected on the council and put on the leet for bailie (*ib.* 42), and in and before 1624 he is collector of duties (D.G.R. 4, 5), an office he also filled 14 Oct. 1627, 26 Nov. 1633, and 15 April 1634 (D.C.B. 50 *c*; D.G.R. 8). He is several times named as on assize, *e.g.*, 6 Aug., 6 Oct. 1634; 12 Jan. 1635, and 22 April 1637 (D.B.R. 412 *a*, 415, 434, 435); and 15 April 1640 gives evidence that a certain document (1632) is in the hand of the late clerk, Alexander Wedderburn, second of Kingennie (S.W. 279).

He is named 28 Jan. 1626 as resigning a land in North Argylegait to David Smairt (D.C. 53),[4] from whom he got a discharge dated 28 May in the same year (D.D. 1). He seems (for the reference may be to his namesake, the mariner) to have acquired a South Argylegait land 3 July 1627, and on 20 July 1631 he resigned three acres in the east field of Dudop to Sir John Scrymgeour (P.B.N. 24). The lands in the Marketgait alienated to the clerk are named as once his, 26 Dec. 1638, 29 May 1639, and 5 Nov. 1640 (D.P.B. 442, 450; F.S. 9). There is a transumpt, 25 Dec. 1640, of two sasines (1609, 1617), naming him, his wife and their sons, John and Andrew (D.B.R. 412 *a b*). The last mention of him as living is dated 22 Jan. 1642 (*ib.* 465) and he died before 10 June 1643, when his son Andrew settled on his wife the lands once belonging to his father, the late Alexander Wedderburn (*ib.* 470). His lands are occasionally referred to after his death as once his, *e.g.*, 1651 June 3, 1671 Dec. 17, 1685 June 5 (D.P.B. 475, 518, 536).

He married soon after 1601 **Barbara Auchinlek**, and by her, who is often named with him (*e.g.*, S.W. 188, 189; D.P.B. 375; D.B.R. 369, 395) up to 1616, but the date of whose death is not ascertained, had issue four sons and perhaps some daughters. The sons were

1. **Patrick Wedderburn.** He is named 13 April 1617, when his parents settle a North Marketgait tenement on him and his brother John (D.P.B. 393). He died

[1] Other references to him as witness will be found 28 Feb. 1608 (D.P.B. 370); 26 Oct. 1609 (D.C. 44); 13 Sept. 1610 (D.P.B. 373); 3 Sept. 1611, merchant (D.B.R. 383); 1613 (R.D. 39); 25 Jan. 1615, discharge to him and his father (D.B.R. 390); 1618 May 22 (S.W. 196); 1621 April 24 (D.P.B. 424); 26 March 1622 (P.B.N. 9); 20 Feb. 1626 (*ib.* 16); 1627 May 31 (S.W. 228); 1631 April 14 (S.W. 248); 1633 June 11 (S.W. 261), 1634 Jan. 30 (D.P.B. 433 *a*); 1635 June 3, 4 (*ib.* 435 *a b*); Dec. 18 (*ib.* 436); 1637 Dec. 2 (F.S. 6); 1639 March 8 (D.B.R. 439); June 10 (*ib.* 418 *a*.) He is also named, 1605-39 as attorney, procurator, &c., S.W. 246, 256, 273, 277; D.P.B. 360, 380, 440; D.B.R. 380, 447; G.R.S. 14 *n*; F.S. 7; R.D. 98; R.A.D. 66, 67, 68; P.B.N. 17.

[2] He is first called "elder" 3 July 1627 (S.W. 229). See also a precept of sasine addressed to him, "elder, merchant in Dundee," 8 June 1630 (S.W. 244), immediately after which his namesake, the mariner, is called "younger" (*ib.* 246).

[3] There are many references to bonds to which he is a party, 1605-35, in the Register of Deeds. R.D. 19, 28, 30, 34, 38, 41, 43, 48, 50, 51, 52, 56, 58, 60, 61, 65, 68, 117, 122.

[4] See facsimile of his signature in vol. ii., opp. p. 192.

before 5 Nov. 1640, when his brother Andrew is retoured heir to him in this very property (D.P.B. 451), which is again referred to as having once been his, 10 June 1643 (D.P.B. 470); and see also D.M.D. 2, note.

2. **John Wedderburn**, named 13 April 1617 in the above settlement (D.P.B. 393), and as deceased 5 Nov. 1640, when his brother Andrew is returned heir to him also (D.P.B. 450). He is also named in a transumpt of the 1617 sasine (D.B.R. 442 *a*; and see again D.M.D. 2, note.)
3. **Andrew Wedderburn.** See below.
4. **William Wedderburn.** There are only two references to him in the Dundee records, viz. (*a*) 5 Feb. 1640, when William Wedderburn, mariner son of Alexander Wedderburn, elder, merchant, is admitted burgess of Dundee (D.L.B 50). The entry adds that his "accidents" were paid, and there is another and later note, (*b*) 12 Nov. 1641, in which he is named as having paid his accidents (D.G.R. 9).[1]

The third[2] son,

Andrew Wedderburn [1609-83][3] The earliest reference to him is to a sasine of a North Marketgait land made in his favour 14 March 1609 transumed 25 Dec. 1610 (D.B.R. 442 *b*), made probably soon after his birth. He was admitted a burgess of Dundee 22 April 1634 (D.L.B. 51), though he is named as living at S. Andrew's in June of the following year (D.P.B. 435 *b*).[4] He is also named as a witness 3 June 1635 (*ib.*435 *a*) and 20 Jan. 1637 (R.D. 122). He was, as we have seen, entered heir to his brothers Patrick and John, 5 Nov. 1640 (D.P.B. 450-51), in certain North Marketgait lands in regard to which he is often named. He was a long merchant in Dundee, and there is a note among the papers of the Skinners or Glover's Craft, "1644-45, To Andro Wedderburn for ribbins to our sojers 40s." (D.T.G. 2*a*). He took his part in burgh affairs, and was for some time collector of duties or "stentar." Thus, 12 March 1649, he is on an inquest (D.B.R. 451); 11 Dec. 1650, he is chosen "stentar" (D.C.B. 94); 10 May 1664, he is continued in the excise, and 26 Dec. renders his accounts, which are passed (*ib.* 107, 109); 1669-70, often named as stentar" (*ib.* 115); 25 July 1676, he acts as bailie (F.S. 64), and, 13 June 1683, shortly before his death, is on an inquest (D. Dec. 12).

His properties in Dundee are often mentioned. Thus, 13 July 1650, he is named as occupying a North Marketgait tenement (D.P.B. 457); 3 June 1651, lands of his father, now his, are mentioned (*ib.* 475); 1653, there is a disposition by him to Robert Douglas of a Dundee property (D.Dec. 56); 25 May, 30 Nov. 1659, a South High Street and a South Murraygait tenement, once his, are named (*ib.* 483 *a b*); 18 Sept. 1666, his lands in North Marketgait *ib.* 501); 22 Jan. 1670, 17 Dec. 1671, 2 Nov. 1676, in North Argylegait (*ib.* 513, 518, 527); and, 3 May 1682, the South High Street land, once his (*ib.* 533). After his death these lands continue to be named for some years as having once been his, *e.g.*, 5 June 1685 (D.P.B. 536); 13 Nov. 1723 (D.P.B. 571; D.D. 93); and 10 Aug. 1726 (D.D. 96).[5]

He is often named as witness, attorney, or as party to bonds, &c., and generally designed "merchant, burgess of Dundee." Such references to him may be found 20 Nov. 1648, when he is named as the owner of some timber from Norway (D.R.S. 34); 21 March 1649 (D.P.B. 456*b*); 1 June 1649, attorney for David Ogilvy of Kynaltie (F.S. 20); 1651-52, bonds by him (R.D. 140, 151, 174); 13 March 1655, witness (*ib.* 467); 25 Jan. 1667, witness (D.D. 14); 18 May, 2 Sept 1657, named (D.B.R. 468 *b*); 10 Feb., 4 July 1658, procurator and witness (D.P.B. 503); 28 May 1672, witness (F.S. 57).[6] He died between

[1] This entry is placed out of date in the Gildrie Record, with entries of 1631-32.

[2] I place Andrew as third and eldest surviving son. Had the order of priority been Andrew, Patrick, John, William, the heir of Patrick and John would have been William not Andrew (see *post*, p. 96, n. 2). This further accords with the inference that Andrew was William's senior to be drawn from the dates of their admission as burgesses.

[3] Synopsis of References:—D.L.B. 51; D.P.B. 435 *ab*, 450, 451, 456 *b*, 457, 470, 475, 483 *a b*, 501, 503, 518, 527, 533, 536, 571; D.B.R. 442 *b*, 451, 455, 467, 468 *b*; D.C.B. 94, 107, 109, 115, 122 *a*; D.D. 14, 26, 27, 93, 96; D.Dec. 12, 56 note; D.T.G. 2 *n*; D.M.D. 4, 8, 15; F.S. 20, 57, 64; R.D. 122, 140, 157, 174.

[4] He may be the person of his name who matriculated at S. Andrew's in 1635 (S.A.R. 24), but I think the entry more probably refers to the son of Mr. David Wedderburn of Burntisland, *ante*, p. 21.

[5] There is an entry (D.C.B. 122 *a*) recording the admission of Andrew Wedderburn as conjunct writer, 1 March 1677, which seems to refer to this Andrew, although it is singular that he, a merchant, should late in life become a writer. There is, however, no one else of his name to whom it can refer, as his only contemporary namesake was Mr. Andrew Wedderburn, minister of Luff (*ante*, p. 59), and it is at least equally difficult to refer the entry to him.

[6] He is also named as witness or godfather some sixteen times, 1646-75, in the Dundee Register of Baptisms.

Part I. Chap. IV.

Sept. 1683 and Sept. 1684, as is proved by an entry among the Mortcloth Dues of Dundee for that period (D.M.D. 15). He was twice married, but had no issue by either wife. This is clear from the absence of any mention of children of his from both the Dundee records and also from all the other records searched for this work. In particular, the Dundee Register of Baptisms contain no entry of any such issue. His two marriages were—

i. About 29 April 1643 to **Elspet Fletcher**, natural daughter of Sir George George Fletcher of Restemoth, Kt. This is proved by a sasine, 10 June 1643, to her and her husband of property in Dundee, made with consent of James Fletcher, the provost, and referring to their marriage contract of 29 April (D.P.B. 470). There is also a decree *v.* her and her husband 21 July 1652 (D.B.R. 455). She died between Martinmas 1663 and Whitsuntide 1664 (D.M.D. 4).

ii. At Dundee (by banns), 17 Dec. 1664 (D.M. 9), to **Christian Duncan**. He would seem to have been already married to her by Scotch law, as, 18 July preceding, George Fletcher, bailie, dispones a tenement to them and their children, if they should have any (D.D. 27). They are named again 28 Jan. 1676, when Andrew settles an Overgait house on himself and his wife, but no children are named (*ib.* 26). Christian Duncan died between Sept. 1677 and Sept. 1678 (D.M.D. 8).

Tabular pedigree showing descent from Alexander Wedderburn, elder, 1505—1684.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="8">ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, elder, 1505—87, Burgess of Dundee 1527. = Isobell, dau. of Thomas Anderson, m. 1537. Living, his widow, 1594.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Richard Wedderburn, 1540?-1590. Burgess in Elsinore, Denmark, where he probably married.</td><td>1. Janet, da. of John Duncan, 1576; d.s.p. 1577.</td><td>= Patrick Wedderburn, 1546?—1627, merchant, burgess of Dundee, 1571.</td><td>= 2. Elizabeth Low, relict of James Rait, m. 1578. Living 1616.</td><td>Elizabeth, m. James Turing.</td><td>Euphame, m. Andrew Geddes.</td><td>Janet [?mar. Audrew Auchinlek].</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Alexander Wedderburn, 1580—1642. Burgess of Dundee, 1600.</td><td>= Barbara Auchinlek. Living 1616.</td><td>Robert Wedderburn, d.s.p. circ. 1616. His brother Alexander, his heir.</td><td>Adam Wedderburn, d.s.p. circ. 1612. His brother Alexander, his heir.</td><td>John Wedderburn. Living under 15 years of age, 1623.</td><td>Magdalene, m. Thomas Jack. She died 1623.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Patrick Wedderburn, d.s.p. before 1640. His brother Andrew, his heir.</td><td>John Wedderburn, d.s.p. before 1640. His brother Andrew, his heir.</td><td>1. Elspet Fletcher, = Andrew Wedderburn, b. 1609, d.s.p. 1683-84.</td><td>1643; d. s.p. 1663-64.</td><td>2. Christian Duncan, 1664; d. s.p. 1677-78.</td><td>William Wedderburn, mariner, burgess of Dundee, 1640.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

PART I.

Chapter V.

Notices of Various Persons, chiefly in Dundee, unidentified in the preceding Chapters.

I now proceed to give particulars of some few persons of the name, whose parentage I have failed to ascertain, and whom I have thus been unable to work into the continuous history. These are chiefly persons whose names occur in the Dundee Records, although I have added two or three whom I find recorded elsewhere, as for example, Adam Wedderburn in S. Andrew's, and Alexander Wedderburn, Vicar of Sandridge, co. Herts. Of those mentioned in the Dundee Records, most are naturally women, who, after their marriages, cease to be closely connected with their fathers' family, the males of the name, clearly named in the records, but still unidentified, being principally three, viz., Sir Thomas (1500-68), Mathew (1540-1600), and Archibald (1564-65). I have in some cases been able to add some remarks by way of suggestion as to the parentage of this or that individual, but they are suggestions only and no more. In another part of this volume (Part VI.) I shall have to deal with some other individuals (later in date than those here dealt with), whom, equally, I cannot place, as well as with other families of the name in Scotland, England, and abroad, in regard to whom I have obtained considerable material, but whose connection with the Forfarshire family I have failed to prove.

Adam Wedderburn[1] in St. Andrew's [1650-57]. He is thrice named in the *S. Andrew's Reg. of Baptisms*, which have been searched 1627-75, and from these it appears that he married **Margaret Lowsone** and had three daughters, viz., **Margaret**, b. 1650; **Isobell**, b. 1653; and **Jean**, b. 1657.

The entries of the baptisms of these three daughters are as follows:—

(*a*) 1650. Jan. 15.—Adam Wedderburne in Newton of Nydie had ane daughter, callit *Margaret*: witnesses David Walker & Joan Killoch.

(*b*) 1653. Feb. 3.—Adam Wedderburne & Margaret Lowsone a daughter baptised called *Isbell*. John Traill & James Hyviestown witnesses.

(*c*) 1657. Jan. 11.—Adam Wedderburne in Deanhead and Margaret Lowson a daughter baptised called *Jeane*. Thomas Mertin and James Hyviestown witness.

I can make but slight suggestion as to this individual. The only person of the name in the Dundee family is the son (ante. p. 79) of Patrick, and he died s.p. before 1616. We find the name in the Edinburgh (Canongate) registers at a somewhat earlier date (post vol. ii. pp. 504-5), but there is nothing to connect the above individual with the Edinburgh family. From the last entry he would seem to have moved south from Nydie, which lies west of S. Andrew's on the river Eden, to Deanhead or Denhead, where, years later, 1718-22, we again find the name. I have already (p. 47 *n*) suggested that the family in this neighbourhood may be descendants of John, son of Alexander of Pittormie.

Alexander Wedderburn [1605-43], Vicar of Sandridge, co. Herts, 1630-43; married 25 Jan. 1631 **Esther des Prez**, daughter of the late Jacob des Prez of Southwark. He is named in *Cussan's History of Hertfordshire*, and also in *Clutterbuck's History* of that county (vol. i, p. 219), as Vicar of Sandridge from 1630 Sept. 17—1643 July 11, having been presented to the living by Sir John Jennings, K.C.B. (Newcourt's *Repertorium*, s. Sandridge, vol. i, p. 882).

I have been unable to trace the parentage or the descendants (if any) of this person. The Rev. John Griffith, Vicar of Sandridge (1890), was able to give me no information, although he had the Sandridge registers searched. These, however, are blank from 1619—1662 (for baptisms), and altogether irregular for any early date. Again, there is no mention of him in Joseph Foster's *Index Ecclesiasticus*, and Mr Foster, to whom I wrote, can give me no information in regard to him.

His marriage license is recorded in London and runs thus:—"1630-31. Jan. 25.—Alexander Wedderburne, Clerk, Vicar of Sandridge, Herts, Bachelor (æt.) 25, and Ester des Prez, spinster (æt.) 20, dau: of Jacob des Prez dec[d]; consent of her uncle John Delanoe of St Olave, Southwark, dyer, at St. Magnus or St. Margaret's, New Fish Street." (*Marriage Licenses, London, 1611—1828. Harleian Soc., ed. 1887.*)

Part I. Chap. V.

In a work entitled *Nonconformity in Herts*, by the Rev — Urwick, it is stated that the Sandridge Vicar returned to Scotland and became minister at Forgan, co. Fife, and afterwards at Kilmarnock. This identification of the vicar of Sandridge with the minister of Forgan, &c., is an error, as the former was born 1605-6, while the latter, whose career is well known (ante, pp. 52-53), died in 1678, æt. 57, and was born therefore in 1621.

I notice that he took his wife from the parish of S. Olave, Southwark, in which a John Wedderburn was resident in 1621. I have already (p. 15) suggested that a still earlier John Wedderburn, complainant in the English Courts 1547-51, may be identical with John, second of the three "Gude and Godlie Ballates" brothers, who died in England in 1556, and it is possible that he had descendants, including the John of 1621 and this Alexander.

Alexander Wedderburn (or Wetherburn), 1626. "Entered the Scots College, Rome, in 1626, but soon left it to enter among the Jesuits. Neither did he stay long with them. Abbé McPherson." (*Journal and Appendix to Scotichronicon and Monasticon*, by the Rev. J. F. S. Gordon, D.D., vol. i., 625 n. Glasgow, J. Tweed, 1867.)

This person may have become protestant and married, and if so may possibly be identical with the Vicar of Sandridge.

Alis Wedderburn. See below s. Elis Wedderburn.

Andrew Wedderburn, admitted conjunct writer with John Watson by the town council of Dundee, compears and gives his oath of fidelitie 1 March 1677 (D.C.B. 122 *a*).

I have just dealt (ante p. 81, n. 5) with the difficulties presented by this entry.

Archibald Wedderburn. He is named 1564-65, but never with any details by which to identify him. Thus, 26 April 1564, he is a witness (D.P.B. 115); March-May 1565, he has an action *v.* Margaret Rolland (D.B.R. 145) and 1 June 1565, he is a witness together with Edward Wedderburn. The "Lockit Buik" contains no entry of his admission as burgess.

Beatrix Wedderburn, wife of *John Gray*, by whom she had a son Patrick Gray, baptized at Dundee 4 Jan. 1672, Patrick Kyd of Craigie being a witness (*Dundee Parish Reg. Bapt.* s.d.).

See ante p. 49, n. 6, for a suggestion as to this individual.

Catherine Wedderburn. See s. Katharine Wedderburn.

David Wedderburn, named with Alexander Wedderburn, apparently his elder brother, both being then under age, 30 July 1566 (D.C.B. 5.)

See ante p. 45, n. 1, where it is suggested that in this entry Alexander and David is an error for Robert and Alexander, sons of David Wedderburn in Welgait.

Elis Wedderburn. The earliest mention of her is in a charter, 29 March 1534, (confirmed under the Great Seal 15 March 1535), in favour of *Thomas Duncan*, burgess of Dundee and Alice or Elyse Wedderburn, his spouse, of the lands of Balrudery, Logie-Wischairt, co. Forfar (G.S.R. 22). After this she is not named till 3 March 1551, where Alis Wedderburn (not designed) is summoned by the kirk-masters of Dundee, but does not appear (D.B.R. 26 *a*). In the same year, 13 Oct. she gets a decree (*ib.* 26 *b*). On 2 Feb. 1553 she, as relict of Thomas Duncan, constitutes George Falconer officer of her lands of Damfadine (*ib.* 41), after which the records are again silent about her for some years. Elis Wedderburn (not designed) is thrice named in 1568, viz., 9 Feb., in an action *v.* Margaret Kinloch (D.B.R. 158 *a*); 17 May, as getting a decree (*ib.* 163 *b*), and, 21 June, as "relict of Thomas Duncan" and pursuer in an action *v.* Marione Maitland, relict of John Spens (*ib.* 165.)

She seems identical with **Helen Wedderburn**, who is named in the Dundee Records as relict of *Thomas Duncan* 1562-72, and also as pursuer in an action *v.* Margaret Kinloch, 29 April, 13 May 1569 (D.B.R. 175 *b*). She is named 25 Nov. 1562 as getting a decree (D.B.R. 121), and is, perhaps, the Helen Wedderburn (not designed), who acts for Thomas Wedderburn, 22 Feb. 1563 (*ib.* 128). She and her son John Duncan grant a discharge, 3 Oct. 1565 (D.P.B. 124), and she obtains an annual rent from the town council at this time (D.C. 30; D.P.B. 129). On 2 Dec. 1570, being "sick and infirme of body but haill of mynd" she ratifies her will already made, and in the hands of her children, John, William and Janet, wife of Olifer Lindsay (D.P.B. 151). She seems to have died before 26 March 1572, when there is some difficulty about finding her will, which is not forthcoming (*ib.* 155).

Elizabeth Wedderburn, wife of Gilbert Blair. See ante p. 6.

Elizabeth Wedderburn, wife of Andrew Watson. See ante p 6.

Elizabeth Wedderburn, reliet of John Lawsone. See ante, p. 62.

Elizabeth Wedderburn [1565—1643], m. *Alexander Blyth.* There is a stone in the Howff of Dundee (No. 694 in the survey of 1834) on which the following inscription, now much decayed, was formerly legible, "Here lyes Alexander Blyth, shipmaster, Borges in Dundee, who departed this life ye 4th of Febry 1624 of his age 44, and his spouse Elizabeth Wedderburn who died ye 24 of October 1643, her age 78" (J.W. 9 *a*).

It is singular that the facts stated in this inscription exactly tally with those known of Eufame, daughter of Edward Wedderburn, and her husband Archibald Blyth. He also was a shipmaster, and died in Feb. 1624-25, and she is last named as living in 1641. Moreover the Dundee Records contain no reference to any Elizabeth Wedderburn, wife of Alexander Blyth, although Eufame, wife of Archibald Blyth, is often named (see ante, p. 74). Some confusion of names, therefore, seems highly probable.

I should add that below the above inscription on the stone is added, "Here lyes George Smith, Clokemaker in Dundee, who departed this life the 10 of August 1719 of his age 52," and in the 1834 survey of the Howff the tomb was claimed by the heirs of Samuel Bell, architect.

Elizabeth Wedderburn, wife of *Henry Danskine*, master of the Grammar School, S. Andrew's. She is named 23 March 1621, when she and her husband are infefted in the lands of Ballungie, co. Forfar, under reversion of 4,000 merks (D.P.B. 444); and 8 Jan. 1629, the date of a bond to her, "reliet of Mr. Henry Danskine" (R.D. 114).

Elizabeth Wedderburn [1678-82], m. at Dunbar, 22 Oct. 1678, John Paterson (by banns, 29 Sept.) and had issue by him twin children, Lucretia and George, baptised at Dunbar 8 Jan. 1682 (Dunbar P.R. s.d.).

Grissell Wedderburn, wife of *James Anderson.* First named in a grant, 2 Jan. 1539 (confirmed under the Great Seal 2 Jan. 1540), by James Rynd of Carse to her and her husband and their son James of two sixths of Lumlethin, co. Forfar, to which Henry Wedderburn (son of James Wedderburn and Janet Barry) is a witness (G.S.R. 28). They are also named, 13 May 1559, in a sasine to them of the said lands to which Alexander Wedderburn, the clerk, is witness (D.P.B. 94); and, 5 Nov. 1561, James Anderson assigns to William Anderson (his son by Grissell Wedderburn) half of a tack of the salmon fishings in the Tay, which he holds of the burgh of Dundee (D.B.R. 108).

The ages and death dates of Grissell Wedderburn and her husband are fixed by the inscription on a tombstone, still in perfect order, in the Howff of Dundee, according to which Grisell died 4 June 1572, æt. 54, and James 1 Jan. 1584, æt. 73. (See post, the chapter on the Howff.) The will of Grissell was confirmed 13 March 1582, being given up by her only daughter, Margaret Anderson (wife of Alexander Serymgeour of Dundee), and the confirmation recites her death in *July* 1572 (Ed. Test. 4). This will is referred to in the Dundee Records (D.P.B. 200) as that of Grissell Wedderburn, *relict* (sic) of James Anderson, an entry explicable only either as an error, since her husband survived her, or as an instance of the word "reliet" being used in the sense of the person leaving, not left. See also the next entry.

Grissell Wedderburn, wife of *John* (son of James) *Anderson.* This individual is but once named, 17 March 1560, when sasine of certain premises is given to Grissell, wife of John (son of James) Anderson, who resigns the same. This Grissell must, I think, be identical with the person named above, in which case, either there is some error of names or the word "wife" is an error for "mother" (D.P.B. 110).

Helen Wedderburn. See s. Elis Wedderburn.

Helen Wedderburn [1587-95], reliet of David Blak, minister at Kingoldrum and Nether Airlie.

I find but one mention of this individual. In the Register of Hornings, co. Perth (which chance to have been searched vols. 1-10), is this entry:—1595 Sept. 29. Horning at the instance of Helen Wedderburn, relict and executrix to the late David Blak, sometime minister at Kingoldrum and Nether Airlie, against the Abbots of Arbroath and Coupar, charging them and the parishioners to pay to the complainer certain sums, etc. (including part of the crop of 1587) resting of her said late husband's stipend to be paid to her, conform to the said David Blak's testament, given up by him with his own mouth, by which he constituted the said Helen his only executrix, and upon which she paid the quota to the Commissary of Edinburgh, and showed the same to the Lords (*Reg. Hornings, Perth*, vol. vii).

James Wedderburn. A person of this name described as "son of Peter Wedderburn burgess of Dundee," is a witness 7 Feb. 1609 (D.P.B. 373), but, as there is no other mention of him, I question the accuracy of the entry. See post p. 98, n. 2.

Part I. Chap. V.

Janet of Wedderburne. There is a decreet 19 July 1476, in an action by Janet of Wedderburne *v.* James of Ochterlowny for 100 merks "aucht to him be ane obligation of William of Ochterlowny, grantschir to the said James" (R.A.D. 1).

Janet Wedderburn, wife of *Nicholas Watson*, twice named in the Dundee Records 22 May, 14 June 1532 (D.P.B. 45).

Janet Wedderburn, wife of *William Man*, merchant, burgess of Dundee. She and her husband are occasionally named 1563-67. Thus, 20 March 1563-64, they get sasine of one rood of land in the Forfar Road (S.W. 18; D.P.B. 54); 9 July 1563, there is a decree in her favour (D.B.R. 130 *c*); 6 Nov. 1564, a discharge to her and her husband, William Man, elder (D.P.B. 137); 18 Feb. 1565, sasine to their son, Robert (D.P.B. 57 *b*); and, 31 Oct. 1567, decree for her, wife of William Man (D.R.R. 155 *d*). Her husband died between then and 2 Dec. 1568, when she is first named as his relict (D.P.B. 76).

I think it very possible that she is identical with Janet, daughter of Robert Wedderburn and Janet Kyd, who married (in this case, secondly) James Thomson. See post, p. 95.

Janet Wedderburn, married Andrew Auchinlek.

Perhaps a daughter of Alexander Wedderburn, elder, and Isobell Anderson. See ante, p. 77.

Janet Wedderburn, wife of *Alexander Innes* co. Moray. Once named in a discharge, 26 Feb. 1619, by her and her husband to John Wedderburn (son of Robert Wedderburn and Eufame Coustoun), David Wedderburn and Edward Frissell being their cautioners (R.D. 67).

Perhaps this Janet is the same as Janet Wedderburn who married William Davidson (post, p. 99, n. 2), and may have married secondly Alexander Innes.

Janet Wedderburn (not designed). There are some references, 1573-1618, in the Dundee Records to a Janet Wedderburn, in no way described, viz.:—25 Feb. 1573 named with Andro May (D.B.R. 206); 19, 24 May 1581 named *re* house maills (*ib.* 260 *a*); 6 June 1601 decree (*ib.* 337 *c*); 10 Feb. 1618 decree for housemaills (*ib.* 403).

John Wedderburn, matriculated at S. Andrew's 1500-4, and described as "born in Angus" (S.A.R. 2 *n*). See ante, p. 15 *n*.

John Wedderburn matriculated at S. Andrew's 1507 (S.A.R. 4 *n*). See *ib.*

Katharine Wedderburn, relict of *George Rocht*, burgess of Dundee, named in a discharge to her, 16 Nov. 1527 (D.P.B. 23). See the next entry.

Katharine Wedderburn, relict of *Andrew Baldovy*, named in a decreet, 3 Feb. 1541-42 (R.A.D. 8).

This individual and the one immediately preceding may be identical.

Katharine Wedderburn (not designed). There are some references 1550-1600, in the Dundee Records to a Katrine, Kathrene or Katharine Wedderburn in no way described, viz.:—5 Nov. 1550, decree for her (D.B.R. 24 *a*); 23 Aug. 1552, another such decree (*ib.* 38); 28 Nov. 1555, named (*ib.* 61 *b*); 15 Nov. 1564, distrains (*ib.* 139 *b*); 28 Nov. 1572, poynds (*ib.* 205 *a*).

Margaret Wedderburn, wife of *George Rollok*, son and heir of Walter Rollok, named 1531-35, (*a*) in a charter by her husband and herself, in favour of their son Richard, of land in Dundee "occupied by Janet Froster, relict of Robert Wedderburn," 28 Feb. 1531; (*b*) in a similar charter of eight acres in Dudop, 22 Oct. 1535. (G.S.R. 18, 23). She is also named with her husband, 26 Nov. 1535 (D.C. 74), and as taxed to Cupar Abbey in 1532 (*Reg. Cup. Abbey*, i, 316).

Margaret Wedderburn, wife of *David Carnegy*, burgess of Dundee. She is once named (as deceased) 18 Jan. 1558, when her grand-daughter Elizabeth Carnegy, wife of Robert Fotheringham, is entered as her heir in a tenement in North Seagait (D.P.B. 90).

Margaret Wedderburn, wife of John Rolf, named 10 April 1583 (D.B.R. 263 *b*).

Margaret Wedderburn [1530?—1578], wife of *Robert Lovell*, burgess of Dundee. She is named 1560-78. Thus, 18 July 1560, there is a settlement by her husband on his son Robert (D.P.B. 102); 6, 7 June 1566, her husband binds their eldest son John Lovell, then a minor, within the years of curatory, to infeft Margaret Wedderburn, his mother, in the life-rent of one third, and Robert Lovell, his brother, in the fee

of half of the lands of Ballyndoch (*ib.* 127). This entry fixes approximately the date of Margaret's marriage. John was between 14 and 21 years old in 1563, so that his mother cannot have married much after 1550, and was not born much after 1530. In another entry, however, 7 Nov. 1573, John Lovell is called her second son (*ib.* 167). There is a charter of 1575 naming her, her husband and their son Robert (Laing's *Scottish Seals* II., 42), and, 2 Feb. 1576, this son and his parents are also named (D.B.R. 225). She was living 13 June 1578, when she is named with her son John (here again called eldest son), who acts as procurator for his father and his brother Robert (D.B.R. 240), and again 27 Aug. in that year she is mentioned together with a daughter Katrene Lovell, wife of John Cathro (D.P.B. 201). She died in Dec. 1578. This appears from an entry of 3 Sept. 1580, when her husband and executor swear to the inventory of her goods (D.B.R. 254), and from the confirmation at Edinburgh (6 Sept. 1580) of her will (E.I.T. 3), which recites that she died in Dec. 1575, a clear error for 1578, as we have seen that she was certainly living down to Aug. of that year.

Margaret Wedderburn, wife of Captain *Walter Halyburton,* burgess of Dundee. First named 28 May 1571 in a sasine to her and her husband (designed burgess, not Captain) and their eldest son, George, of lands in the barony of Auchtertyre, co. Forfar (D.P.B. 66), and again in another sasine, 26 June 1571, to her and her husband of a South Argylegait land (D.P.B. 153*b*), after which there are but four references to her, 14 June 1576 (D.Sas. iii. s.d.), 29 June 1591 (*ib.* xiii. s.d.), 26 March 1595 (*ib.* xiv. s.d.), and 16 May 1597 (*ib.* xv. s.d.),[1] during many years. She is once named in David Wedderburn's *Compt Buik,* 13 Sept. 1597, as having bought some lint of him (D.W. 10 *c*). On 9 March 1599 her husband and she and Mr. George Halyburton, their eldest son, resign a South Argylegait land to George's brother James, subject to her life-rent, and to charges in favour of her daughters Isobell and Jean (D.P.B. 332). In the next year, 18 June 1600, the whole family, parents and children (George, James, John, Margaret, Isabell and Jean) resign their land, subject to the life-rent of the Captain and his wife, to Andrew Thomson of Great Yarmouth in England (*ib.* 337), and 23 June in the same year it is again referred to (D.B.R. 335). Walter Halyburton died before 31 May 1602, when Margaret Wedderburn is named as his relict in a decree in her favour (*ib.* 338 *d*), and, 15 June 1603, she settles on her daughters Jean and Isobell (subject to her own life rent) a property resigned to her by her son James (D.P.B. 352*b*). She is named again 16 Nov. 1604 (D.B.R. 352) and was living 15 Sept. 1614 (D.Sas. xix. s.d. orig. MS.). The date of her death does not appear.

Matthew Wedderburn [1540-1600]. He is first named 10 Aug. 1562, when he submits to the arbitration of two surgeons as to what sum he ought to pay his own doctor for "the helinge of his thomie" (D.B.R. 114). As on this occasion he is clearly *sui juris,* he cannot have been born later than 1540. Almost all the other references to him are very slight, and there is nothing in any of them to identify his place in the family. Sometimes he is called "mariner" and once "burgess," though the *Lockit Buik* contains no entry of his admission. These entries range from 1564—1600. Thus, 24 Jan., 14 April 1564, "mariner," decree in his favour (D.B.R. 135 *a*); 30 Oct. 1566, decree for him (*ib.* 152 *c*); 19 Nov. 1566, witness (D.P.B. 134); 19 Jan. 1575, cautioner (D.B.R. 213); 27 July 1575, witness (D.P.B. 186); 28 July 1580, "mariner," witness (*ib.* 212 *d*); 20 Sept. 1581, "mariner," witness (*ib.* 213 *f*); 8 July 1585, "inhabitant of Dundee," witness (*ib.* 247); 13 June 1586, burgess, witness (*ib.* 251); 5 Aug. 1590, witness (*ib.* 282); 13 Oct. 1590, "mariner, elected deacon of the coilmen or coalmen" (D.C.B. 15); 7 Oct. 1595, again so elected (*ib.* 19); 7 April 1596, decree in his favour (D.B.R. 306 *b*); and 27 July 1600, another such decree (*ib.* 336 *b*).[2]

Thomas Wedderburn[3] [1500?—1568?], generally designed Sir (Dominus) Thomas Wedderburn. This individual is constantly named as chaplain of various chaplainries in Dundee, viz., those of S. Michael, Our Lady in the Cowgait, the Magdalene altar, and S. John in Sklaitt Hewchis. He was probably an ecclesiastic, and owed his

[1] See for these references the small minute books in the Dundee Charter Room in orig. MSS.

[2] A Matthew Wedderburn is named, at a later date, 1646-84, in the Edinburgh (Canongate) Registers (post, vol. ii, pp. 504-5), and may be a descendant of this person.

[3] Synopsis of References:—D.C. 23 (orig. MS.), 26; D.P.B. 7 *d*, 14, 24 *b*, 30 *a*, 36 *b*, 38, 51 *a*; D.B.R. 48, 63, 73 *a*, 113 *a*, 124 *c* 128, 130 *a*, 133, 138, 144, 159, 382; D.T.G. 4 *a*; G.S.R. 15, 23, 24.

Part I. Chap. V.

temporary title of "dominus" to his position in the church. He is first named 15 Aug. 1522, when he is a witness (D.P.B. 7 *d*), and next, Feb. 6, 28, when "Sir Thomas, chaplain," is again as a witness, and also resigns two North Murraygait properties to William Barrie (*ib.* 14), and later on, 7 Nov. 1528, an annual rent (D.P.B. 30 *a*). Sir Thomas is witness to two charters 14, 18 Jan. 1528 (G.S.R. 15, 24), and is also witness 2 Feb. 1528, on which occasion he is not called "Dominus (D.P.B. 24 *b*), 17 April, 22 June 1531 (*ib.* 36 *b*, 38), and 3 June 1534 (*ib.* 51 *c*). He is also named among certain chaplains and notaries who witness a charter 22 Oct. 1535 (G.S.R. 23), and is mentioned in a writ of 2 Sept. 1539 transumed many years after (D.B.R. 382). Some years then elapse, owing to the gap in the Dundee Records, before he is named again. He is a witness to the charter by Mr. Robert Wedderburn, the Vicar of Dundee, 10 March 1551 (D.C. 23),[1] and 12 Jan. 1554 is mentioned as claiming a small annual-rent (D.B.R. 48). He was chaplain to the Baxtar's Craft of Dundee and is often so named 1555-58 (D.T.G. 4 *a*). Thomas Wedderburn (not designed) is a witness 5 Nov. 1555 (D.P.B. 65 *a*), and Schir Thomas Wedderburn, chaplain, witnesses a discharge 21 Jan. 1556 (D.B.R. 63). His chaplainry of Our Lady in Cowgait is mentioned 10 Feb. 1557 (*ib.* 73 *a*), and that of S. Michael 16 March 1558, when he has delivered to him a letter presenting George Rollock to the benefice of S. Mary's in S. Clement's, Dundee (D.C. 26). There is a curious entry, 8 April 1562, when Thomas Wedderburn "sumtyme Sir Thomas" gets a decree for an annual-rent due to him in respect of his chaplainry (D.B.R. 113 *a*). A decree for housemaills is made in favour of Thomas Wedderburn 21 Dec. 1562 (*ib.* 124 *c*), and 22 Feb. 1563 James Scrymgeour of Balbeuchlie is security that Thomas Wedderburn will stand firm and stable in all that Helen Wedderburn does in his name (*ib.* 128).[2] On 8 March 1563 there is a decree for an annual-rent in favour of Thomas Wedderburn chaplain of Our Lady in Cowgait (*ib.* 130 *a*), and 27 Oct., 10 Nov. in the same year, Thomas Wedderburn, as chaplain of the Magdalene altar, and Mark Barrie as its patron, bring an action *v.* James Anderson (*ib.* 133). In 1564 (Nov. 6) he is again called Sir Thomas, on an occasion when he constitutes Edward Wedderburn his factor to pursue all claims *re* his benefices of S. Michael's and Our Lady (*ib.* 138). He is no doubt the Thomas Wedderburn "chaplain of S. John in Sklaitt Hewchis," who gets a decree of poynding 30 March 1565 (*ib.* 144). He died between then and 19 March 1568, when there is a decree that James and Robert Wedderburn have no title to the annual-rents of umquhill Sir Thomas Wedderburn, who disponed them to Edward Wedderburn (D.B.R. 159).

Thomas Wedderburn. There are three references to persons of this name, of which two (*a c*) are certainly errors. Thus (*a*) 1528 and 1546 a Thomas, son of James Wedderburn, and himself the father of a James Wedderburn is named in some notes made by J.W. from the Scrymgeour-Wedderburn papers (see J.W. 103 *n*). Here Thomas is in each case an error for Robert. (*b*) A Thomas Wedderburn is named in the Register of the Privy Council, 1 Sept. 1579 (R.P.C. 11), but there is no other reference to any such person. See ante, p. 9, n. 1. (*c*) Thomas Wedderburn skipper, father of John and James Wedderburn is named 27 June 1608 (D.B.R. 361). Here again there is no other reference to any such person, and the name Thomas is clearly an error for John Wedderburn, skipper, (father of Dr. John Wedderburn and James, Bishop of Dunblane), who, though not designed "umquhill" in this entry, died in 1604.

[1] I have omitted his name in my note of this document in Vol. ii.

[2] See ante, p. 84 s. Elis Wedderburn.

89-90

PART II.

THE WEDDERBURNS OF KINGENNIE, EASTER POWRIE, AND THAT ILK,

WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE SCRYMGEOURS,

PROGENITORS, IN MALE LINE, OF THE

SCRYMGEOUR-WEDDERBURNS OF WEDDERBURN.

91-92

CONTENTS OF PART II.

CHAPTER I.—ROBERT WEDDERBURN (SON OF ROBERT WEDDERBURN AND JANET FHOSTER) M. JANET KYD.

With an account of their children, and of the issue of their two youngest sons, Peter and Robert.

CHAPTER II.—ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN (ELDEST SON OF ROBERT), TOWN CLERK OF DUNDEE 1557-82, AND HIS WIFE JANET MYLN.

With an account of their children and the descendants of their younger sons.

CHAPTER III.—ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, FIRST OF KINGENNIE (ELDEST SON OF ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN AND JANET MYLN), TOWN CLERK OF DUNDEE 1582-1626.

With an account of his children, other than his two eldest sons, Alexander (see post, Chap. IV.) and James (see post, Part III).

CHAPTER IV.—ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, SECOND OF KINGENNIE.

With an account of his descendants, showing their extinction in the male line on the death of David Wedderburn of that ilk in 1761, and their representation in the female line by the Scrymgeour-Wedderburns on the death of Grizel Wedderburn of that ilk in 1778.

CHAPTER V.—THE SCRYMGEOUR-WEDDERBURNS OF WEDDERBURN AND BIRKHILL.

With a sketch of their male descent from the Scrymgeours of Dudhope.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

ROBERT WEDDERBURN (SON OF ROBERT WEDDERBURN AND JANET FROSTER) M. JANET KYD.

With an account of their children, and of their two youngest sons, Peter and Robert, and their issue. (See tabular pedigree at p. 105).

Robert Wedderburn[1] [1490?—1575?], second son of Robert Wedderburn and Janet Froster, and progenitor of the lines of Kingennie, Easter Powrie, and Wedderburn, Blackness, Balindean, and Gosford, cannot have been born much after 1490, as, apart from his matriculation at S. Andrew's, his son Alexander was appointed clerk of Dundee in 1557, and as he was then probably past his majority, we must assume him to have been born about 1530. Robert is probably to be identified with the person of his name who matriculated at S. Andrew's in 1500-6, and took his degrees there in 1509 and 1511 (S.A.R. 3), so that, on this ground also, he must have been born about 1490. He was admitted a burgess of Dundee, by the liberty of his father, 10 Oct. 1516 (D.L.B. 2), and is frequently named in the Dundee records as Robert Wedderburn, elder, from 1523 on.[2] He was a notary there, and is often so designed. Thus, 25 March 1523, Robert Wedderburn, elder, notary, is a witness (D.C. 12); 26 Feb. 1524, Mr. Robert Wedderburn, notary public, witnesses a grant made at Tealing (G.S.R. 12); while, 20 Sept. 1525, he is again notary and appends his symbol (D.C. 13, and see *facsimile* Vol. ii., at p. 187). He may be the Dominus Robert Wedderburn who is among various chaplains and notaries witnessing a grant at Dundee 14 Jan. 1528 (G.S.R. 15), and there are several other references, which may be to him, from 1525-34.[3]

In 1540 he bought a North Rattonraw land from his brother, James Wedderburn (S.W. 11), and, 1 April 1547, acquired from his nephew Robert, son of James, a charter of a North Murraygait land in favour of himself and his wife, Janet Kyd (S.W. 12). These documents are of value as placing his parentage beyond doubt, and also as identifying him with the grandfather of Alexander Wedderburn, first of Kingennie, who has endorsed the latter charter with the words, "My gudsyris evidentis of ye land in ye Murraygait" (see *facsimile* Vol. ii., opp. p. 5). From 1550 on, Robert Wedderburn, generally called elder, is often named. Thus, 24 Nov. 1550, he is a witness (D.B.R. 25 *c*); 20 April 1551, he is on an inquest for serving Peter Froster (no doubt a cousin), heir to his father (D.B.R. 28 *b*); 8 Jan. 1556, his lands near S. Matthew's close are mentioned (D.P.B. 84 *a*); 6 Feb. 1557, he is named in the gift of the clerkship to his son Alexander (D.C. 25; D.T.G. 10 *a*); 6 July, 17 Dec. 1558, he is a witness (D.P.B. 85 *b*, 86 *b*); 9 Jan. 1559, his lands in Murraygait are mentioned (*ib.* 89 *b*); 27 June 1560, in North Argylegait (*ib.* 101); 28 Aug. 1560, witness (*ib.* 104); and, 10 Oct. in the same year, the bailies set to him, as the highest bidder, S. Clement's Kirk and Kirkyard (D.B.R. 100). A Robert Wedderburn, for whom one Robert Salmont is cautioner for the fracht of three ton of wine, 20 April 1556, is probably he

[1] Synopsis of References:—S.W., 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24; D.W. 11 *h g n*; S.A.R. 3; D.C. 12, 13, 25 58; D.L.B. 2, 30; D.P.B. 1 *b*, 7 *a*, 12 *c*, 13 *c*, 19 *b*, 25 *b*, 34, 44, 48, 51 *c*, 57 *a*, 82, 84 *a*, 85 *b*, 86 *b*, 88 *b*, 101, 104, 114, 142 *c*, 145, 145, 183, 405; D.B.R. 10 *c*, 18 *c*, 20 *c*, 25 *c*, 28 *b*, 64, 100, 107, 109, 135 *c*, 141 *c*, 196, 382 *a*; D.T.G. 10 *a*; G.S.R. 12, 13, 15, 17.

[2] Thus, 1518 Nov. 20, Mr. Robert Wedderburn is a witness (D.P.B. 1 *b*); 1521 Oct. 11, Robert Wedderburn is bailie (D.B.R. 10 *c*); 1522 Jan. 13, Mr. Robert Wedderburn is again a witness (D.P.B. 7 *a*); March 29, Robert Wedderburn is named (D.B.R. 18 *c*); and Aug. 27 he is procurator for James Wedderburn (*ib.* 20 *c*).

[3] Thus, 1525 Oct. 21, Robert Wedderburn witnesses a grant at Dundee (G.S.R. 13); Dec. 12, is notary in Court (D.P.B. 12 *c*); 1526 March 15, procurator (*ib.* 13 *c*); 1527 July 11, 12, and 1528 March 28, Mr. Robert Wedderburn, present (*ib.* 19 *b*, 25 *b*); 1530, Robert Wedderburn, present on various occasions (*ib.* 33); March 31, notary (D.B.R. 382 *a*); May 18, Mr. Robert Wedderburn, notary public, witness (G.S.R. 17): Oct. 8, again witness (S.W. 8); Dec. 25, Robert Wedderburn, witness (D.P.B. 34); 1532 Feb. 23, witness (*ib.* 44); 1532 Nov. 13, Mr. Robert Wedderburn, present (*ib.* 48); 1534 June 3, Robert Wedderburn, witness (*ib.* 51 *c*). He may also be the Robert Wedderburn who is a witness 17 Feb. 1565 (D.P.B. 57 *a*).

Part II. Chap. I.

(D.B.R. 64), and there are other slight references to him 1556-71.[1] He was certainly living in 1573, in which year, 30 March, he and his son Robert made settlements on Alexander Wedderburn, the clerk, and on his son Robert (D.W. 11 *h q*; D.P.B. 82); and, later in the same year, 7, 30 May, 18 July (S.W. 22, 23, 24; D.P.B. 183) there are references to him as apparently still alive. He may have survived till 1575 76, but died before 30 Dec. 1577, when he is distinctly named as deceased (S.W. 35-36). References to him will also be found many years later, 15 March 1588 (D.L.B. 30), 5 Jan. 1616 (D.P.B. 405) and 12 Jan. 1629 (D.C. 58).

He had married before 1540 **Janet Kyd**, who is named with him as his wife 1 April 1547 (S.W. 12, *ut sup.*), and by her, the date of whose death is not known, had issue three sons,

1. **Alexander Wedderburn,** town clerk of Dundee 1557—1585, progenitor of the families of Kingennie, Blackness, Gosford, etc. See post, p. 103.

2. **Peter Wedderburn.** See post, p. 96.

3. **Robert Wedderburn,** notary. See post, p. 99.

and three daughters,

1. **Barbara Wedderburn**[2] m. i. *David Guthrie.* She is first named 10 Jan. 1560, when she and her husband get sasine of a North Marketgait land (D.P.B. 99), and there is a similar entry 24 Nov. 1562 (*ib.* 112 *a b*). She is also named with David Guthrie, 13 Nov. 1564, when they make a settlement on their son David (*ib.* 120); 26 Nov. 1565, when she is party to an action (D.B.R. 146 *c*); 30 Oct., 2 Dec 1568, when they acquire some property in Dundee (D.P.B. 76), and 11 March 1574, when she gets a decree (D.B.R. 210 *b*).[3] Guthrie died between this last date and 11 Nov. 1575, when she is named as his relict (D.B.R. 222 *c*). In the next year, 28 March 1576, Barbara Wedderburn, relict of David Guthrie, and her children sue Thomas Dowie, who objects to Alexander Wedderburn, the clerk, acting as clerk in the cause, because he is brother german to Barbara, an objection disallowed by the Court (D.B.R. 226). By this marriage Barbara Wedderburn had issue two sons, David and Robert (m. Eufame Jakson, and died before 1603);[4] Cristina (m., 1575, William Kynloch, surgeon); Catharine m. John Leslie, who is named as son-in-law to Barbara in her will, by which she leaves him her "sylver cup, her signet of gold, grit purs and ane furnist bed"; and Margaret who m. Thomas Wallace, and inherited the rest of her mother's household geir (S.W. 190; D.P.B. 192 *a*, 334, 350, 369; D.B.R. 297 *d*).

   ii. *Peter Imbrie* or Imrie. This marriage took place before 29 Feb. 1581, when she and her husband get sasine of a North Marketgait house (D.P.B. 213 *b*). Later on, 19 June 1583, they are named as making an application to the bailie court *re* the estate of her first husband (D.B.R. 265 *a*), and, 3 July, they get sasine of a North Flukergait land (D.P.B. 231). Other references to them may be found 3 July, 19 Sept. 1584, 10 Oct. 1586, 29 Oct. 1591, and 17 May 1594 (D.P.B. 239, 246, 253; D.B.R. 291, 297 *a*). Peter Imbrie died before 14 March 1595, when there is a decree in which Barbara is called his relict (D.B.R. 300 *d*), and perhaps before 11 Sept. 1594, when her son, Robert Guthrie, binds himself to pay her an annuity, and Peter Imbrie is not named (D.B.R. 297 *d*). She is often mentioned as Imbrie's widow, *e.g.*, 3 Sept. 1595 (D.P.B. 303 *a*), 25 Feb. 1596 (D.B.R. 304), 20 Oct. 1598 (*ib.* 327), 12 Sept. 1599 (D.P.B. 334), 14 Jan. 1603 (D.B.R. 341 *a*), 27 Jan. 1603 (D.P.B. 350), 17 April, 5 June 1605 (D.B.R. 354 *b c*), and 18 June 1606 (S.W. 160). By this marriage she had issue a son, Peter Imbrie, who was a minor 15 Jan., 25 Feb. 1596, and chose as his curators his uncles, Peter and

[1] Thus, 1556 Feb. 26, 1557 Feb. 13, his lands named as a boundary (S.W. 14, 15); 1561 Nov.-Dec., he has an action *v.* Edward Wedderburn (D.B.R. 109); Nov. 3, he is clerk *pro tempore* (D.B.R. 107); 1563 Dec. 11, 1564 Jan. 24, 1568 Aug. 11, his North Argylegait lands named (D.P.B. 114, 141 *c*); 1569 Feb. 24, named as notary (D.W. 11 *n*); June 2, in North Seagait (D.P.B. 142 *c*); Aug. 29, he is on an inquest (D.B.R. 135 *c*); Sept. 25, he resigns his North Murraygait lands (D.P.B. 145); and, 1571 June 1, there is a decree in his favour (D.B.R. 196).

[2] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 160, 186, 190; D.W. 3, 8 *a*. 9 *c*; D.P.B. 76, 99, 112 *a b*, 120, 192 *a*, 213 *b*, 231, 239, 246, 253, 303 *a*, 334, 350, 369, 408; D.B.R. 146 *c*, 210 *b*, 222 *c*, 226, 265 *a*, 291, 297 *a d*, 300 *d*, 303, 305, 327 *a*, 341 *a*, 354 *b c*; D.C.B. 32; F.S. 42 *d*.

[3] She is also named in the Count Buik of her nephew, David, thus "lent Barbara for a broclet xv^{s} vj^{d}" (D.W. 3); among a list of his debtors 1589 (*ib.* 8 *a* note); and again 1597-99 (*ib.* 9 *c*).

[4] He left an only child and heiress, Margaret (D.P.B. 408), who m. William Haliburton (D.P.B. vol. 266 fol. 110. Orig. MS.).

Robert Wedderburn, together with his cousin, the clerk (D.B.R. 304, 305). He was expressly declared son lawful to his father. 8 May 1609 (D.C.B. 32). Barbara Wedderburn ratified her will 12 Sept. 1607 (D.P.B. 369), and probably died soon after. She may, perhaps, have been living 8 May 1609, as she is not named as deceased at that date (D.C.B. 32), but was certainly dead before 18 May 1615 (S.W. 186). She is again named as deceased 28 May (*ib.* 190) and 23 Sept. 1616 (D.P.B. 408).[1]

2. **Janet Wedderburn**[2] m. *James Thomson*, also called Reyky or Retry. She is named with her husband 9 June 1573 (D.P.B. 182), and again as his relict 17 Dec. in that year, so that the date of his death is approximately fixed (D.P.B. 168, 184). On the latter occasion her children, James and Margaret, are named, and her son James is also mentioned in the will (1611) of his uncle, Robert Wedderburn, the notary, who leaves a legacy to 'James Thomsone, his sister's son'[3] (Br.T. 2). The date of Janet Wedderburn's death is not ascertained, but as she is not named as deceased in the will of her brother Robert, she may have been then alive.

3. **Elizabeth Wedderburn**[4] m. *John Coustoun* or Cowstone, sometimes called Craigtoun. This marriage took place before 17 Oct. 1563, as appears from a sasine of that date (transumed 8 July 1595) to Coustoun and his wife (D.B.R. 301 *c*). A few days later, 26 Oct., there is a settlement of a North Seagait property made by John Coustoun on himself and his wife, and their son William (D.P.B. 113). Other properties acquired by them are named 21 Aug. 1565 (D.P.B. 122), and 23 Nov. 1567 (*ib.* 139), and they are also both named 29 April, 21 May 1569 (*ib.* 142). They are constantly mentioned with Mark Barrie and his wife, Magdalene Wedderburn,[5] chiefly in regard to a property in Dundee called the "Ladie Wark Stairs," about which they seem to have litigated. Thus, 10 June 1570, they get an annual rent from the Barries (D.P.B. 150); 14 Aug. 1571, they enter into a contract with them (D.B.R. 198); 18 May 1573, Magdalene Wedderburn protests that she is not to be prejudiced by the failure of John Coustoun to poynd the Lady Warkstairs for her annual rent (*ib.* 208), while, 12 Oct. 1580, she, as life-rentrix of that property, is sued by the Coustouns (*ib.* 256), and, 14 Nov. 1580, protests against Robert Kyd being a judge in the action on the ground that he is maternal uncle to Elizabeth (*ib.* 258). On 24 Feb. 1581 the Coustouns enter a complaint *v.* Magdalene Wedderburn for failure to repair a North Marketgait tenement (D.P.B. 198), and 10 July 1583 there is a decree in another suit against John Craigtoun (*sic.*) and his wife (D.B.R. 265 *b*). Coustoun is named as living 5 May 1587, when he settles a South Seagait tenement on his wife for life and on their son Thomas in fee (D.P.B. 267 *c*), but died before 2 March 1590 when Elizabeth is described as his relict in a decree in her favour (D.B.R. 279). She gets another decree as "conjunct fiar of the Lady Warkstairs" 23 Aug. 1593 (D.B.R. 293), and was living in 1593, when (3 Aug.) her son, Mr. James Coustoun, resigns a North Seagait tenement, subject to the life-rent of his mother, Elizabeth Wedderburn (D.P.B. 293 *c*). The date of her death does not appear.[6] A contract, 30 March 1611, between her and her husband and the Barries is registered 13 March 1613, when both Coustoun and Mark Barrie were certainly dead (D.B.R. 385 note). Her son David is named as the owner of the Lady Warkstairs 3 Sept. 1611, without any mention of her, so that she was, probably, then deceased (D.B.R. 383). She had issue by John Coustoun several sons (D.P.B. 230, 251), James, David, John, who died before 1611 (D.B.R. 383), Thomas, who is named in the will of his uncle Robert Wedderburn, the notary, 1611 (Br.T. 2), George, and a daughter, Eufame (D.P.B. 254), who m., 1, Robert Scot and, 2, Robert Wedderburn, the merchant (see ante, p. 20).

[1] Lands once belonging to her are named as a boundary many years after, 23 Feb. 1664 (F.S. 42 *a*).

[2] She was, perhaps, first married to William Man. See ante p. 86, s. Janet Wedderburn.

[3] He is probably the James Thomson or Reyky who married Elspet Hering, third wife and widow of his cousin, Robert Wedderburn (S.A.T. 1, 2, 3).

[4] Synopsis of References:—D.P.B. 113, 122, 139, 142, 150, 198, 230, 251, 254, 267 *c*, 293 *c*, and Orig. MS. Vol. 241 (fol. 2076); D.B.R. 198, 208, 256, 258, 265 *b*, 279 *a*, 293 *b*, 301 *a c*, 383, 385; Br.T. 2.

[5] Elizabeth is once miscalled Magdalene 15 Aug. 1573 (D.P.B. vol. 241, fol. 2076, Orig. MS.).

[6] There are some decrees for Elizabeth Wedderburn, not designed relict of John Coustoun, which may refer to her, *e.g.*, 5, 21 May 1595 (D.B.R. 301 *a*), or, perhaps more probably, to Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Wedderburn and Eufame Coustoun (ante, p. 20).

Part II. Chap. I.

Of the three sons of Robert Wedderburn and Janet Kyd the two younger were Peter and Robert, the notary. Of these,

2. **Peter Wedderburn** [1535?—1604],[1] was certainly younger than his brother Alexander, the clerk, but a good deal older than Robert, the notary, who was not born till 1546.[2] His parentage is clearly fixed by the mention of Peter Wedderburn, elder, as "my father's brother" in the *Compt Buik* of his nephew David (D.W. 3, 12 *b* n, *f*). The earliest reference to him is dated 24 Sept. 1553, when he is called "councillor," though still very young,[3] after which he is not named till 5 Sept. 1558, when he gets a decree (D.B.R. 82). From this date on he is repeatedly mentioned as witness, &c.[4] He was a merchant and seems at one time to have been in Norway, as, 18 June 1560, he brings an action *v.* Kyrtefer Anderson for non-delivery of 400 bow-strings "sauld be him to the said Peter in Norruay" (D.B.R. 92) and later on, 22 Feb., 2 Sept. 1577, he is named as owner of one-sixteenth of the ship "The Robert," and as purchaser of another vessel "The Swan" (D.B.R. 232, 236). He acquired from Robert Wedderburn grandson to James Wedderburn (ante p. 72). a South Argylegait land, 18 July 1573 (D.P.B. 183), and, 9 May 1575, got from the town a nineteen years' tack of the Blackfriars yard or garden (D.B.R. 216),[5] the term being soon after, 2 Sept. in the same year, extended to thirty-eight years (D.P.B. 170). On this occasion he is called "councillor and burgess" as he is also 1 Oct. 1576 (D.B.R. 230 *a*). The "Lockit Buik," however, contains no entry of his admission. He is first named as married (to Margaret Kynloch) 6 Feb. 1577, when there is a judgment in favour of him and his wife (*ib.* 231) with whom he is named as getting another sasine, 18 Nov. 1577 (D.P.B. 206 *a*, D.B.R. 307) and as resigning an annual-rent, 12 Feb. 1580 (D.P.B. 212 *b*). He is named, 5 Aug. 1579, as delivering to John Lovell "ane lang springzie rapper," which once belonged to Edward Wedderburn (D.B.R. 248), and 9 Sept. in the same year, together with his brother, the clerk, as maternal next-of-kin to William Barre (D.B.R. 249). On 1 June 1580 the council of the burgh prepare for the visit of the king and order Peter Wedderburn, "ane of thair counsell, to beir thair handseynzie" (D.P.B. 195) and in the same month, 22, 27, 29 June, he is cautioner for his brother Robert, the notary, in a slander action by Robert *v.* Alexander Mathew (D.B.R. 253). On 31 Jan. 1581 Peter and his wife get a sasine in their favour (D.P.B. 213 *a*), and on 21 Sept. resign certain lands (*ib.* 223 *e*). On 22 March 1582 they resign the South Argylegait land (*ib.* 226) which they had acquired from Robert Wedderburn (*ib.* 183), and, 25 May 1584, they settle a North Quaygait property on their daughters Margaret and Janet (D.P.B. 245). Other dealings by Peter and his wife are recorded, 2 June 1586, when they resign an annual-rent to Peter Wedderburn, younger, son of the clerk (*ib.* 250) and 7 March 1589, when they join in a discharge to John Small of Kinothrie (*ib.* 313). There are many other references to Peter Wedderburn, *e.g.*, 16 Feb. 1586, as curator to Peter, son of the late clerk (R.D. 1); 2 Feb. 1588, as assignee

[1] Synopsis of references:—S.W. 35-37, 113, 368; D.W. 3, 12 *b* n. 13 *d f i*; D.P.B. 108, 170, 183, 185 *a*, 191 *c*, 193, 195, 206 *a b*, 212 *b*, 213 *a*, 219 *b*, 223 *e*, 224, 226, 232, 241 *a*, 245, 250, 264, 265, 279, 284, 294, 302, 305, 306, 312, 313, 316 *c*, 320, 330, 336, 349, 366, 385, 490, 566; D.B.R. iii. s. 24 Sept. 1553 (orig. MS.), 82, 92, 211 *e*, 216, 222 *a*, 230 *a*, 231, 232, 236, 241 *d f*, 246, 248, 249, 253, 259, 300 *a f*, 301 *f*, 303, 307, 327 *b*, 333 *a*, 334, 350, 376; D.C.B. 23; D.R.S. 3, 6; G.S.R. 61; R.P.C. 11; R.D. 1, 10; R.A.D. 19, 28.

[2] This appears from the fact that Peter's son was Robert's heir, so that Peter was certainly the immediate elder or younger brother of Robert. If Peter had been the eldest of the three brothers, and Alexander the second of them, Alexander's eldest son would have been Robert's heir, as by Scotch law the heir of a brother dying s.p. is his immediate younger brother, and if there is none such, then the immediate elder (not the eldest) succeeds.

[3] There is a reference to Peter Wedderburn, councillor, 24 Sept. 1553 (D.B.R. iii. s.d., orig. MS.)

[4] Thus, Peter Wedderburn is named 1558, Sept. 5, as obtaining a decree (D.B.R. 82); 1560, March 3, witness (D.P.B. 108); 1574, July 13, witness (*ib.* 185 *a*), Aug. 21 (D.B.R. 241 *f*), Nov. 26, decree for him (*ib.* 211 *e*); 1575, July 3, burgess, witness (*ib.* 191 *c*); Oct. 14, bond to him (D.B.R. 222 *a*); 1577, Nov. 26, burgess, witness (D.P.B. 206 *b*), Dec. 30, witness (S.W. 35-37); 1578, Aug. 29, decree for him (D.B.R. 241 *d*); 1579, March 14, named (D.B.R. 246); 1580, Dec. 19, arbitrator (*ib.* 259); 1582, July 28, owns part of a cargo from Norway (D.R.S. 3); 1583, Feb. 4, witness (D.P.B. 224); Feb. 16, a transaction in his house (*ib.* 219 *b*), Aug. 6, witness (*ib.* 232); 1585, July 15, witness; Aug. 24, bond by him (D.W. 13 *d i*); 1586, April 29, burgess, named in an action (R.A.D. 19); 1588, May 29, witness (D.P.B 265); 1589, Jan. 7, owns goods from the North Isles (D.R.S. 6); 1590, Aug. 16, burgess, witness (*ib.* 284); 1592, Jan. 15, burgess, party to an action *re* the ship *Lyoun of Dundee* (R.A.D. 28), May 6, witness (D.P.B. 320); 1594, Jan. 8, attorney (*ib.* 294); 1595, Jan. 15, decrees in his favour (D.B.R. 300 *a*); 1596, Dec. 5, burgess, a servant of his a witness (G.S.R. 61); 1601, June 11, defender, together with various other inhabitants of Dundee, in a suit by David Drummond (R.P.C. 11). "Peter Vodderburne" named as witness to a baptism, 11 March 1581-82, in the parish register of Monifieth, must also be he.

[5] He made an agreement anent this garden with Robert Kinloch 4 Nov. 1578 (D.P.B. 193).

of his father-in-law, William Kinloch, then very old (D.P.B. 264); 28 April 1595, when he "elder" and his son Peter grant a discharge (D.B.R. 300 *f*); 19 May 1595, when he and Patrick Wedderburn are witnesses (D.P.B. 302 *d*); 27 Aug. 1595, when he, "elder," gets a decree (D.B.R. 301 *f*); and 15 Jan. 1595, when he is one of the maternal next-of-kin to Peter Imrie (*ib.* 303). So again, 20 April 1596, Peter Wedderburn, "elder," is a witness (D.P.B. 305); 18 May, as father-in-law of William Davidson he gets a discharge (D.P.B. 306); 27 May 1597 has a decree against him (*ib.* 316 *c*); 18 June is a party to the marriage contract of his daughter Margaret with George Blak (*ib.* 312) and 6 Dec. 1598, 14 April 1600, gets decrees in his favour (D.B.R. 327 *b*, 333 *a*). He is also named 25 April 1600 as one of the father's kin to Elizabeth, daughter of John Wedderburn of Craigie (D.B.R. 334, and ante, pp. 64-65) and, 21 June in the same year, when, subject to charges in his own favour, he settles land on his daughter Janet and William Davidson, her husband (D.P.B. 336) and he may be the Peter Wedderburn who is fined, 11 Dec. 1600, for brewing 14d. ale (D.C.B. 23). The last reference to him as living is dated 1 Aug. 1604, when Peter Wedderburn, elder, enters into a contract with Dr. David Kinloch, son to his wife's brother, John Kinloch (R.D. 10), but he died before 5 Nov. in that year, when there is an edict of curatory to Peter Wedderburn, son of umquhill Peter, burgess (D.B.R. 350), and one of the first acts of this son is to implement, 6 Feb. 1607, his father's contract with Dr. David Kinloch (D.P.B. 366.) There are several references to old Peter Wedderburn after his death, both in regard to his son (D.P.B. 385; D.B.R. 376), and in reference to lands once his (S.W. 368; D.P.B. 490, 566).

He married before 1577 (D.B.R. 231) **Margaret Kinloch**, daughter of William Kinloch and Janet Lindsay (D.P.B. 313) through whom he acquired a South Murraygait land, near "that of William Lochmalony and the windmill" (S.W. 313; D.P.B. 241 *a*, 279), which, with a North Marketgait land, descended to her eldest son (*ib.* 330, 349). By her, who died before 10 Jan. 1599, when her son Peter is named as her heir (*ib.*), he had two sons and three daughters:—

1. **Peter Wedderburn** [1585?—1627?],[1] eldest son of Peter Wedderburn and Margaret Kinloch, is first named, 28 April 1595, in a discharge by Peter Wedderburn, elder, and his son Peter Wedderburn, younger (D.B.R. 300 *f*). He was entered heir to his late mother, Margaret Kinloch, in a North Murraygait land, 10 Jan. 1599 (D.P.B. 330), and also in a North Marketgait property, 3 Jan. 1603 (*ib.* 349). He was still young at this date, as he is called "puer" in the entry, although old enough to join in a contract between his father and Dr. David Kinloch, dated 1 Aug. 1610 (R.D. 1610). On his father's death he got an edict of curatory, 5 Nov. 1604, so that he was then under age (D.B.R. 350), but seems to have attained his majority by 6 Feb. 1607, when he implements the above-mentioned contract (D.P.B. 366). He is called "young Peter Wedderburn," 6 Jan. 1606 (D.W. 9 *e*), and, 9 Sept., Peter Wedderburn, younger (D.P.B. 363). That he was his father's eldest son is clear from the confirmation of the will of his brother-in-law, William Davidson, to which he is cautioner, and in which he is expressly called "eldest son of the late Peter" (Br.T. 1). He was thus heir to his uncle Robert, the notary, by whose will (1611) he is left a legacy "in satisfaction of all heirship claims" (Br.T. 2). He, "younger," was entered heir to him in various properties (29 Feb. 1612), which he at once resigned to his cousin, James Wedderburn, merchant, and his wife, Christian Lovell (D.B.B. 381).[2] In 1615 (27 Feb., 20 Sept.) he was entered in lands in Dundee as heir to his parents (D.P.B. 385), and, 5 Jan. 1616, he is entered in lands in the Eastfield of Dudop as heir of his uncle, Robert, the notary (D.P.B. 405; D.T.G. 3 *b*). The date of his death is not ascertained. His cousin Peter (son of the old clerk, post, p. 117) died in 1623, and yet another cousin and namesake (son of Kingennie, post, chap. iii.) died in 1628. Thus two entries, 27 Sept. 1627, recording Peter Wedderburn as on the new

[1] Synopsis of references. D.W. 2 *b*, 9 *e*, 21 *e f i*; D.P.B. 330, 349, 363, 366, 385, 405; D.B.R. 300 *f*, 311 *a*, 350, 376, 378, 381 *b*, 393; D.T.G. 3 *b*; R.D. 10; Br.T. 1, 2.

[2] See also 1609, March 7, when the "twa sons, Petir and George," of their father are named (D.W. 21 *e ut sup.*), while Peter Wedderburn, younger, is witness on the same date (*ib.* 21 *e*); 1610, July 3, he is a witness (*ib.* 21 *f*); 1611, Oct. 24, obligation by him (D.B.R. 376); 1612, younger, burgess, witness (*ib.* 381 *b*), June 15, he is decreed to relieve Peter Man, at the hands of Janet Wedderburn his sister (*ib.* 378); 1613, July 31, "young Peter Wedderburn's woman, Meriory Larry," is named (D.W. 21 *i*); and 1615, Sept. 1, there is a decree *r.* him "younger" (D.B.R. 393). Although he is occasionally called burgess, the "Lockit Buik" contains no entry of his admission.

Part II. Chap. I.

council, and, Oct. 2, Peter Wedderburn, *younger*, as collector of unlaws (D.C.B. 50 *a b*), imply that at that date two of the name were living, one of whom is he, and he may have survived much later.[1] The Dundee Records, however, contain no reference to any marriage or descendants of his, and it may be taken that he died unmarried or s.p.[2]

2. **George Wedderburn** [1586?—1610?]. He is named in the *Compt Buik* of David Wedderburn (D.W. 21 *e*), when a settlement is made, 7 March 1609, and David and his brother, the clerk, agree to make an annual payment to "Petir Wedderburnis twa sons, Petir and George, after his (*i.e.* Robert's) deceis."[3] He is, no doubt, the George Wedderburn who matriculated at S. Andrew's in 1602, and was thus born about 1586 (S.A.R. 16). There is no other mention of him in the records, and he also may be taken to have died unm. or s.p.

Of the three daughters of Peter Wedderburn and Margaret Kinloch,

1. **Margaret Wedderburn**, is first named 25 May 1584, when her parents settle a North Quaygait tenement on her and her sister, Janet (D.P.B. 245). She is then not named till 18 June 1597, at which date she had lately married *George Blak*, shipmaster, son and heir of George Blak, who makes a settlement on her and her son in implement of their marriage contract (*ib.* 312). She and her husband are again named, 5 Dec. 1597, as resigning an annual rent out of a Spalding's Wynd land (*ib.* 325); 27 June, 17 Nov. 1601 as resigning parts of the land itself in favour of her sister Janet (*ib.* 342, 345), and again in another such resignation, 31 May 1605 (*ib.* 357). George Blak died before 24, 31 May 1609, when his wife is spoken of as his relict in a decree in her favour (D.B.R. 362). She is also named with her brother Peter and her sister Margaret as legatees under the will (1611) of their uncle Robert Wedderburn, the notary (Br.T. 2).[4] She married secondly before 17 June 1614, *Andrew Blak*, who is named as her husband in a decree of that date (D.B.R. 390); and was living 2 Jan. 1622, when Peter Blak, her son by her first marriage, is entered as heir of George Blak, his grandfather, and George Blak, mariner, both deceased, in a South Flukergait land which he then resigns with the consent of his mother, Margaret Wedderburn, and Andrew Blak, now her spouse (D.P.B. 427); an entry which identifies the widow of George Blak with the wife of Andrew Blak. The date of her death is not ascertained.
2. **Barbara Wedderburn**, first named in a decree, 26 Aug. 1595 (D.G.R. 3), and next in the will (1611) of her uncle Robert Wedderburn, as already noted (Br.T. 2). She is no doubt to be identified with Barbara Wedderburn, wife of *Edward Cristone*, skipper, burgess of Dundee, in an obligation made by her and him, 17 Nov. 1612 (D.B.R. 387); and also with Barbara Wedderburn, wife of *Edward Frislo* or Fraser, merchant, who is named with her husband, 8 Oct. 1617 (D.P.B. 296) and 21 July 1618 (*ib.* 419), as acquiring property in Dundee.[5] She thus appears to have married twice, but I have not found whether she had issue by either marriage. The date of her death is also not ascertained.
3. **Janet Wedderburn**,[6] first named in the settlement on her and her sister Margaret, already mentioned 25 May 1584 (DPB. 245). She is then not referred to till 19 May 1595, when *William Davidson*,[7] merchant, burgess, settles a North Argylegait land on himself and on her as his wife (*ib.* 302 *d*). Her parentage is

[1] See D.P.B. 456 *a*, where the lands of Peter Wedderburn, shipmaster, are named as a South Argylegait boundary, 1 Feb. 1649; and D.B.R. 461, when, 4 July 1653, Peter Wedderburn gives in a revocation by Helen Wedderburn, relict of Andrew Boyd. These entries are not clear evidence, because the first is consistent with the person named being then dead, while the second may refer to Peter, afterwards Sir Peter, of Gosford.

[2] A James Wedderburn, son of Peter Wedderburn, burgess of Dundee, is a witness 7 Feb. 1609 (D.P.B. 337), but is nowhere else mentioned, and I question if there is not some error of name in the entry.

[3] See also Br.T. 1 quoted above, where his brother Peter is expressly called eldest son of his father.

[4] Margaret Wedderburn named in the Glover's Records (D.T.G. 2 *n*), 22 Jan 1622, may be either she or the daughter of Kingennie (post, chap. iii.).

[5] There are two references in the Dundee Records:—(*a*) 5 June 1615, to Barbara Wedderburn and Mr. William Ferguson, her spouse (D.B.R. 390), and (*b*) 7 Nov. 1617, to Barbara Wedderburn, wife of Alexander Halyburton (D.P.B. 397), both of which are due to errors; the name Barbara being a mistake in the first case for Catharine, and in the second for Margaret. These errors are corrected in the entries as given in Vol. ii.

[6] Synopsis of References. D.W. 14 *h*, 15 *h*; D.C. 53; D.P.D. 245, 302 *d*, 306, 326, 336, 345, 357; D.B.R. 367, 374, 378, 380, 404; R.D. 7, 25, 66, 67; R.A.D. 55, 58; Br.T. 1, 2; P.B.N. 3.

[7] J.W. says he was ancestor of the Davidsons of Balgay, but I have no proof of this.

fixed by a discharge in which her husband is called "son in law to Peter Wedderburn, elder," 28 April 1596 (D.P.B. 306), as well as by a resignation made by her and her husband subject to charges in favour of "Peter Wedderburn, elder, her father," 21 June 1600 (*ib.* 336). She and William Davidson, who is generally called "younger," are named 16 March 1597, when they get an interest in a lodging east of the Greneland (R.D. 7) from the clerk and his wife; and 12 Dec. in the same year, when Robert Kyd resigns a North Marketgait land in their favour (D.B R. 326). Other resignations of a Spalding's Wynd land are made to them by her sister Margaret and George Blak, 17 Nov. 1601 (D.P.B. 345) and 31 May 1605 (*ib* 357), and she is also named as godmother to her cousin, David Wedderburn's son Alexander, 29 Aug. 1602 (D.W. 14 *h*, 15 *h*). Her husband died in June 1610, leaving a will dated 18 June and confirmed 22 Sept. in that year, which she gave up as his relict and as tutrix to their children, William, Richard, Janet, Margaret, Elspeth, and the "bairn in gremio" (Br.T. 1). She is named with her children 18, 23 Jan., 8, 11 March, 5 April 1611 (D.B.R. 367), and had litigation, 1609-12, on their behalf with the family of George Baltie, deceased, who seems to have left them a legacy (R.D. 25; R.A.D. 55, 58). Perhaps it was to avoid personal liability in this action that, 17 Jan. 1612, she declares that in her dealings with her children she has never acted as tutrix, but "only in discharge of her natural duty" (D.B.R. 374). She, no doubt, is the Janet Wedderburn (not designed) named as a creditor in the will (1611) of her uncle Robert Wedderburn, the notary (Br.T. 2); and she is also named as her husband's relict (and as Peter Wedderburn's sister) in a decree 15 June 1612 (D.B.R. 378); a discharge 21 Jan. 1613 (*ib.* 380); a bond 12 Jan. 1618 (R.D. 66), another decree 25 March in that year (D.B.R. 404); and a sasine 17 Aug. 1619 (P.B N. 3). The last mention of her is dated 28 Jan. 1626, when a North Argylegait land is described as once that of her husband, and is disponed subject to the life-rent of "Jonnet Wedderburn, his relict" (D.C. 53). The date of her death does not appear.[1]

3. **Robert Wedderburn**[2] [1546-1611], third and youngest son of Robert Wedderburn and Janet Kyd, was born in 1546, and was from 1574 until his death in Oct. 1611, a notary in Dundee. He is first named, 13 Feb. 1561, as servitor to his brother, the clerk (D.P.B., vol. 238, fol. 114, 131, orig. MS.); 26 April 1564, as brother to the clerk (D.P.B. 115); 8 May in the same year, as "younger," together with other inhabitants of the burgh (D.C B. 4); and 25 March 1568, when, as chaplain of S. James Major, he grants a precept of clare constat, to which his signature and seal are attached (D.C. 31).[3] On 30 March 1573 he joined with his father in the resignation of a North Argylegait land to his brother, the clerk, and his son Robert (D.W. 11 *h*; D.P.B. 82).

He was admitted a notary 3 March 1574-75, and his admission,[4] dated at Edinburgh and copied into the first of his protocol books, gives some account of him up to that date. It describes him as "burgess of Dundee, quhair he was born ... .. of the age of twenty aucht yeiris or thairby, unmaryit," and recites that he "hes maid daylie seruice" to Alexander Guthre, clerk of Edinburgh, for three years, and to Alexander Wedderburn, clerk of Dundee, for seven (D.P.B. 190). His notarial symbol, with the mottoes, "Bona fide" and "Nihil tam occulte quam non revelabitur," is appended. From this time on he is repeatedly named as notary down to his death in 1611, *e.g.*, 16 Dec. 1602, when he signs a contract for the town (D.C. 41). These slight references are not worth detailed

[1] A Janet Wedderburn, wife of Alexander Innes, co. Moray (ante, p. 86), is named in a bond of 26 Feb. 1619 (R.D. 67), and may be she, in which case she married twice. On the other hand there is no reference, in the disposition of 1626 to the second husband, who, however, may then have been dead.

[2] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 45, 46, 53, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 68 *b*, 103, 146; Bl. 3; D.W. 2 *b*, 3, 6, 8 *b*, 9 *a e*, 10 *c*, 11 *c h*, 12 *b e f*, 17 *e f*, 21 *b c d e r*; D.C. 31, 41, 46, 71; D.L.B. 30, 32; D P.B. 82, 115, 190, 196, 213 *e*, 223 *d*, 234, 237, 251, 292. 293 *d*, 297, 302 *b f*, 303 *a*. 323, 336, 341, 343, 364, 368, 371, 381, 405 430, 434, 486, 488; D.B R. 211 *a*, 214, 217, 253, 270, 272, 273 *a*. 279 *b*, 301 *d*, 303, 329, 344, 350, 351 356, 358 *a b*, 365 *a b*, 389 *a*; D.C.B. 4, 14, 20, 32; D.T.G. 3 *b*; G.S.R. 45; R.P.C. 13, 22, 25, 28; R.P.S. 29; R.D. 1, 7, 10; R.A D. 26, 30, 42; Br.T. 1, 2; P.B.N. 19, and the references given p. 109, n. 1.

[3] Two other refereoces to Robert Wedderburn, younger, chaplain of S. James' altar, 7 Aug. 1568 (D.P.B. 72 *a*), and of S. James Major, 20 Sept. 1574. 4 May 1575 (D.B.R. 211*a*, 214), are also to him, as well as some references to a Robert Wedderburn, not designed: 1568 April 2, chaplain of S. James Minor (D.P.B. 140); Oct. 30, of S. James Major (*ib.* 76); 1569 June 3, of S. James D B R. 176 *a*); 1581 Jan. 29, of S. James (G.S.R. 45), and, perhaps, 1578 March 7, chaplain of S. Thomas (*ib.* 239). See also ante, p. 72, n. 3; and as to chaplainries, post. p. 108, n. 1.

[4] The admission is also recorded in vol. ii. of the Register of the Admissions of Notaries among the public records of Scotland, where Robert's age is given as twenty-six. His own copy, giving twenty eight, seems, however, more likely to be correct.

Part II. Chap. I.

enumeration,[1] but a *fac-simile* of his notarial symbol will be found at p. 187 of vol. ii, and of his notarial docket and ordinary signature opp. pp. 7 (S.W. 61) and 192 (D.C. 31, 41) of the same volume. There are in the Dundee charter room six large protocol books and twelve small minute books of his, and from the title pages of the former we gather that he was of considerable education. Quotations from classical writers, Ovid,[2] Lucan, Claudian, Cicero, Plutareh and the Vulgate; quaint proverbs, old rhymes, and all sorts of mottoes are freely used. "Patior ut potiar (Through suffering, strength); "Verere deum, verere teipsum" (Honour God, honour thyself); "Temperantia prorogat annos" (Temperance prorogues the years); "Summum nec timeas diem nec optes" (Fear not nor wish for death), are a few out of the many mottoes, more of which will be found in the account given of each of his Protocol Books in vol. ii.[3] In one of these books (vol. 262) he makes a note on the plague which lasted in Dundee 1605-8, and of the earthquake there on 8 Nov. 1608; while in another (vol. 245) he inserts a list of "evil dayis of the zeir." At some time or another he was on the Continent—perhaps he received his early education there—as in the *Compt Buik* of his nephew David, a Latin prophecy about King James VI. is quoted, the writer adding, "Robert, my father's brother, gef me this, quhilk he said was giffin him in Vittemberg" (D.W. 6).[4]

In 1575 (May 17), soon after his admission as notary, he had to pursue his cousin and namesake, Robert, "son of the late Robert Wedderburn," for "invaiding and mispresonyng" him (D.B.R. 217),[5] perhaps in regard to his profession, and, five years later, 1 July 1580, he brought an action and got a decree against Alexander Mathow for "mispresoning and blaspheming" him by "allegeand and sayand that he had maid and gewine ane instrument to Robert Rollok which was fals" (D.P.B. 196). This action, unless, indeed, he had two against the same defender, is also mentioned June-July 1580, when the slander is said to be that Mathew had "blasphemit him, calland him ane sleist sluther vagabond," and on Wedderburn producing Robert Rollok as a witness, he is objected to as "second and third in consanguinitie" to the pursuer (D.B.R. 253). Later on, 17 June 1584, Robert seems to have threatened to pursue John Adamson, skipper in S. Andrew's, "both be the law and by (*i.e.*, apart from) the law" for John Wedderburn's life,[6] and to have got a decree (D.B.R. 272)[7] Slight referenees to him are frequent. Thus, 12 Feb. 1585, he is a curator to his nephew Robert, son of the late clerk (R.D. 1); 21 May 1586, sheriff and officer *re* a complaint (R.P.C. 13); 19 Nov. 1586, 3, 4 Feb. 1587, notary and witness with his symbol and mottoes (S.W. 55, 56); 29 June 1587, witness, father's brother to Mr. Alexander, the clerk (*ib.* 57); 12 March 1588, elder, witness (D.W. 12 *b*).; 16 Oct. in that year, elder, notary, with his professional symbol (S.W. 60)[8]; 24 July 1589, he gets sasine of a South Argylegait land; 15 Jan. 1596, he is next of kin and

[1] See S W. 39, 39 *a*, 41, 41 *a*, 42, 47, 48, 61, 68 *a b*, 71. 75, 80, 92, 100. 137, 144 *a*, 146, 160, 167; D.W. 8 *g*, 11 *t*, 12 *h*; D.C. 34, 41, 46; D.P.B. 204, 217. 221 *b*, 222, 316, 339 *e*, 345, 349; D.B.R. 271 *c*, 343 *a*: D.T.G. 4 *c*, 7; G S.R. 39, 49. 52, 71; R.P.C. 19, 23, 24, 26; *Reg. de Panmure*. p. 315.

[2] See also D.W. 2 *b*. where, 7 Nov. 1621, David Wedderburn mentions a copy of Ovid's Metamorphoses "in verry braw binding," once belonging to Robert Wedderburn, "my nucle."

[3] See Vol. ii. at pp. 221, 223-24, 228, 233, 236, s. D P.B. Vols. 243, 245, 247, 251, 261-262.

[4] For other references to him in the "Compt. Buik" see the note of the loan of "a compter and lang sadill of aik" to Robert, "my father brother" (D.W. 3), and other references to him as "my father brother" and "auld Robert" (*ib.* 8 *b*, 9 *a e*, 21 *b c d f*). There are also slight mentions of him as witness 8 May 1583 *ib.* 11 *c*); 12 Nov. 1586 (S.W. 53); 10 April 1592 (D.W. 12 *f*); and a bond by him 13 Oct. 1595 (*ib.* 12 *c*).

[5] He is called "younger" on this occasion, his father, Robert Wedderburn, elder, being still alive. So on one or two occasions, 1570-71, Robert Wedderburn, "younger, scriba," is named (D.P.B., vol. 241, fol. 13, 18, orig. MS.)

[6] If this implies that John Wedderburn was then dead, it would seem to refer to John (ante, p. 24); if it is consistent with his being then alive, to his son John (ante, p. 26).

[7] There is also an action against him, 16 Nov. 1590, by Robert Gray, for delivering up of a charter (R.A D. 26).

[8] He is called "elder" to distinguish him from Robert the merchant (ante. p. 19) and also later from his nephew Robert (post, p. 111). Thus 30 March 1590 Robert Wedderburn, elder, and the merchant are both on one assize (D.B.R. 279 *b*); 3, 5 Aug. 1593, he, "elder," sells a North Argylegait land to his nephew Robert, "younger, burgess," (S.W. 103; D.P.B. 293 *d*); 3 Sept. 1595, elder, attorney for his sister Barbara (D.P.B. 303 *a*); 16 March 1597, elder, witness (R.D. 7); 1, 15 June 1599 there is a decree for him *re* the boundaries or "lineation" of his North Argylegait land (D.P.B. 329); and 25 June 1601 he, "elder," acts as attorney (D.P.B 341). From an entry, however, dated 9 Oct. 1602, when Robert Wedderburn, notary, writes a bond by Robert Wedderburn, elder, burgess of Dundee, it would seem that the merchant was also called at one time elder (R.P.C. 25). Other references to the notary as elder may be found 1 June 1602 (R.A.D. 42); 16 May 1604 (R.P.C. 28); 30 July 1606, on assize (D.B.R. 356); 11 March, 15 April 1607, on assize, councillor (*ib.* 388 *a b*); 19 May 1608 (D.W. 17 *e*); 8 May 1609 (D.C.B. 32); June 1610 (Br.T. 1).

one of the curators to his nephew, Peter Imrie, son of his sister Barbara (D.B.R. 303); and 1 Dec. 1601, gets a gift of the escheat goods of John Wedderburn (R.P.S. 29).

He was admitted burgess of Dundee by the privilege of his late father 15 March 1588, being designed "brother german of the late clerk" in the entry of his admission (D.L.B. 30), and in the following year,[1] 16 July 1589, was elected procurator fiscal and master of work for the "bigging of the new school," and gave his oath of fidelity (D.C.B. 14).[2] Later on, 25 Oct. 1597, he is one of those who call attention to the fouling of the common burn by the Skinners' craft, and obtain a decree against a continuance of the nuisance (D.C.B. 20). He may occasionally have acted as clerk *pro tempore*, as, 7 Jan. 1602, Mr. Robert Wedderburn, clerk, is named among the commissioners for settling disputes between Perth and Dundee (R.P.C. 22); but this is more probably an error for Alexander.

He died a few days after 12 Oct. 1611, on which day, at his house in Dundee, he gave up his will, confirmed at Brechin 7 June 1612 (Br.T. 2), by which he nominated as his executors James and Peter, sons of his brother, the late clerk, and left various legacies to other nephews and nieces. His heir was his nephew Peter (son of Peter Wedderburn and Margaret Kinloch), who is so entered 29 Feb. 1612 (D.P.B. 381) and also 5 Jan. 1616 (*ib.* 405), and whose inheritance from his uncle is mentioned, 13 June 1677 (D.T.G. 34).[3]

There are several references to the North Argylegait and other properties of Robert, the notary, after his death (*e.g.* D.C. 71; D.P.B. 430, 434, 437, 486, 488; P.B.N. 19), but they are not important.

He married about Sept. 1583 **Margaret Myln**, daughter to Robert Myln of Dundee, the marriage contract being dated 11 Sept.[4] (D.B.R. 270). Thereafter he and his wife are repeatedly named together in regard to various properties. Thus 28 Nov. 1583 they settle a North Argylegait property on themselves and their heirs (Bl. 3, D.P.B. 234), 28 Jan. 1584 she resigns to her father a tenement which she and her sister Agnes had inherited as co-heiresses of their brother James Myln (D.P.B. 237). Later on, 15 April 1593, Robert and his wife resign lands to George Thomson (D.P.B. 292); 23 May, in the same year, they sue Sir James Scrymgeour for an annual-rent out of Dudop (R.A.D. 30); and, 15 May 1594, resign a tenement to Ninian Copen (D.P.B. 297).[5] She is also named in the *Compt Buik* of her husband's nephew, David, as having dealings with him, 13 Sept. 1597 (D.W. 10 *c*).

By her, the date of whose death is not ascertained, but who seems to have predeceased him, as she is not named in his will, he had issue, four sons and two daughters, all of whom died young and in his lifetime, his ultimate heir being the son of his brother Peter (D.P.B. 381). These children were[6]:—

1. **Robert Wedderburn**, born 1 June 1584, and died before 29 Jan. 1586, when his parents gave the same name to another son.
2. **James Wedderburn**, born 4 Aug. 1585.
3. **Robert Wedderburn**, born 29 Jan. 1586.

Died before Sept. 1606, when the younger brother Alexander is called their father's heir apparent (D.P.B. 364).

[1] The following references to a Robert Wedderburn, not designed, are also probably to him, 1578 Oct. 8, decree for him (D.B.R. 213 *a*); 1581, Jan. 31, witness (D.P.B. 213 *c*); 1586, June 13, witness (*ib.* 251); 1600, witness (*ib.* 336). The Robert Wedderburn not designed who is elected a visitor for the Argylegait quarter at the time of the threatened "plague of pest lately in Leith," 3 July 1588 (D.C.B. 12, may be either he or the merchant (ante, p. 19).

[2] See also D.L.B. 32, where, 20 Oct. 1591, Robert Wedderburn is paid "for the reparation of the school work." I have there assumed that the reference is to Robert, the merchant (ante, p. 19), and this may be so, but the reference of 1589 (D.C.B. 14) is to "Robert Wedderburn, elder," which is more likely to be the notary, and both are, presumably, to the same person.

[3] Robert was cautioner, 1 Aug. 1604, for this nephew (R.D. 10), and was also named as father's kin to him, 8 Nov. in that year (D.B.R. 350). A decree obtained by Robert's executors is registered 11 May 1614 (D.B.R. 389 *a*).

[4] He may have had to bring an action in respect of his contract, as soon after, 19 Jan. 1585, we find him suing his father-in-law, Robert Myln (D.B.R. 273 *a*). This suit may have lasted years, as a decreet arbitral between them is registered, 25 July 1595 (D.B.R. 301).

[5] There are several such entries. Thus, 24 March 1595, Robert Wedderburn, elder, and Margaret Myln, his wife, resign a South Argylegait land to James Boyter (D.P.B. 292 *b*); 6 June 1595, they, with consent of her father, resign an annual rent (*ib.* 302 *f*); 8 Nov. 1597, they acquire a North Argylegait land (*ib.* 323); 17 Aug. 1601, they resign another annual-rent (*ib.* 343); and, 30 Jan. 1604, they alienate part of Craigie to William Graham of Claverhouse (D.B.R. 344).

[6] The authority for the births of these three sons is an incomplete family register (see vol. ii, p. 207), written by Robert Wedderburn in one of his small minute books, and in which he characteristically notices the exact hour at which these sons were born, together with the zodiacal signs. The entry of the eldest son's birth is erased, no doubt on his death.

Part II. Chap. I.

4. **Alexander Wedderburn** [1587—1608-9?], not named in the above register, and born therefore after 1586. He is only four times named in the Dundee Records, viz., (*a*) 1605, May 18, when Robert Wedderburn, notary, and Alexander, his son, witness a precept (D.P.B. 339 *c*); (*b*) 1606, Sept. 18, when Robert Wedderburn, elder, and Margaret Myln, his wife, settle the "Greneland" on their son and heir apparent, Alexander Wedderburn, and on their two daughters, Janet and Elizabeth (*ib.* 364); (*c*) 1607, June 14, when Robert Wedderburn, elder, burgess, and Alexander, his son, are witnesses (*ib.* 368); and (*d*) 1608, April, 28. when Alexander, son of Robert Wedderburn, notary, is a witness (*ib.* 370 *c*). He is also named once in the *Compt Buik* of his cousin, David Wedderburn, as witness with his father 24 May 1608 (D.W. 17 *f*). This is the last mention of him, and it is clear, from the fact that his cousin Peter was heir to his father (*ut sup.*) that he died s.p., and no doubt unmarried, in his father's life. Probably he died 1608-9, as 7 March 1609 we find his father settling his North Argylegait property on his great-nephews Peter, son to the clerk, and Alexander, son of David of the *Compt Buik* (D.W. 21 *e*, D.P.B. 374).

and two daughters,

1. **Janet Wedderburn**. First named in a bond, 4 Nov. 1603, by her parents to her (D.B.R. 351), and again in an obligation to her and her father, 26 July 1605 (*ib.* 365 *a*). See also the settlement on her brother Alexander, 18 Sept. 1606 (D.P.B. 364). She died unm. before 1611.
2. **Elizabeth Wedderburn**, named in an obligation to her parents and herself, 20 May 1605 (D.B.R. 365 *b*), and in the settlement (*ut sup*) of 1606 (D.P.B. 364). She also died unm. before 1611.[1]

[1] With regard to the death of all Robert's children in his life, reference may be made to the fact that the plague came to Dundee from "St. Bartillis merket in Franchland" early in 1605 and was still raging in Nov. 1608, four thousand deaths having occurred up to that time (see D.P.B. vol. 262, post, ii, p 236).

PART II.

CHAPTER II.

ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN (ELDEST SON OF ROBERT), TOWN CLERK OF DUNDEE, AND HIS WIFE JANET MYLN.

With an account of their children and the descendants of their younger sons. (See tabular pedigree at p. 105).

Alexander Wedderburn [1530?—1585],[1] eldest son of Robert Wedderburn and Janet Kyd, is first named on his admission as burgess of Dundee, 15 Nov. 1555 (D.L.B. 18). He was admitted a notary about 1554-55, as appears by an entry in one of his Dundee Protocol Books (D.P.B. 91), in which he speaks of the year 1558-59 as "the fourth year of my notaryship."[2] On 5 Oct. 1556 he was elected to succeed Robert Seres as clerk of Dundee for life, upon the refusal to accept the office by Henry Richardsone, whom he consents to retain as his substitute (D.B.R. 69). The original gift of clerkship, still extant among the Dundee charters (D.C. 25), is dated 6 Feb. 1556-57, and is also recorded 19 Oct. 1556-57 (D.T.G. 10 *a*). It describes him as "Alexander Wedderburn, youngair,[3] sone to Robert Wedderburn, oure broder and comburges." He is thereafter repeatedly named as clerk and notary, witness, procurator, &c., but these references are of little interest, and I do not, therefore, deal with them in detail.[4] He seems, however, to have exercised his office with activity and to have taken much interest in the affairs of the town. Thus, in 1563 May 17, the council elect him, together with the treasurer and dean of gild, "to pass to Edinburgh at this present parliament as commissioners for the whole town to treat of certain matters, and especially of the liberty of burghs" (D.C.B. 2); while some years later, 4 June 1569, he is appointed with others to inspect the common malt mill of the burgh and the wheat mill of Pitkerrow (D.C.B. 9). On one occasion, 28 March 1576, one Thomas Dowie, defender in a suit by Barbara Wedderburn, sister of the clerk, objected to his acting as clerk in the suit on the ground of his interest as her brother, but the objection was disallowed (D.B.R. 226). He remained in office till 20 Sept. 1582, when he "resignit and demittit" the clerkship to his eldest son, whom the bailies thereupon elect, retaining the father as clerk substitute (S.W. 43; D.B.R. 262).

Several of his protocol books are still on the shelves of the Dundee Charter-room, and some of the volumes of the Burgh and Head Court records are also his.[5] Thus vol. vi. is expressly described as his, and one at least of the two preceding volumes is written during his clerkship. Vol. viii. was originally intended as the second of his protocol books, as appears by a memorandum on the fly-leaf, which also bears a Latin couplet inculcating sincerity of worship; while on the title page of vols. xii. and xiv. (his last

[1] Synopsis of references:—S.W. 13, 16, 17, 19-31, 33-39 *a*, 41-45, 49, 60, 61, 99, 101 (1), 103, 112, 157, 297, 669; Bl. 3; D.W. 1, 11 *a b c d e g h m*, 12 *a*, 18 *a e*, 19 *a*; D.C. 25-27, 29, 30, 32-34; D.L.B. 18, 26, 27, 30, 31, 34, 35; D.P.B. 58, 66, 68, 70, 80, 81, 82, 91, 94, 115, 125, 141 *l*. 153 *a*, 191 *a*, 198, 202 *b*, 213 *c*, 214, 216, 218, 223 *d f*, 242, 249, 255, 267 *b*, 272, 276, 286, 287, 291 *a*, 303 *b*, 306, 307, 340, 347; D.B.R. 69, 90, 107, 187, 211 *c*. 226, 241 *d e f*. 262, 270, 273 *b*, 275 *b*, 281, 283, 288, 299, 301 *g*, 322 *c*, 328, 384; D.C.B. 2, 9; D.T.G. 4 *b*, 10; D.G.R. 1; G.S.R. 33, 34, 35 *a b*, 37-45, 91; R.P.S. 24; R.D. 1, 3; R.A.D. 16-18, 20, 35, 43, 48: *Regs. Episc. Brech.*, p. 285; *Spald. Club Misc.* (1849) iv, 27.

[2] I have omitted to notice this fact in the extract given in vol. ii. D.P.B. 91.

[3] He is often called "younger" in distinction from his uncle Alexander, the merchant (ante, p. 74), *e.g.*, in 1565 (D.P.B. 81), 1568 (D.T.G. 10), although, later on, another Alexander, son of David Wedderburn in Welgait (ante, p. 45) is called "younger" in distinction from him, *e.g.*, 9 April 1575 (D.P.B. 191 *a*).

[4] For these slight mentions of him see S.W. 16, 17, 20-28, 31, 33, 34, 37-39 *a*, 41-42, 44, 49, 101 (1), 207 (1); D.C. 26, 27, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34; D.P.B. 58, 66, 91, 94, 115, 141 *f*. 153 *a*, 198, 202 *b*, 213 *c*, 214, 223 *d f*; D.B.R. 211 *c*, 241 *d e*, 270; D.T.G. 4 *b*; D.G.R. 1; G.S.R. 33-35, 37-45, 91; R.A.D. 16, 17, 18, 40. In later years his son is distinguished from him by the prefix of "Mr." which is scarcely ever used of the father.

[5] His extant protocol books are, at least, six in number, viz.: D.P.B., Vols. 338, 240, 242, 246, 248, and 249, while vols. 241 and 244, if not his, are of his time. A *facsimile* of his notarial symbol, with the motto "Deum time" is given in vol. ii, opp. p. 5, and again at p. 187, while his signature and some of his writing will be found at pp. 5, 7 and 192 of the same volume. (See also S.W. 29, 27, 30, 37; Bl. 3; D.C. 26, 30 *n*, 32, 33.) Transumpts from his books are sometimes mentioned, *e.g.*, S.W. 99; D.B.R. 328. He left his six great protocol books to his second son David, who was both a notary and a merchant, from whom they were acquired, apparently against his will, by the provost and bailies of Dundee (D.W. 11 *c*, 18; and post, pp. 106-7).

Part II. Chap. II.

book) he has written in Latin and English a propheecy, so far verified, that "This book shall last heir in Dundee," until one or two impossibilities occur (post, vol. ii, pp. 269, 274).

There are, of course, many references to his private affairs, and to his and his wife's family. Thus, 31 May 1560, he, "younger, clerk," has an action *re* the curatory of his wife's sister, Elizabeth Myln (D.B.R. 90); 22 Feb. 1566, an annual rent and a South Seagait land are settled on him and his wife (S.W. 19; D.P.B. 125); 4 Nov. 1567, he, "burgess of Dundee," and his wife, grant a discharge to Henry Guthrie of Collestoun (D.P.B. 68); 8 May 1568, he lends £100 to Gilbert Wedderburn (ante, p. 23), and takes an assignment of Gilbert's "airschip" as security (D.P.B. 70); and, 1 May 1570 (*ib.* 187), he is tutor to Robert and David, sons of Robert Wedderburn, the Vicar (ante, pp. 18-19). Similarly he is frequently named in connection with settlements on his own children, *e.g.*, on his son David, 2 June 1571 (D.P.B. 80); 30 March 1573, on his son Robert (*ib.* 82), and also on his son Alexander, *e.g.*, 16 May 1575, when he got from James Carmichael an annual charge of 600 merks out of Wester Gourdie, which is settled on him, his wife, and their son Alexander (S.W. 29), who afterwards acquired the whole of the lands of Gourdie, which still remain in the possession of the family. An excambion of property between his two sons, Alexander and Robert, was made 30 Dec. 1577 (S.W. 35-37), and later on when Alexander married, there were several settlements on him and his wife, *e.g.*, 24 Nov., 15 Dec. 1582 (S.W. 45; D.P.B. 216, 218).[1] He lived on the north side of the Argylegait in Dundee, near S. Matthew's close, and owned what came to be called "the old clerk's close" (D.P.B. 488). He died 28 June 1585, leaving a will confirmed at Edinburgh 13 May 1587 (Ed.T. 5; D.W. 11 *m*), the confirmation of which gives the date of his death. After his death he is occasionally named in connection with his sons, but these mentions of him are of no value.[2] He was, no doubt, buried with his wife in the Howff of Dundee, their tomb apparently bearing an epitaph recorded in the *Compt Buik* of their second son David (D.W. 1).[3]

He married, no doubt at Dundee, before May 1560, **Janet Myln**,[4] daughter and coheiress of James Myln, burgess of Dundee (by Elizabeth Guthrie, his wife),[5] and by her, who died 19 June 1582 (Ed T. 6; D.W. 11 *m*),[6] leaving a will, confirmed at Edinburgh, with that of her husband, had issue six sons and two daughters:—

[1] See also R.A.D. 43, where, 20 July 1602, there is a summons by his son, Kingennie, *re* an annual-rent out of the barony of Downy in which he and his parents were infeft in 1579.

[2] For these and similar references to him in his lifetime, see S.W. 60, 61, 103, 112, 157, 297; D.W. 11 *a b c h*, 12 *a*, 19 *a*; D.L.B. 26, 27, 30, 31, 34, 35; D.P.B. 242, 249, 255, 267 *b*, 272, 276, 286, 287, 291 *a*, 303 *b*, 306, 307, 340, 347; D.B.R. 270, 275 *b*, 281, 284, 288, 299, 301 *g*, 322 *a*, 343 *a*, 384; R.P.S. 24; R.D. 1, 3; R.A.D. 20, 35; *Rep. Episc. Brech.*, p. 285; *Spalding Club Misc.*, 1849, vol. iv, p. 27.

[3] The Howff had been opened for burial some years before their deaths, so that they were probably buried there and not in the churchyard of S. Clement's. There is no evidence of their tomb having actually borne the inscription in the *Compt Buik*, and it may be that the epitaph was prepared by their son, and not in fact put upon their tomb.

[4] She is first mentioned as his wife 31 May 1560 (D.B.R. 90), when he is concerned in the curatory of her sister and co-heiress Elizabeth, who probably died soon after as, 22 Feb. 1566, Janet is entered sole heiress to her father in a South Seagait land (D.P.B. 125) owing to the death of more than one brother, as two, William and James Myln, are named in an endorsement by the clerk to a document of 1551 (S.W. 13). See also D.W. 11 *a b*; D.B.R. 107. In one entry, 13 Oct. 1658, the name of her father, James Myln, is wrongly given as Robert (S.W. 326).

[5] Elizabeth Guthrie was, no doubt, a Guthrie of Kinblethmont, as, 6 Sept. 1586, Thomas Guthrie, son of the late Thomas Guthrie of Kinblethmont, makes a disposition in favour of Alexander and David Wedderburn, brothers, his cousins in the second and third degree, from which it would appear that they were doubly related to him (D.P.B. 266). She married secondly George Wischart of Drymmie, where she died 1 Jan. 1583. By her will, dated 27 Dec. 1582 and confirmed at Edinburgh 23 May 1584 (Ed.T., vol. xiii, she appoints her husband executor and leaves to "Alexander Wedderburne's bairnes, my oyes in Dundie, fourtie pounds money, with the rest of the few males awand by John Stirling of Breky for the hous in the Greneland he hes in Dundie extending to 20 merks." Among the persons named in the will are Archibald Campbell of Clavers, sponse to her daughter Eufame Wischart, Laurence Dundas, also her son-in-law, Alexander Campbell, bishop of Brechin, Dougall Campbell, dean of Brechin, and George Barclay of the Syd. This will is named in David Wedderburn's *Compt Buik* (D.W. 11 *g*) where he notes "My gudame's testament. Ane legacie of Elizabeth Guthrie, relict of umquhill George Wischart, of Drymme, of xl lib to my fatheris barnis, etc."—an entry which gives the date of the will as 30 Dec. 1581-2, and calls the testatrix "relict" of George Wischart, though he survived her and was her executor. From this entry in the *Compt Buik* J. W. in his MS. assumed that Elizabeth Guthrie was paternal grandmother of David Wedderburn. That she was, however, maternal grandmother is clear from an entry (D.B.R. 90) where George Wischart is named as step-father to Elizabeth Myln.

[6] See also R.A.D. 43, where the year of her death is given as 1583. The reference (D.B.R. 273 *b*) to Alexander Wedderburn, younger, and Janet Myln, his wife, 26 Feb. 1585, is to a transumed sasine; and the same must apply to the 1584 sasine referred to, S.W. 669.

Pedigree showing the children of Robert Wedderburn and Janet Kyd and their eldest son Alexander, and the younger lines descended from them, 1490—1662. (Part II., Chaps. i. and ii.).

ROBERT WEDDERBURN (son of Robert, ante, p. 69), born circ. 1490, d. 1575 ? = Janet Kyd.

- **Alexander Wedderburn**, b. 1530 (?), d. 1585; town clerk of Dundee 1557-82. = Janet, dau. of James Myln, d. 1582.
  - Peter Wedderburn, 1535?—1604. = Margaret, dau. of Wm Kinloch.
    - Peter Wedderburn, 1585-1627 ? Heir to his uncle Robert, 1611.
    - George Wedderburn, 1586—1610.
    - 1. Margaret m. (*a*) George Blak; (*b*) Andrew Blak. — 2. Barbara m (*a*) Ed. Christone; (*b*) Ed. Frislo. — 3. Janet m. Wm. Davidsone.
  - Robert Wedderburn, notary, b. 1546, d. 1611. His nephew Peter his heir. = Margaret dau. of Robert Myln.
    - 1. Robert Wedderburn, b. 1584, d. inf. — 2. James Wedderburn, b. 1585, d. inf.
    - 3. Robert Wedderburn, b. 1586, d. inf. — 4. Alexander Wedderburn, b. 1587 ? d. 1608-9.
    - 1. Janet. — 2. Elizabeth.
    - All died unm. in their father's life.
  - Barbara m. (*a*) David Guthrie → (*b*) Peter Imbrie. ↓
  - Janet m. (*a*) Wm. Man; (*b*) James Thomsone. ↓
  - Elizabeth m. John Constoun. ↓
- 1. **Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie** ↓ post, chap. iii.
- 2. David Wedderburn of the *Compt Buik*, 1563—1633.
- Matild Beaton. = 3. Robert Wedderburn, 1567-93, m. 1589-92.
  - 1. Grissell Duncan, d. 1590.
  - 2. Elspet Lovell. d. 1592. =
  - 3. Elspet Hering (m. 2 James Thomsone).
  - Alexander Wedderburn, 1591—1653. = Janet, dau. of William Newton.
    - Helen m. (*a*) 1653, William Gascoyne; (*b*) 1657, Barten Belson.
    - Elizabeth, m. 1646 John Gardyne.
  - Helen, m. Andrew Boyd.
- 4. James Wedderburn, d. 1644, m. Christian d. Wm. Lovell, s p.
- 5. Peter Wedderburn, d. s p. 1623, m. (*a*) Anna Walker; (*b*) Margaret Muddie.
- 6. William Wedderburn, d. 1603 unm.
- 1. Margaret, 1562-1617, m. Peter Clayhills. ↓
- 2. Katharine m. (*a*) William Duncan → (*b*) William Ferguson ↓

- **David Wedderburn**, b. 1599, d. s.p.
- James Wedderburn, b. 1601. Named as his father's eldest son and heir in 1623.
- Alexander Wedderburn, b. 1602, d. 1616.
- Henry Wedderburn, b. 1610, d. young.
- 1. Helen, b. 1590. m. (*a*) 1610, Geo. Auchinlek; (*b*) 1621, Jas. Ros.
- 2. Eufame, b. 1592, m. 1610 James Symsone.
- 3. Matild, b. 1595. — 4. Janet, b. 1598, d. 1616. — 5. Katharen, b. 1600. — 6. Isobell, b. 1604.
- 7. Magdalen, b. 1606, m. George Inglish; living 1652.

Part II. Chap. II.

1. **Alexander Wedderburn,** afterwards of Kingennie, progenitor of the lines of Kingennie, Easter Powrie, Wedderburn, Blackness, Balindean, and Gosford. See post, chap. iii.

2. **David Wedderburn.** See below.

3. **Robert Wedderburn.** See post, p. 111.

4. **James Wedderburn.** See post, p. 116.

5. **Peter Wedderburn.** See post, p. 118.

6. **William Wedderburn.** See post, p. 119.

and

1. **Margaret Wedderburn.** See post, p. 119.

2. **Katharen Wedderburn.** See post, p. 120.

2. **David Wedderburn**[1] [1563?—1633?], second son of Alexander Wedderburn and Janet Myln, and known in the family as David of the MS. or *Compt Buik*, was probably born about 1563, his elder brother, Alexander, having been born in 1561, and their sister Margaret in 1562. He was trained under his father, and is first named, 18 May 1570, as "servitor to the clerk" on an occasion when he acts as witness (D.P.B. 176 *b*).[2] It may be thus, or because, as we shall see, the volumes were long in his possession, that we find his name written on the title pages of some of his father's books, *e.g.*, on that of vol. 238 of the Dundee Protocol Books and on those of vols vi. and xiv. of the Burgh and Head Court Records, as well as on that of the first of his brother's Protocol books, begun no doubt under their father's eye.[3] The next reference to him is dated 2 June 1571, when his parents get a charter in their own and his favour of an annual rent out of Monorgund's croft (D.P.B. 80), after which there is no mention of him till 15 May 1582, when he was admitted a burgess of Dundee (D.W. 12 *g*; D.L.B. 27). There is a curious bargain recorded in the next year, 5 June 1583, by which he and his sister Margaret agree that she will give him a cloak of Frensche Fleming on her wedding day, while he, if she is still "nocht mareit or paie" within the year, is to give her "twa crownes of the sone" (D.P.B. 229).

He was long a merchant and active citizen in Dundee, and the records of the burgh contain numerous references to him as witness,[4] attorney, cautioner, procurator,

[1] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 23 *n*, 33, 37, 41, 41 *a*, 42, 45, 48, 59, 63, 68 *b*, 108, 127, 133, 136, 137, 140, 146, 153, 155-57, 159, 163-64, 176-78, 186, 196, 206-8, 220, 252-53, 345; J.W. 104, 105 *f*; S.A.R. 13, 15; D.W. *passim*, *e.g.*, esp. 4, 5, 6, 7, 11 *cap*, 12 *g h i j*, 14, 15, 17 *a b d g*, 18 *a b c e*, 19 *b*; D.C. 34, 35, 40, 45; D.L.B. 27; D.P.B. 80, 176 *b*, 213 *e*, 217, 221, 223 *f*, 227, 229, 240, 252, 255, 266, 267 *b*, 269, 272, 286, 287, 288 *c*, 291 *a*, 293 *b*, 301, 303 *a*, 304 *a*, 307, 315, 329 *c*, 336, 338, 339 *a*, 345, 347, 371, 374, 383, 398, 405, 426 *a*, 429-30, 434, 452, 493; D.B.R. 286 *b*, 299, 300 *b c*, 311 *e*, 313 *b*, 322 *c*, 328 *a*, 336 *c*, 387 *b*, 338 *a*, 339, 340, 341 *c*, 359 *b*, 366, 379, 388, 393 *a*, 404, 406, 407 *b d e*, 484; D.C.B. 21 *a b*, 24, 25, 27, 32; D.R.S. 7, 11; D.G.R. 4; G.S.R. 50, 59, 60; R.P.C. 28, 30, 43; R.P.S. 24, 28; F.S. 1, 11, 12, 16; R.D. 9, 10, 12, 19, 31, 39, 62 *c*, 67, 76, 96; R.A.D. 20, 29, 34, 37, 42, 44, 45, 47, 48, 52, 58, 61; Ed.T. 6; Br.T. 2; S.A.T. 1, 3; P.B.N. 11, 16, 18, 27.

[2] There is nothing peculiar in so young a child being witness, for in the Dundee Register of Baptisms we find young children often so named, *e.g.*, John Wedderburn, son of James Wedderburn, the clerk, witnesses a baptism, 7 Feb. 1681, when not yet three years old.

[3] He writes a document in connection with his elder brother's marriage, 15 Dec. 1582 (S.W. 45).

[4] These merely record his acting as a witness over a long series of years, 1577—1632. Thus, 1577 Dec. 30, he is witness, and signs (S.W. 37, and see facsimile vol. ii., opp. p. 7); 1581 Aug. 28, 31, witness (S.W. 41, 41 *a*, 42; D.P.B. 213 *e*); 1582 Oct. 9 (*ib.* 223 *f*), Dec. 15 (*ib.* 217); 1583-84, often a witness (D.P.B. 227); 1583 Nov. 24 (S.W. 48); 1584 Feb. 18, adolescens, witness (*ib.* 221); 1584 Oct. 21, 1588 May 25, brother of Mr. Alexander, witness (D.P.B. 240; S.W. 59); 1589 May 17 (D.P.B. 315); 1589 May 23 (S.W. 63); 1591 Aug. 26, Nov. 9, burgess of Dundee, witness (D.P.B. 288 *e*; S.W. 68 *b*); 1592 July 27 (D.C. 35 and see facsimile, opp. p. 192); 1594 May 18, 23 (G.S.R. 50); 1595 Jan. 27 (D.W. 12 *h*), Feb. 1 (D.P.B. 301), June 9 (S.W. 108); 1599 Nov. 2 (D.B.R. 337 *b*); 1600 June 21 (D.P.B. 336), Nov. 1, 4, Dec. 5, 13, 15 (S.W. 127, 133, 137, 140, and 23 *n*, 146); 1601 Nov. 17 (D.P.B. 345); 1603 July 10 (S.W. 155-56); 1606 Jan. 4 (S.W. 159); 1607 April 29, June 1, Sept. 14 (S.W. 163-64; R.D. 31); 1611 May 28 (R.P.C. 43); 1612 May 18 (S.W. 177-178, and see facsimile vol. ii., opp. p. 13), Dec. 9 (D.P.B. 383); 1613 April 30 (R.D. 39); 1615 May 18 (S.W. 186); 1617 Nov. 26 (D.P.B. 398); 1618 March 4 (R.D. 62 *e*); 1620 May 16 (S.W. 206, and see facsimile vol. ii., opp. p. 32), July 13 (S.W. 207); 1622 July 17 (P.B.N. 11); 1625 Nov. 12 (S.W. 220); 1626 Feb. 20 (P.B.N. 16); 1632 Feb. 4 (S.W. 252-53). "David Wodderburn" named as witness to a baptism, 5 Jan. 1605-6, in the Monifieth Parish Reg. is also he.

&c.[1] In addition to these there is still extant a book of account or *Compt Buik* of his, in which he noted up all manner of things. This book is now of considerable value as material for the commercial history of the time, and as such is being edited for the *Scottish History Society*. A fuller account of it, together with numerous extracts from its pages, will be found in the second volume of this work (pp. 163-83). From it we can gather a good deal of information about David, his tastes, pursuits, religious tendencies, superstitions, the extent of his education, the kind of books he read, the properties he possessed, and many other personal details (D.W. 4-7), as well as a good deal of material in regard to many members of his family.

His business as a merchant must have been extensive, and there are numerous references to it in the *Compt Buik*, while elsewhere we get other allusions to it. Thus, in the Dundee Register of Ships he is named, 10 Jan. 1589, as owning goods from Bordeaux (D.R.S. 7), and we often find him called "merchant and burgess," *e.g.*, 6 March 1591, when he grants a bond to his brother James (D.B.R. 286 *b*); 25 May, Nov. 11, 1602, when he is himself grantee of a bond (R.D. 9, 12); 1 March 1606, when he gets a decree against one John Forret for delivery of some Swedish iron (R.A.D. 47), and, 17 Dec. 1612, when he again owns wine arriving from Bordeaux (D.R.S. 11).

He took some part in the affairs of the burgh. Thus 1599—1603 he was councillor (D.B.R. 336 *c*, 340; D.C.B. 21 *a b*, 25); 14 Oct. 1601, he renders account of his intromissions with the unlaws (D.C.B. 24); 8, 12 March 1602, he is on assize (D.B.R. 338 *a*); 29 May 1604, he is again on the council when a resolution is passed limiting the number of passage boats at the ferry during fear of the plague (D.C.B. 27); and 26 Sept. in that year he is one of many defenders, councillors of the burgh, to a complaint by Sir James Scrymgeour and others anent disturbances in Dundee (R.P.C. 30). We find him still acting in later years, *e.g.*, 12 Feb. 1608, he is chancellor of an assize (D.B.R. 356 *a*); 8 May 1609, one of a court held *re* the legitimacy of Patrick Auchinlek, son to the provost, and of his own cousin, Peter Imbrie, son of his aunt, Barbara Wedderburn, by her first husband (D.C.B. 32); while, 7 Feb. 1614 and 7 Aug. 1618, he is again on assize (D.B.R. 388, 407 *b*).

We have seen that he was at one time servitor to his father the clerk, and somewhat later in life he got himself admitted a notary, his "creatione of notarie," dated 12 July 1603, being recorded in his *Compt Buik* (D.W. 18 *b*). Probably he secured his admission in order to make use—perhaps in order to properly retain possession—of his father's protocol books, which had been disponed to him in the old clerk's life time, 8 May 1583 (*ib.* 11 *c*). We find him writing documents and granting extracts from these books before the date of his admission, and there are one or two actions against him for delivery up of sasines, &c. Thus, a document of 1576 is recorded as "extract" by him (S.W. 33); Andrew Gray sues him for delivery up of a sasine, 11 Aug. 1592 (R.A.D. 29); he writes a charter, 5 June 1595 (G.S.R. 59); is again defender in an action for a document in the Court Books, 24 Nov. 1599 (R.A.D. 37); and again writes and witnesses a document, 5 Dec. 1600 (S.W. 136). On one occasion, 25 April 1601, he and his uncle Robert are described together as "notaries," so that he seems to have been already reputed a notary, though not yet admitted (D.P.B. 339 *a*). These books remained in his possession for many years. In 1608, Feb. 11, there is a decree for a transumpt on summons by Sir James Scrymgeour *v.* David Wedderburn, notary, "haver" of the Protocol Book containing the sasine infefting the pursuer in Dudop (R.A.D. 48), and he is described as notary on other occasions, *e.g.* 29 May 1619 and 21 Dec. 1626 (R.D. 76, 96). The burgh authorities, however, seem to

[1] *e.g.* 1587 Oct. 30, procurator for Hercules Rollok (D.P.B. 269); 1588 May 27, attorney for his brother James (*ib.* 272); 1588 June 11, named (D.B.R. 322 *c*); 1600-24, often mentioned (D.G.R. 4); 1602 Jan. 5, action by him and his brother Mr. Alexander *v.* Andrew Crail (R.A.D. 45); 1602 Aug. 4, burgess, cautioner (D.B.R. 339); 1604 May 16, named (R.P.C. 28); 1609 March 7, named (D.P.B. 374); June 6, bond to him as cautioner (R.D. 19); Oct. 29, action by him *v.* William Guthrie (R.A.D. 52); 1612 May 16, attorney for Cristina Lovell, his brother James' wife (S.W. 176); 1616 Jan. 5, attorney (D.P.B. 405); 1618 May 22, attorney (S.W. 196); 1618 Oct. 15, decree for him for money paid by his wife (D.B.R. 407 *d*); 1618-19, action *v.* him by the executors of Robert Traill (R.A.D. vol. 320, fol. 43 orig. record); 1620 Sept. 4, sigus for a party to a renunciation (F.S. 1).

Part II. Chap. II.

have objected to these records being in private custody. On 17 March 1629 the provost sent two bailies to David to borrow the books, and on their promise to return them in a fortnight or pay a thousand merks in default, David gave up the books. It does not appear if he ever got them back. There is a "memorandum to pursue the provost" in respect of this matter in his *Compt Buik* (D.W. 18 *e*), but it is doubtful if he ever did so. The books, it seems, were not in the burgh charter room in 1639 (see inventory vol. ii., p. 206), and when they found their way there is not clear. David appears to have had further ambitions in the direction of the law. Another memorandum (undated) in his *Compt Buik* is "to crave the clerkship of the gild" (D.W. 19 *b*), and at one time he seems to have had a provision thereto, but was debarred from getting it by his brother Alexander. This is one of the many "Innaturall Iniuries and wrangis" done him by Kingeunie, which David enumerated in another memorandum, a copy of which still exists (J.W. 104, 105 *f*).[1]

He was executor to his father and mother, whose wills he gave up on behalf of himself, his younger brother and sisters, 13 May 1587 (Ed.T. 5, 6); and his *Compt Buik* contains an account of his executorship, and his distribution to each of them of his parents' estate (D.W. 12). After his father's death in 1585 he lived for a time in what had been his home but passed by inheritance to the eldest son, to whom David paid rent as tenant. He records in his *Compt Buik* the payment of the 1597 rent by money and by taking into account a loss he had made on two barrels of salmon which Alexander had sold him, and which, on being exported to Flanders by David, turned out to be "all grissillis" (D.W. 12 *i*).[2] He had various dealings in connection with different members of his family. Thus, 17 March 1591, he resigns an annual rent to his brother Peter (D.P.B. 286); 26 June 1598, he is cautioner on the confirmation of the wills of his brother Robert and his first two wives (D.W. 12 *j*; S.A.T. 1, 2, 3); 2 Feb. 1604, he is party to a discharge *re* the estate of his late brother William (S.W. 157), as well as 21 July 1613, to the curious contract *re* William's death (R.A.D. 61; and post, p. 119). He is named as a debtor in the will of his uncle Robert, the notary, 7 June 1612 (Br.T. 2), and was assignee of the children and executors of William Davidson and Janet Wedderburn (ante, p. 98) for whom he acted, 12 June 1612 (R.A.D. 58); 25 March 1618 (D.B.R. 404), and to whom he granted a discharge, 26 Oct. 1620 (S.W. 208). He is also named, 16 Nov. 1618, as one of their "mother's kin" to John Blair, son of Catherine Wedderburn and Thomas Blair (D.B.R. 407 *e*; ante, p. 74), and 31 July 1619, was cautioner for Alexander Innes and Janet Wedderburn (R.D. 67, ante; pp. 86, 99, n. 2).

There are many references to lands, and annual rents or charges on land held by him from time to time, as well as to chaplainries of which he was patron or chaplain. Thus, 7 July 1586, sasine is given to him "probo juveni" son of the late clerk (D.P.B. 252); 3 March, 20, 26 April 1587, two annual rents are resigned to him "spectato juveni" (*ib.* 255, 267 *b*); and, 8 June in the same year, he got from Sir James Scrymgeour a charter of another annual rent, out of a Cowgait land, confirmed to him under the Great Seal, 15 July 1600 (D.C. 40; G.S.R. 60). In 1588 May 21 he was infeft in a land in Dundee (D.C. 34); and a little later, 6 Sept. 1588, got an annual rent from his cousin Thomas Guthrie of Kinblethmont (D.P.B. 266; ante, p. 104n.). He and his wife also got sasine, 21 May 1591, of properties known as "Logy hauche and fur bra" (D.W. 11 *p*; D.P.B. 287) and had an interest in the lands of Lumlathin in 1595 (D.W. 11 *o*).[3] His principal property in Dundee was one in North Marketgait, of which he and his wife got sasine 18 May 1602 (D.P.B. 347), and which is named 16 Dec. 1612, when David, "proprietor of the great tenement in S. Margaret's Close, North Marketgait," complains of the condition of the transe or passage through the close and gets a decree for its repair by the other proprietors (D.B.R. 379). This property he alienated to Charles Goldman, 11 Nov. 1623 (D.P.B. 429-30), and till long after it is often identified as the great land once that of David Wedderburn and then of Charles Goldman, *e.g.*, 24 March 1664, 30 July 1688 (D.P.B. 493; D.B.R. 484). He and his wife also

[1] See the account of this memorandum, probably a leaf torn from his *Compt Buik*, vol. ii., p. 155 (J.W. 105 *t*), and David's memorandum to "persew" his brother's son and heir (D.W. 19 *m*).

[2] The same thing occurred on another occasion, when David had sent the salmon to France (D.W. 8 *b*).

[3] See also 9 Nov. 1594, when his land is named as bounding the Greneland in North Argylegait (D.B.R. 299); 18 May 1596, sasine to him of an annual rent (D.P.B. 307); 1 Aug. 1604, his land named (R.D. 10); 9 July 1615, his North Argylegait tenement named (D.B.R. 393 *a*).

acquired, 31 May 1602, some acres near the road to Dudop (D.P.B. 338), and, 3 Nov. 1608, some land in the Westfield of Dundee, which they settled on such of their children as should reach eighteen years of age (D.P.B. 371).

To his chaplainries[1] there are constant references in his *Compt Buik* and elsewhere. Thus, 8 Nov. 1586 we find him "raising letters" to enforce his rights as chaplain of SS. James Major, Margaret, Ann, Tradwell, Laurence, Anthony, the Magdalen, and Our Lady (R.A.D. 20); 26 Oct. 1592, he got the patronage of S. Thomas' chaplainry from Guthrie of Kingany (D.P.B. 291 *a*); 20 July 1593, he, as chaplain of S. James Major, resigned land in the Westfield which he had acquired a few years back, 16 Oct. 1590 (D.P.B. 293 *b*; R.P.S. 21); 20 Jan., 26 Feb. 1595, he obtained decrees as chaplain of S Tradwell, Lytill S. James, SS. James Major and Margaret (D.B.R. 300 *b c*); 3 Sept, in the same year he is named as chaplain of S. Stephen (D.P.B. 303 *a*), while, 13 Oct., Sir James Scrymgeour of Dudop resigns to his "weil belovit friend and servitour," David Wedderburn, the patronage of S. Thomas the Martyr once belonging to the Laird of Kyngany (D.P.B. 304 *a*; D.B.R. 311 *e*). He is chaplain of S. Lawrence 18 Dec. 1596 (D.B.R. 313 *b*); of S. James 31 Jan. 1598, when he gets a decree (R.A.D. 34); 26 Dec. 1598, settles the liferent of S. Thomas' chaplainry on his wife (D.P.B. 329 *c*); 14 Mar. 1599, gets a decree as chaplain of Little S. James (D.B.R. 328 *a*); 15 July 1600, is named as chaplain of S. Thomas the Martyr (R.P.S. 28); 21 May 1602, chaplain to Sir James Scrymgeour (S.W. 153); 1 June, 9 Nov. 1602, chaplain of S. Salvator and S. Margaret (R.A.D. 42, 44); 4 March 1603, gets a decree as chaplain of our Lady Chapel (D.B.R. 311 *e*); while 6 July 1609, 11, 14 May 1610, there are bonds to him as patron of S. Thomas (D.C. 45; D.B.R. 366, 406).

The date of his death is not exactly fixed, but the last reference to him as living is dated 30 April 1632, when he is cautioner to the confirmation of the will of his brother James' wife, Christian Lovell (B.T. 11) and the first mention of him as deceased is on 9 Oct. 1634, when James, son of the late David Wedderburn resigns a land in Dundee (D.P.B. 434).[2] After his death, which thus occurred 1632-34, there are several references to him either in connection with his son James who was his heir (see below) or in regard to lands once his (*e g*, S.W. 315).

He married at Murroes, co. Forfar (D.W. 15 *j*) about Feb. 1589 **Matild Beaton**, daughter of James Beaton of Westhall (by his wife Helen Cockburn), the "contract matrimoniall" bearing date 26 Feb. (*ib.* 12 *q*). She is often named with him (*e.g.*, D.P.B. 287, 293 *b*, 308, 338, 347, 371, 429-30) and he made several settlements on her 1594—1624 (D.W. 17 *a b d g*). By her, the date of whose death is not ascertained, but who was living 11 Jan. 1624 (D.W. 17 *g*), David had a numerous issue, of whom he has left an elaborate register in the pages of his *Compt Buik* (D.W. 14, 15). They numbered in all eleven children, four sons and seven daughters:—

1. **David Wedderburn** [1599-1620 ?], born in Dundee 7 Sept., and baptized there 9 Sept. 1599 (D.W. 14 *e*, 15 *e*). He died probably in childhood, and certainly s.p., before 11 Nov. 1623, when James is called his father's eldest son (D.P.B. 429-30), and later on, 9 Feb. 1643, his heir (F.S. 12).
2. **James Wedderburn** [1601-45 ?], born in Dundee 6 Sept., and baptized there 15 Sept. 1601 (D.W. 14 *f*, 15 *g*). There is a reference to him 31 March 1618 in his father's *Compt Buik*, where it is noted that "Robert Betoun and my son James hes tane up with thame to Westhall to reid" a Plutarch in Latin and a volume of Quintillian (D.W. 2 *a*). Another reference to "James my sone" as going to Flanders in Sept. 1621 (*ib.* 16 *k*) may be to him or to his brother-in-law, James Symsone. It is possible,

[1] A chaplainry was originally a private chapel, as distinct from a parish church, but later on it was common to have separate chapels or altars within the churches, the founder of the altar or chapel (with its endowments) retaining the hereditary patronage of appointing its chaplain or priest in charge; and such patronage involving practical control of the revenues of the chaplainry. After the Reformation, when the ecclesiastical revenues were secularized, the priestly title of chaplain continued to be used by the layholder of the revenue, though no sacred duties remained to be performed by him. Thus, at the present day the town chamberlain of Dundee collects dues for "the chaplainry of S. James the Less" (*Letter from Mrs. A. H. Millar*).

[2] Other references to him in connection with his son James will be found 17 Dec. 1621 (D.P.B. 426 *a*), and 4 June 1627 (P.B.N. 18).

Part II. Chap. II.

however, that he began life as a merchant, as 19 Nov. 1621 James Wedderburn, younger (in distinction from his uncle, post, p. 116), enters a ship, the "Gift of God," from Campheir (D.R.S. 21). He was in Dundee, 17 Dec. 1621, when he was witness to a transaction (D.P.B. 426 *a*), and again, 11 Nov. 1623, when, "eldest son" of his father, he joined with his parents in the resignation of their large tenement to Charles Goldman, and also himself resigned a land to them (D.P.B. 429-30). On 4 June 1627 he witnesses a sasine by Henry Ramsay of Ardownie (P.B.N. 18), after which there is no reference to him till 9 Oct. 1634, when he, by his procurator and as "son of the late David," resigns a North Argylegait land (D.P.B. 434). Probably he was at this time abroad on some foreign military service, but may have come home on his father's death, as, 25 March 1635, apparently in person, he got sasine, as heir to his father, of some acres in Dundee (P.B.N. 27); and on 4 March 1641 we find him designed captain, and himself acting as procurator in a resignation (D.P.B. 452). When next named, at the close of the same year, 21 Dec., he is called major, and appears to have had some command in Dundee, and rendered services for which the Council ordain him to be paid £100 (D.C.B. 64 *a b*). He was still at home 7 March 1642, when he is witness to a sasine (F.S. 11), but probably went abroad soon after. Perhaps he parted with his Dundee property before doing so, as land in the Westfield is named as once belonging to him, "son and heir of the late David," 9 Feb. 1643, 7 Oct. 1647 (F.S. 12, 16). By 4 April 1644 he was a lieutenant-colonel, and certainly abroad, as in the will, of that date, of his uncle James (Br.T. 13) there is left to Lieut.-Col. James Wedderburn "that great silver cup whereupon his father's and mother's arms are," but if he does not return to Scotland it is to remain with James Sympsone, as a pledge of the testator's love. This is the last reference to James Wedderburn, and he probably died abroad and unmarried. Lands once David Wedderburn's, and now James Sympsone's, are named in 1660 (S.W. 345), which looks as if David's daughter had been his ultimate heir, and, moreover, the Dundee Records contain no reference to any descendants of James. It is he, I make no doubt, who is buried in the Cathedral of Abo in Finland.[1]

3. **Alexander Wedderburn** [1602-1616], born in Dundee 29 Aug., baptized 31 Aug. 1602, and died 22 April 1616 (D.W. 14 *h*, 15 *h*). There are several references to settlements made on him, 23 May 1608 (D.W. 17 *f*); 7 May 1609, by his great uncle Robert, the notary (D.W. 11 *e*; D.P.B. 374), and 14 May 1610, when his father, as patron of S. Thomas, ratifies a charter on behalf of himself and his son Alexander, chaplain thereof (D.C. 45; D.B.R. 366).
4. **Henry Wedderburn** [1610-23 ?], born in Dundee 18 Jan., and baptized there 28 Jan. 1610 (D.W. 15 *k*). There is not a single mention of him in the Dundee Records, which could hardly be the case if he had lived long. His father's register is written up to 1621, but does not record his death, and his brother James is called eldest (not only) son of his parents in 1623. Probably he died in his father's life time between 1623-33.

Of the seven daughters of David Wedderburn and Matild Beaton,

1. **Helen Wedderburn**, born in Dundee 25 March, and baptized there 31 March 1590. She is named in settlements made by her father 18 Dec. 1594 and 17 Nov. 1595 (D.W. 17 *a b*) and again later, 19 May 1608 (*ib.* 17 *e*). She married, i., at Dundee 22 May 1610, *George Auchinlek* (*ib.* 15 *l*), by whom she had a son, David Auchinlek, born 12 May 1613 (*ib.* 15 *n*). She is named in July 1612, when her tocher was paid (*ib.* 16 *a*), and 17 Jan. 1614, when there is a decree against her and her husband (D.B.R. 387 *a*). He died 1614-20, as she married, ii., at Dundee, 11 April 1621, *James Ros*

[1] See as to this ante, p. 8, n. 2, and J. W. 106. It may be noted that in the list of Scots serving in Sweden under Gustavus Adolphus (Spottiswoode Miscellany, ed. 1845, ii. 383) his name is not given, though that of Colonel John (Samuel ?) Cockburn is. In Sir Robert Ker Porter's travels (circ. 1804), on the other hand, it is distinctly stated that "in the Cathedral of Abo, the only monument worthy notice is that of General Wedderburn, a Briton, who died in the service of Sweden about two centuries since." Further, it seems that the town and part of the Cathedral of Abo were destroyed by fire in 1827, so that some monuments may have perished.

(D.W. 15 *o*), with whom she is named in 1621 and 1626 (D.W. 2 *a*, 3, 9 *h*, 16 *b*). She, perhaps, is the person of her name named in the Dundee mortcloth dues as buried 1635-36 (D.M.D. 1).

2. **Eufame Wedderburn**, born in Dundee 28 Dec., and baptized there 30 Jan 1592. She was apparently put out to nurse with one Isobell Barclay, as her father notes in his *Compt Buik* his payments for her board in 1593 (D.W. 17 *c*). She also is named in his settlements of 1594-95 (*ib.* 17 *a b*). She married, 11 Nov. 1610, "in the kyrk of the Manys," *James Sympsone*, merchant (D.W. 15 *m*), and would seem to have had issue, as her father notes that he lent her the cradle (D.W. 16 *e*). Her husband is also occasionally mentioned in the *Compt Buik* in regard to business transactions (D.W. 16), and as borrowing "Blundevill" and "Drake's Voyages" from his father-in-law (D.W. 2 *a*).
3. **Matild Wedderburn**, born in Dundee 25 Jan., and baptized there 26 Jan. 1595 (D.W. 14 *c*, 15 *c*, 17 *a*). Also named in the settlement of 1595 (*ib.* 17 *a b*).
4. **Junet Wedderburn**, born and baptized in Dundee 14 May 1598. Died 23 May 1616 (D.W. 14 *d*, 15 *d*).
5. **Katharen Wedderburn**, born in Dundee 31 Aug. and baptized there 6 Sept. 1600 (D.W. 14 *f*, 15 *f*). The Dundee records contain no mention of her.
6. **Isobell Wedderburn**, born in Dundee 19 Feb., and baptized there 21 Feb. 1604 (D.W. 14 *i*, 15 *i*). Of her again, the Dundee records contain no mention.
7. **Magdalen Wedderburn**, born at Westhall 23 Feb. 1606, and baptized at Murroes the same day (D.W. 14 *j*, 15 *j*). There is no certain reference to her in the Dundee records, but a single mention of a Magdalene Wedderburn, wife of George Inglish, 3 Nov. 1652 (D.B.R. 457), who cannot be otherwise identified, probably refers to her.

3. **Robert Wedderburn**[1] [1567-93], third son of Alexander Wedderburn and Janet Myln, is first named 30 March 1573 (D.W. 11 *h*) when his grandfather and uncle, old Robert Wedderburn and Robert the notary settle, subject to their own liferent, a North Argylegait land on his father the clerk, for life, and on him heritably. This he afterwards exchanged on 30 Dec. 1577 with his eldest brother Alexander for a land, called the Greneland (S.W. 35-37; D.W. 12 *h*), a transaction which he ratified later, 16 Oct. 1588, "being now of perfytt aige, and past twentie ane yeiris of aige compleit," so that he was born about 1567 (S.W. 60, 61). Meanwhile he is named, 12 Feb. 1585, as granting a discharge with the consent of his curators (R.D. 1); 24 May 1587, as "younger, witness" and "burgess," although he was not then admitted (D.P.B. 267 *d*); and, 13 June 1587, as himself granting a discharge to his brother David, in whose favour he made a will, afterwards revoked, on July 10 in that year (D.W. 11 *r*, 13 *e*). He is also named in the confirmation of his parents' wills (Ed.T. 5, 6) and in David's *Compt Buik* in regard to his share in their estates, 1587-88 (D.W. 12 *a b*).[2] He was a merchant in Dundee and seems to have gone abroad at one time, 1589-91, to Bordeaux in the "Nychtengall" (D.W. 8 *c*)[3]; while, 7 Dec. 1592, he contracts with William Man to carry some goods belonging to Man "from Tees River in England to the Isle of Walker in Zetland (R.D. 3); and there is a bond to him for the price of some "wade," no doubt in connection with his trade, 8 April 1593 (R.D. 2). His admission as burgess, by the privilege of his late father, is dated 7 May 1591 (D.L.B. 31), soon after which he got into difficulty for aiding one Robert Jaksoun in an assault on an Englishman named William Milburne (R.P.C. 14). This is recorded in the complaint of

[1] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 35-37, 60, 61, 103, 139-41, 186, 207, 215; D.W. 3, 8 *c*, 10 *a b*, 11 *A p r s*, 12 *a b e h j*, 13 *c*, 21 *a*; D.C. 35 *n*; D.L.B. 31, 41; D.P.B. 261, 266, 267 *d*, 275, 280, 286-88 *a c*, 291 *b*, 293 *c*, 294, 315, 362, 395, 437, 463; D.B.R. 304, 312, 314, 315, 317, 324, 356; R.P.C. 14; R.D. 1, 2, 3; Ed.T. 5, 6; Br.T. 8; S.A.T. 1.2.3.

[2] He is occasionally mentioned as acting as witness, *e.g.*, 12 Oct. 1587, 17 May 1589 (D.P.B. 261, 315); 7 July 1589 (D.W. 11 *s*); 21 May 1591 (D.W. 11 *p*; D.P.B. 287, 288 *a*); 27 July 1592 (D.C. 35 *n*, and see facsimile of his signature, vol. ii., opp. p. 192); and 8 Jan. 1594 (D.P.B. 294). On these occasions he is sometimes called "younger" or "burgess" or is identified as "brother of the clerk."

[3] Other dealings with him are named in the *Compt Buik*, *e.g.*, (D.W. 3) "Lent Robert my brother a paar plet slevis, a pair flasses"

Part II. Chap. II.

Milburne against Jaksoun, but the result of the action does not appear. He is also sometimes mentioned in connection with the affairs of other members of the family, *e.g.*, 17 March 1591, as attorney for his brother Peter (D.P.B. 286); and 26 Aug. in the same year, when he is attorney for Grissell Wedderburn, wife of George Lindsay (D.P.B. 288 *c*; ante, p. 25).

He owned some little property in Dundee. Thus, 6 Sept. 1588, he got an assignment from his cousin, Thomas Guthrie of Kinblethmont (D.P.B. 266); and 3 Aug. 1593, a discharge for £120 for a North Argylegait land (S.W. 103) from his uncle Robert, the notary, who two days later resigned another land there in his favour (D.P.B. 293 *c*); while on his death thirteen "pecis" of "titellis," dating from 1573, are noted by his brother David to be forthcoming to his son at his majority (D.W. 12 *h*).

He died 30 Nov. 1593 as is recorded in the confirmation of his will, granted at S. Andrew's 26 June 1598, when the wills of his first two wives, Grissell Duncan and Elizabeth Lovell, were also confirmed (S.A.T. 1, 2, 3).[1] The confirmation of his will describes him as "bot ane zoung man and laitlie mareit," which was true enough, though he had been married three times:—

i. About May 1589, to **Grissell Duncan**, sister german to William Duncan, bailie, whom Robert discharges of her tocher 31 May in that year (D.P.B. 275). She died s.p. 20 Feb. 1590,[2] her will being confirmed 26 June 1598 (S.A.T. 2).[3] Her husband remarried immediately,

ii. About March 1590, to **Elspet Lovell**, daughter of John Lovell (D.B.R. 312). She is named 1 March 1590 as his future spouse when he settles a North Argylegait tenement on her (D.P.B. 280), and she is referred to in the entry of a loan to "Robertis wyf" in David's *Compt Buik*, 16 Sept. 1591 (D.W. 8 *c*). She died 26 Aug. 1592, according to the confirmation of her will given up, 26 June 1598, on behalf of her son Alexander.[4] Although but a short time married she had two children, possibly twins, Alexander and Helen, of whom later. On her death her husband once more married again, without much delay,

iii. About Nov. 1592, **Elspet Hering**, on whom he settled his North Argylegait land, 18 Nov. 1592 (D.P.B. 291 *b*). She is named after his death, *e.g.*, in a discharge by her, 20 Sept. 1595 (D.W. 12 *e j*); a ratification by her, 27 Jan. 1596, of a renunciation of an annual-rent made by Robert to his brother, the clerk (D.B.R. 304), and now and again in the *Compt Buik* as having dealings with her brother-in-law David, *e.g.*, 9 Aug. 1596 (D.W. 10 *a b*). She married, secondly,[5] James Thomsone or Reyky, who is thus named as "father-in-law," *i.e.*, stepfather, to Robert's son Alexander (S.A.T. 2), and who granted, 26 June 1598, a bond to David Wedderburn to relieve him of his cautionery for him anent the forthcoming to Robert's son Alexander of the "gudis and geir pertenand to umquhill Robert and his first twa wyffis" (D.W. 12 *j*).

Of Robert Wedderburn's two children by Elspet Lovell, his second wife, the son,

Alexander Wedderburn [1591?—1652],[6] who was his father's only son and heir, is first named after the death of his father and in connection

[1] There are several references to him after his death in connection with his estate or his children, *e.g.*, 20 Dec. 1594, memorandum of his effects (D.W. 12 *c*); 13 Nov. 1596, bond to his daughter Helen *ib.* 12 *j*; D.B.R. 312, 324; 19 April 1597 (D.W. 21 *a*); 11 June 1597, *re* his son Alexander (D.W. 12 *j*; D.B.R. 317); 10, 13 Dec. 1600, land once his in North Argylegait (S.W. 139-41); 2 Aug. 1606, 17 June 1612, *re* his daughter Helen (D.B.R. 362, 386); 18 May 1615, 31 Oct. 1617, 16 Oct. 1621, 4 Nov. 1629, *re* his son Alexander (S.W. 186; D.P.B. 395; D.L.B. 41; Br.T. 8); 27 Feb. 1640, 11 March 1644, lands once his (S.W. 209; D.P.B. 463).

[2] The confirmation of her will gives the year of her death as 1590-91, but this must be an error for 1589-90, as Robert certainly remarried in 1590.

[3] A legacy by Grisald Duncan, wife of the late Robert Wedderburn is mentioned 8 Jan. 1597 (D.B.R. 314).

[4] The confirmation of her will describes her as relict of Robert Wedderburn, an inaccurate use of the word to signify the person leaving, not left. See D.P.B. 200, note.

[5] And perhaps, thirdly, before 25 Jan. 1612, William Tyrie of Drumkilbo, if she is identical with the Elspet Hering then named as his wife (S.W. 215).

[6] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 186, 230, 246, 282, 285, 290, 223, 295; Bl.P. 9 (5), 26; D.W. 8 *d*, 12 *h j*; D.C. 62; D.L.B. 41; D.P.B. 394, 395, 410, 431, 433 *b*, 441, 454-55, 456 *d*, 460-61, 466, 468, 473 *b*, 476-77, 484, 488, 499, 500, 507, 525-26, 528, 534, 578; D.B.R. 315, 317, 411, 430, 432, 438, 441 *b*, 444, 451, 453, 456, 462, 472; D.C.B. 63, 67, 69, 70, 93, 98, 100; D.D. 9, 24; D.Dec. 7; D.A.C.B. 8; D.R.S. 17, 35; R.H. 22; R.D. 71, 87, 137; R.A.D. 164; Br.T. 8, 13; S.A.T. 1, 2, 3; D.B. 4; P.B.N. 16, 17.

with his inheritance and minority. Thus, 27 Jan. 1595, there is a memorandum by his uncle David of the "titellis" to be delivered to him at his coming of age (D.W. 12 *h*); 16 Feb. 1597, there is a "Tutorie, Alexander and Helen Wedderburn" (D.B.R. 315), which is unfortunately left blank; 11 June in that year, a bond to him by his step-mother's second husband James Thomsone or Reyky (D.W. 12 *j*), who on the same day grants a discharge to a debtor of the late Robert of a debt due to his son as his heir (D.B.R. 317). He is also named as executor in the confirmation of the three wills of his father and his first two wives, 26 June 1598, being expressly described in the last of them as son to the late Elspet Lovell (S.A.T. 1, 2, 3; D.W. 12 *j*).

There is then no mention of him while a minor, probably because he was learning navigation and consequently much away from the burgh. After his majority, there is a memorandum in the *Compt Buik* of his uncle David (D.W. 8 *d*), "5 May 1614, send with Alexander, my brother Robertis sone, to France or Spane in Walter Renkynis schip," certain goods to be sold there, and this was probably his last voyage as a subordinate. He was home in the following year, as, 18 May 1615, he granted a discharge at Dundee to Alexander of Kingennie (S.W. 186). After this he is constantly named as shipmaster, mariner, or sometimes merchant. Thus, 4 Aug. 1627, he, "shipmaster," is a witness (D.P.B. 394); 18 Aug. 1648, "mariner," enters a ship arriving from Norway with a cargo of oak (D.R.S. 17); and, 16 Oct. 1621, "nauta," is admitted a burgess by the privilege of the late Robert Wedderburn, his father (D.L.B. 41). He is often called younger up to 1642-43, to distinguish him from his namesake, the son of Patrick (ante, p. 79); *e.g.*, 17 Nov. 1623, "younger, mariner, witness" (D.P.B. 431), and 6 July 1642, "younger, shipmaster, witness" (D.P.B. 468).[1] but later on becomes "elder, merchant," *e.g.*, 23 July 1649, when he is a witness (D.P.B. 456 *d*), in distinction from the fourth and fifth sons of Sir Alexander of Blackness.[2] He was elected on the burgh council 21 Sept. 1611 (D.C.B. 63), and in the two following years was piermaster (*ib.* 67, 69). He was also named lieutenant of the Overgait, with Kingennie as captain, in the election of officers for the weapon-schawing 3 Oct. 1643 (*ib* 70). In 1644 he was shoremaster, being so named in a decree dated 31 Jan. (D.B.R. 432), but had ceased to be so by 1649, when, 5, 23, 26 Jan., he, as "late shoremaster," renders his shore accounts (D.C.B. 92), but was again piermaster in this year, and had his accounts audited 25 Feb. (D.R.S. 35). In 1651, Oct. 7-8, he was elected councillor for the merchants, and as such signs an act of council a few days later, 21 Oct. (D.C.B. 98, 100).

He lived in the Argylegait where he acquired, 3 July 1627, a property, (S.W. 230), which is named as a boundary 1 May 1638 (D.P.B. 141), and later on, 22 Jan. 1642, he bought another large forehand there, which had belonged to James Wedderburn, the late clerk (S.W. 282). These lands are named 11 March 1644 (S.W. 290), and they eventually, on failure of his line, passed by inheritance to the Kingennie branch of the family.[3] He is often mentioned in connection with other members of the name Thus he was a legatee of 500 merks under the will, 26 March 1628, of his

[1] See also 15 Sept. 1625, bond by him, "younger, merchant" (R.D. 87); 20 Feb. 1626 "younger, merchant burgess," witness (P.B.N. 16); and "younger, bailie" 4 Nov. in that year *ib.* 17; 21 June 1630, "younger, mariner, burgess," witness (S.W. 246); 1633, "younger, mariner" (D.C. 62); 11 Jan. 1633, "younger," on assize (D.B.R. 4, 11); 21, 24 Jan. 1634, younger, shipmaster, witness (D.P.B. 433 *b*); 24 Sept. 1639, mariner, burgess, gets an annual rent (D.P.B. 461); 28 May 1640, bond to him, "younger, skipper, burgess" (D.B.R. 441 *b*); 12 May 1641, mariner, witness (D.P.B. 454); 15 April 1642, shipmaster, witness (D.P.B. 466). See also 17 Nov. 1642, shipmaster, witness (S.W. 285); 19 April 1643, skipper, witness (D.B.R. 439); 2 May 1643, witnesses the baptism of his namesake, the fourth son of Sir Alexander of Blackness (Bl. 9: 12 June 1646, shipmaster, burgess, witness (D.P.B. 473 *b*; 18 April 1648, witnesses the baptism of his namesake, the fifth son of Sir Alexander of Blackness (D.B. 1); 4 June 1648, bond to him, skipper (D.B. 9; and he is, I think, the person of his name, not designed, who is on an inquest 12 March 1649 (D.R.S. 454).

[2] See also for one or two other slight references to him 1 April 1642, declaration to him (D.P.B. 507); 17 Aug. 1643, action between him and another (D.A.C.B. 87); 1647, bond to him (D.B.R. 472); 21 Sept. 1649, bond to him (R.D. 137).

[3] See as to this, Bl. 26; D.P.B. 488, 499, 500, 525-26, 528, 531, 578; D.D. 21; D Dec. 7; R.A.D. 161.

cousin, Peter Wedderburn (Br.T. 8); was one of the next of kin to the children of Robert Murray (ante, p 20) 10 Dec. 1636 (D.B.R. 438); and to James, son of the late William Thomson 2 Feb. 1642 (D.B.R. 444). He was heir and executor to the will of his uncle James, the merchant, who died in 1644 (Br.T. 13), and is often referred to in connection with his heirship.[1] Thus, 10 Aug. 1646, he, "elder, merchant, burgess," delivers to the kirk session the silver basin left them by James (S.W. 293); 27 Nov. in the same year he was retoured heir to him (S.W. 295; R.H. 22); 27 Jan. 1649, "elder, shipmaster," was entered as his heir in an annual rent (D.P.B. 455); and 3 May 1651, "elder, skipper," gets a decree as his executor (D.B.R. 453). The last references to him as living are dated 4 June, 16 July 1652, when he, "shipmaster, burgess," got sasine of an annual rent, and again, "skipper," was procurator for his cousin, Sir Alexander of Blackness, in the resignation of an East Welgait land (D.P.B. 460. 476). He died before 4 Oct. 1652, when his two daughters were served heirs portioners to him (D.B.R. 456) and he is then only named in connection with them (see below) or with property once his, which, as I have said, ultimately passed to Alexander of Kingennie.[1]

He had married, Oct.-Dec. 1617, **Janet Newton**, daughter and heir of William Newton. She is first named in an entry, dated 31 Oct. 1617, when he, as heir to his father, gets sasine of a North Argylegait land, which he settles on her as his future wife, and which refers to their marriage contract of 9 May last (D.P.B. 395). A settlement by her on her husband and herself is registered 13 Dec. in the same year (*ib.* 410), while a bond in their favour, 16 May 1619, is also recorded (R.D. 71). By her, the date of whose death is not ascertained, Alexander Wedderburn had issue two daughters,

1. **Helen Wedderburn**,[2] who with her sister Elizabeth was entered an heir portioner of her father 4 Oct. 1652 (D.B.R. 456). She married twice, (i.), before 14 Feb. 1653, *William Gascoyne* or *Goskine*, Englishman, with whom she is first named at that date when she and her sister and her husband get a decree for the rent of their North Argylegait house (D.B.R. 460). They are all named again in decrees *v.* the executors of Alexander, 29 Oct. 1653 and 21 Jan. 1654 (D.B.R. 462), as well as in other decrees, 7 Jan., 1 March 1654 (*ib.* 464 *a b*). She and her sister are entered in lands in Dundee, 3 Dec 1653, as heirs portioners both of their father and their great uncle, James Wedderburn, to whom, as we have seen, their father was heir (D.P.B. 477). On 25 April 1655 they and their spouses unite in resigning a South Seagait land to Alexander Bower (D.P.B. 481), soon after when William Gascoyne must have died. Helen Wedderburn married, (ii.), at Dundee 20 Aug. 1657 (by banns 27 July) *Bertone Belsone* (Barten, Bartholomew or Bertrame, Bilson or Wilson?), Inglishman, merchant (D.M. 6). Their marriage contract, dated 15 Aug., is still extant (Bl P. 26), and by it Helen is bound to infeft her husband in her half of her father's property, sasine following on the contract being given to him 25 Jan. 1660 (S.W. 336; D.P.B. 484).[3] Helen died in March 1660, her will being given up by her husband and confirmed at Brechin 2 Jan. 1662 (Br.T. 14).[4] Soon after this, 4 May in the same year, he made a disposition of the North Argylegait property to Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie to take effect in event of his having no children

[1] This shows conclusively that not only James himself but also his younger brothers, Peter and William, had died without male issue, as by Scotch law the heirship would have fallen in the first place to the male issue of the deceased's younger brothers. See ante, p 96, *n.* 2.

[2] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 336, 338; Bl.P. 26; D.P.B. 477, 481, 484, 499, 504, 505, 534, 578; D.B.R. 456, 460, 462, 464 *a b*, 470; D.Dec. 7; D.M. 6; R.A.D. 164; Br.T. 14.

[3] She is also named with her husband 28 May 1659, when they get a decree for possession of a house in the Overgait (D.B.R. 470).

[4] The will names no children, and she would seem to have d. s p. Her husband's disposition of 4 May 1662 (see above) is consistent with his contemplating the possibility of a second marriage.

who should attain "perfyte age," and conditional on a payment to the heirs of Helen's sister Bessie (S.W. 338). This event and condition were looked on as satisfied by 28 Aug. 1666, when sasine pursuant to this disposition was given to Alexander of Kingennie and Easter Powrie (post, p. 148, n. 5), then provost of the burgh (D.P.B. 499). Belsone was living 20 July 1668, when he got sasine of some annual rents in pursuance of his marriage contract with Helen Wedderburn (D.P.B. 501), which he at once, 28 July, disponed to Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness (*ib.* 505). I have not ascertained when he died, but on 31 July 1680 the papers of his wife, her father, and her sister were in the hands of Robert Gardyne (see below), who was decerned to deliver them to Alexander of Easter Powrie (D.Dec. 7). The South Seagait land acquired by Bower from Helen and her sister is also named 18 Sept. 1683 (D.P.B. 534), and even as late as 8 June 1727 (*ib.* 578).

2. **Elizabeth Wedderburn,**[1] who has been already mentioned in the account of her sister and coheiress, 1652-60 (*ut sup*). She had married in her father's lifetime at Dundee, 24 Nov. 1646 (banns 4 Oct.), *John Gardyne*, goldsmith (D.M. 1, 3), by whom she had issue several children, all baptized at Dundee, viz., Alexander, 27 March 1647; Margaret, 8 Aug. 1652; Robert, 11 Sept. 1653; and Helen, 11 Feb. 1655 (D.B orig. record, s.dd.). She seems to have died before 4 May 1660, when her heirs, *i.e.* no doubt her children, are spoken of (S.W. 333), but these must have all died before 11-12 Oct. 1676, when Alexander Wedderburn of Easter Powrie was cognosced heir to both her father and her, and was entered as such in the North Argylegait land which they had once possessed (D.P.B. 525-26; R.A.D. 164). He subsequently, 12 May 1677, grants a discharge of part of an annual rent payable to him as such heir (D.D. 24). The Robert Gardyne decerned to deliver up papers to him (D.Dec. 7, cited above), would thus seem not to be Elizabeth's son of that name, though no doubt some relative of her husband. The references to her and her sister in regard to the South Seagait land in 1683 and 1727 have been already dealt with (D.P.B. 534, 578).

Helen Wedderburn[2] only daughter of Robert Wedderburn and Elspeth Lovell, is first mentioned in an obligation or bond of provision granted her by her father, 1591-93 (D.W. 12 *e*).[3] After her father's death her share of his estate, including the amount of this bond, was paid over to her mother's father, John Lovell, who, 13 Nov. 1596, acknowledged the receipt of it, and bound himself to maintain her "honestlie at bed, burd, and abulzeamentis upon the proffeit and exereseens thereof," and to hand her over the capital intact "at her removing from his company" (D.W. 12 *f*; D.B.R. 312).[4] This obligation of John Lovell was taken over later, 21 July 1598, by his son John Lovell, the younger (D.B.R. 324), but both he and his father would seem to have died before 30 July 1606, when Helen Wedderburn and Elizabeth Lovell, no doubt a cousin, are served heiresses of the late James Lovell, son of the late John Lovell, elder, burgess (D.B.R. 356), while a few days later, 2 Aug., Helen, as "only daughter" of her parents, was entered in a South Flukergait land as one of the heirs of her uncle, James Lovell (D.P.B. 362). Another bond to her for 300 merks, dated 17 June 1612, is registered in 1613 (D.B.R. 386). She is no doubt identical with the person

[1] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 338; D.P.B. 477, 481, 525, 526, 534, 578; D.B.R. 456, 460, 462, 464 *a b*; D.D. 24; D.Dec. 7; R.A.D. 164; D.M. 1, 3.

[2] Synopsis of References:—D.W. 3, 8 *d* note 1, 12 *e j*; D.B.R. 312, 315, 324, 356, 362, 386, 414 *a*, 458-59, 461, 465, 468 *a*.

[3] The blank tutorie to her and her brother, 16 Feb. 1597 (D.B.R. 315) has been already referred to in the account of him.

[4] See also D.W. 8 *d* note 1.

Part II. Chap. II.

of her name, wife of Andrew Boyd, who is now and again named in the records, *e.g.*, 8-10 Feb. 1635, decree *v.* Andrew Boyd, mariner, and Helen Wedderburn, his spouse (D.B.R. 414 *a*); 23 Dec. 1646, bond by them (*ib.* 458). He died before 19 Jan. 1653, when she is named as his relict (*ib.* 459), as she is also 4 July in that year, when she revokes an assignation of her property which she made in favour of Patrick Boyd when "in her agony and grief shortly after she was convalescit of ague fever" (D.B.R. 461). She is named again as her husband's relict in a decree 9 Jan. 1655 (*ib.* 465) and in a discharge by her, 23 June in that year, registered 18 Feb. 1657 (*ib.* 468 *a*). The date of her death does not appear, nor have I ascertained whether she left any issue.

4. **James Wedderburn** [1568?—1644],[1] fourth son of Alexander Wedderburn and Janet Myln is first named, 22 Sept. 1575, in regard to the settlement of an annual rent upon him (D.W. 11 *i*), and must, I think, be the James Wedderburn named as the owner of consignments from the Isles 9 Dec. 1580 (D.R.S. 2)[2] There is then no mention of him till 1584, in which year, Jan. 24, he is a witness, and designed "burgess" although not yet admitted to the freedom of the burgh of Dundee (D.P.B. 236). He was a substitute in a settlement by his father on his sister Katharine in this year, 15 April (D.W. 11 *e*), and is again called "burgess" when a witness, 13 June 1586 (D.P.B. 251). In 1588, May 27, he, "son of the late clerk," acquired an annual rent (*ib.* 272), and he had, of course, his share in his parents' estate (D.W. 12 *a b*, Ed. T. 5, 6). He is also named 13 Sept. 1595, as resigning an annual-rent to James Durham of Pitkerro (D.P.B. 303 *b*); and 29 May 1596, he grants a feu-ferme to his brother, the clerk, by a charter under his own hand (S.W. 112).[3] He is occasionally mentioned in the *Compt Buik* of his brother David as having various dealings with him (D.W. 3, 8 *e*), and as standing godfather to David's son James in 1601 (*ib.* 14 *g*, 15 *g*). He was admitted a burgess of Dundee by the privilege of his late father, 25 Aug. 1603, the entry describing him as "mercator" (D.L.B. 31); and he was long a prominent merchant and citizen there, acquiring considerable property and taking an active part in municipal affairs.[4] In the same year, Dec. 11, one Henry Fyff was convicted of troublance against him in the High Street and sentenced to beg his pardon (D.C.B. 26), while nearly two years later, 7 Oct. 1605, there was a feud between James and one Robert Rollok (*ib.* 30) owing to which James was not allowed to bear arms without a warrant from the Privy Council, which, however, he at once obtained (*ib.*)

He took his share in family affairs and is often present on occasions of family interest. Thus he was party, with his brothers and sisters, to the discharge, 2 Feb. 1604, anent the estate of their brother William (S.W. 157) and also to the contract in regard to William's death (R.A.D. 61); 9 June 1609, he witnesses a sasine given in implement of the marriage contract of his nephew James Wedderburn

[1] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 75, 112, 117, 157, 163, 176, 187, 192, 202, 205, 213, 216, 224, 229-31, 236, 271 *a*, 282, 283, 293, 295; Bl. 94, 24; D.W. 2 *a*, 3, 8 *e*, 11 *e i*, 12 *a b*, 14 *g*, 15 *g*, 21 *g h*; D.C. 43, 48, 62; D.L.B. 34, 40 note; D.P.B. 236, 251, 272, 288 *a*, 301, 303 *b*, 307, 311, 370 *a*, 379 *a*, 381, 382, 383, 387, 390, 399, 402 *a*, 405, 426 *a*, 466, 493; D.B.R. 286 *b*, 297 *e*, 303, 321 *b*, 343 *c*, 357, 358 *a*, 360, 386, 388, 389 *a*, 392, 407 *c*, 408, 417, 419, 427, 444, 453, 484; D.C.B. 26, 30, 40, 45, 47, 52, 63; D.D. 1, 8; D.A.C.B., 9 *n*; D.R.S. 2, 16, 18, 20, 24, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32; D.T.G. 3 *b*, 4, 6; G.S.R. 97; R.H. 22; R.D. 26, 55, 79, 101, 102, 105, 109, 127; R.A.D. 61; Ed. T. 5, 6; Br.T. 1, 2, 10, 11, 13; P.B.N. 6 *a*, 16, 19.

[2] He would then be but twelve or thirteen years old, but might even so have begun to trade. See Br.T. 5, when Magdalen Wedderburn (ante, p. 79) leaves a legacy to her brother John, "merchant, as soon as he attains the age of fifteen."

[3] See the *facsimile* of his signature opp. p. 13 of vol ii; and another (S.W. 202) opp. p. 32.

[4] He is repeatedly named from 1606—1642 as bailie, dean of gild, kirkmaster, &c., his name and signature being frequent in the *Lockit Buik* (D.L.B. 40 note). So again, 1606 Aug 11, 25; 1607 March 11, he is on assize (D.B.R. 357, 358 *a*); 1614 Feb. 7, on assize (*ib.* 388); Sept. 21, elected a councillor (D.C.B. 40); 1615 June 6, councillor (D.C. 48); 1617 Jan. 25, bailie, audits the piermaster's accounts (D.R.S. 16); 1618 Sept. 27, elected a bailie (D.C.B. 45); Oct. 14, 31, on the bench as bailie (D.B.R. 407 *c*); 1620-31, audits the piermaster's and shoremaster's accounts (D.R.S. 18, 20, 24, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32); 1622-42, bailie (D.A.C.B. 9 *n*); 1623, elected kirkmaster (D.C.B. 47; D.R.S. 26); 1624-25, often bailie (D.B.R. 408); 1626-27, gives sasine as bailie (S.W. 224, 230-31); 1627 July 3, bailie (D.D. 1); 1628-29, elected dean of gild (D.C.B. 52); 1630 Oct. 5, newly elected dean of gild, and accepts office (D.G.R. 6; D.R.S. 32); 1638, on assize (D.B.R. 417); 1641 Sept. 21, elected a bailie (D.C.B. 63); Oct. 22, 25, on the bench as bailie (D.B.R. 427); 1642 Jan. 22, March 5-7, April 15, bailie (S.W. 282-83; D.P.B. 466).

with Margaret Goldman (D.C. 43); 17 June 1612, he is named in a bond to his niece Helen, daughter of his late brother Robert Wedderburn (D.B.R. 386); 17 Aug. 1612, he witnesses the marriage contract of his niece Elizabeth with Mr. Peter Bruce (Bl. 24 and post, p. 138). He was one of the executors to his uncle Robert, the notary (Br.T. 2), and as such got a decree, 11 May 1614 (D.B.R. 389 *a*), and later on, 25 Oct. 1628, was one of the tutors to William and Peter, younger sons of his nephew, the clerk, James Wedderburn, who died in 1627 (S.W. 336; R.D. 101, 105; Br.T. 10) Still later, 2 Feb. 1642, he is named as one of the next-of-kin to his cousin, James Thomson, son of William Thomson (D.B.R. 444), and in the same year, 3 May, witnessed the baptism of his great grandnephew and namesake, James, third son of Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness (Bl.P. 9, 4). He is constantly called merchant, burgess, and bailie, and is thus easily distinguished from his nephew, Mr. James Wedderburn, notary and clerk of Dundee, while on one or two occasions he is called elder to distinguish him from his other nephew and namesake, James, son of David Wedderburn (*ante*, pp. 109-10), *e.g.*, 17 Dec. 1621 (D.P.B. 426 *a*).[1] He lived in the Overgait of Dundee, in a house long identified by a panel on its front, bearing his arms and the date 1642. It was, however, rebuilt in 1877 and the arms were a good deal spoilt in recutting.[2]

He died in 1644 and by his will, dated at Dundee 4 April in that year and confirmed at Brechin 1 June 1648, left various legacies to his nephews and nieces and their children, as well as 400 merks for a silver basin for the use of the kirk of Dundee, which basin was to be engraved with the names and arms of himself and his wife and an inscription to be decided on by his great nephew, Blackness (Br.T. 13). This basin, "wayand thrie pundis and ten unce," was given to the kirk for "the use and behailf of the sacrament of baptisme" 10 Aug. 1646 (S.W. 295) by his nephew Alexander (only son of his immediate elder brother Robert), who was, as we have seen, his executor and heir retoured, 27 Nov. 1646 (S.W. 295; D.B.R. 453; R.H. 22). He was buried in the Howff of Dundee, at the foot of the old west wall, along the cornice of which the words "Jacobus Wedderburn dec(essit)" are still legible, the rest of the inscription being effaced by the monument erected in 1718 by Alexander Duncan of Lundie to his father and mother.[4]

He married about 1595-96 **Cristina Lovell**, daughter of William Lovell in Murroes (by his wife, Margaret Roche). They are first named in a decree in their favour 14 May 1596 (D.B.R. 308) and next, 12 May 1597, in a settlement made in view of their late marriage (D.P.B. 311). Other references to them and

[1] See also 1591 March 6, his brother David grants him a bond (D.B.R. 286 *b*); 1591 Oct. 26, he gets a decree as assignee of Walter Wedderburn, *ante*, p. 62 (D.B.R. 297 *c*); 1597 Nov. 19, bond to him (*ib.* 321 *b*); 1603 Aug. 3, 29, decrees for him (*ib.* 343 *c*); 1608 Feb. 15, decree (*ib.* 360); 1610 May 27, bond to him and his wife (R.D. 26); 1615 May 30, another such bond (*ib.* 55); 1617 June 8, bond to him (*ib.* 79); 1627 June 8, bond to him (*ib.* 102); Dec. 5, bond to him and his wife (*ib.* 102); 1633, named as a creditor (D.C. 62); 1636 March 18, designation to him (D.D. 8); Nov. 11, bond to him (R.D. 127); 1640 Jan. 1, decree for him (D.B.R. 419).

[2] See post, the chapter on the family arms, for an engraving of this panel as it now appears.

[3] See for slight mentions of him as witness, etc., 1591 June 14 (S.W. 75); July 7 (D.P.B. 288 *a*); 1595 Feb. 1 (D.P.B. 301); 1596 May 18 (*ib.* 307); 1598 Oct. 14 (S.W. 117); 1600-24 (D.C.R. 4); 1607 April 29 (S.W. 163); 1608 Jan. 27 (D.P.B. 370 *a*); 1610 named as a debtor in the will of William Davidsone (Br.T. 1); 1611 Sept. 24 (*ib.* 379 *a*); 1612 June 23, July 6, "my brother" (D.W. 21 *q h*); 1612 Dec. 9 (D.P.B. 383); 1615 April 22 (D.B.R. 392); 1615 Oct. 27, procurator (D.P.B. 387); 1615 Dec. 2 (S.W. 187); 1617 Feb. 25 (*ib.* 192); 1618 July 22 (*ib.* 202); 1619 Dec. 22 (D.P.B. 402 *a*); 1620 Feb. 2 (*ib.* 205); 1621 May 18, bailie, witness (P.B.N. 6 *a*); 1623 May 14 (G.S.R. 97); 1625 March 5 (S.W. 216); 1626 Feb. 10 merchant burgess, witness (P.B.N. 16); 1627 Oct. 20, bailie, witness (*ib.* 19); and 1647 Dec. 18, procurator (S.W. 271 *a*). See also D.W. 2 *a*, where, 10 Nov. 1616, it is noted that "James my brother has borrowed my 2 prophecies"; and *Monipeth Par. Reg.*, 6 June 1621, where he "bailie," witnesses a baptism.

[4] It seems that the Duncans of Lundie had a burying ground in this quarter of the Howff before 1718. Thus, 11 April 1633, Alexander Duncan of Lundie, got permission to bury his wife, Anna Drummond, in the west side of the Howff, betwixt the head room of James Wedderburn, sometime dean of gild, at the south, and that of James Malcome at the north, and to erect a family monument there, provided he did not encroach on the adjacent graves (D.C.R. 15). An engraving of the piece of the cornice bearing James Wedderburn's name will be found post, in the chapter on the Howff. J.W. in his MS. actually suggests that the inscription refers to James the poet (*ante*, p. 22), whom he assumes to have returned from France to Dundee, and that the stone is a fragment part of his tombstone, built into the wall when it was erected in 1602-3. This is pure fiction. James Wedderburn, the poet, died in France, and there is no question as to the person with whom the James, dean of gild, whose name is carved on the cornice, is to be identified.

Part II. Chap. II.

their property in Dundee may be found, 29 Feb., 16 May 1612 (S.W. 176; D.P.B. 381-82); 17 April 1616 (*ib.* 390); 11 Aug. 1618 (*ib.* 399).[1] Cristina Lovell predeceased her husband by some years. She died 26 May 1631, and in her will, confirmed at Brechin 30 April 1632, appoints him, "in acknowledgment of his kindness and tender love to her," sole executor, and but for a legacy of 100 merks to the poor of the kirk of Dundee, sole legatee also (Br.T. 11). She left no issue, her husband's heir being in the first instance his nephew Alexander, and later Alexander's daughters, Helen and Elizabeth (ante, pp. 114-15).

5. **Peter Wedderburn** [1570?—1623].[2] fifth son of Alexander Wedderburn and Janet Myln, was born about 1570, being first named in a settlement of an annual rent upon him 21 March 1575 (D.W. 11 *j*). It is he, perhaps, though it may be his uncle (ante, p. 96), who witnesses his father's gift of his protocol books and a silver cup to David Wedderburn (ante, p. 106) in May 1583 and 1585 (D.W. 11 *c d*). He is next named in connection with his share in the estate of his parents 1585-86 (*ib.* 12 *a b* and note; Ed.T. 5, 6). There are various slight references to him 1586—1600, *e.g.*, 25 March 1586, when he gets sasine of a South Argylegait tenement (D.P.B. 249)[3]; 25 March 1591, when "son of the late clerk" he grants a bond (D.B.R. 288); 17 March 1591, when he acquires an annual rent from his brother David (D.P.B. 286); 20 Dec. 1594, when he writes a memorandum of his brother Robert's effects (D.W. 12 *e*); 28 April 1596, when "younger, son of the late clerk," he grants a discharge (*ib.* 306); 17 May 1596, when, brother german of the then clerk, he is a witness (D.B.R. 309), and, 29 May in that year, when he, brother to James the merchant, witness and signs a charter (S.W. 112, and see *facsimile* of his signature vol. ii., opp. p. 13)[4] In 1598, May 26, he is defender in an action, in which he is called "Patrick, son of the late clerk" (R.A.D. 35); and, 11 June in that year, he is named with his brother David (D.B.R. 322 *c*). In two other actions by him in 1600-1 (R.A.D. 39, 41) he is termed burgess of Dundee, although he was not admitted till 17 Sept. 1605 (D.L.B. 35). In 1604, Feb. 2, he is named with his brothers and sisters in connection with the estate of their late brother William (S.W. 157), but is not so named in the contract of 1613 (R.A.D. 61). He is again, before his admission as such, called "burgess of Dundee" 3 July 1605, when he is a witness (D.P.B. 358).

He was a merchant in Dundee, and is designed "mercator" in his admission, 17 Sept. 1605, as burgess (D.L.B. 35), as well as on other occasions, *e.g.*, 17 July 1609, when he gets a decree (D.B.R. 363); 13 March 1613, when he grants a discharge (*ib.* 384); and, 24 Jan. 1614, a bond (*ib.* 387). Sometimes from 1615 on he is called "elder," *e.g.*, 11 Feb. 1615 (*ib.* 398); 4 Aug., 24 Dec. 1617 (D.P.B. 394, 411), and 23 June 1620 (*ib.* 423 *a*). Other references to him will be found

[1] James Wedderburn also got some land in the Eastfield of Dudhope from his cousin Peter (son of old Peter Wedderburn, ante, p. 97), 5 Jan. 1616, but resigned it forthwith to William Smyth (D.P.B. 405). He likewise acquired the right to a South Seagait land 6 March 1624 (S.W. 213). One or two references after his death to properties as once his will be found 24 March 1664 (D.P.B. 493), 13 June 1677 (D.T.G. 3 *b*), and 30 July 1688 (D.B.R. 481).

[2] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 112, 157; D.W. 8 *f*, 11 *c d j*, 12 *a b e*, 21 *q h*; D.L.B. 35; D.P.B. 249, 286, 302 *e*, 306, 322, 358, 372, 381, 394, 400, 411, 423 *a*; D.B.R. 288, 309. 322 *c*, 363, 384. 387, 389 *a*, 398; D.A.C.B. 1, 4; R.A.D. 35, 39, 41. 61; and quære S.W. 163; D.W. 21 *a*; D.C. 37; D.P.B. 363 *b*, 370 *a*, 383; D.B.R. vols. xiv., xv. (title pages), and 359, 383, 388, 393 *b*; D.R.S. 22, 23; D.T.G. 9 *b*; R.D. 7; Ed.T. 5, 6; P.B.N. 8.

[3] He is called "Peter Wedderburn, younger, son of Alexander Wedderburn, clerk," in this entry, and not "of the late Alexander." The reference is, however, clearly to him, as his nephew Peter was not born till after 1589.

[4] It is not always easy to distinguish him from his cousin Peter (son of old Peter) Wedderburn (ante, p. 97), or from his own nephew Peter (post, p. 130). He himself was living about 1570—1623, his cousin from 1590 to, perhaps, 1653, and his nephew about 1590—1629. I think he is the one of his name called younger, 31 May, 7 Oct. 1595 (D.P.B. 302 *e*, 322) and 9 July 1596 (D.B.R. 311 *a*). Peter Wedderburn, not designed, named 1595 (D.C. 37), 1597 (D.W. 21 *a*), and 1601 (D.T.G. 9 *b*) is also probably he; while the Peter, similarly mentioned 1606 (D.P.B. 363 *b*), 1607 (S.W. 163); 1608, officer for poynding (D.B.R. 359), witness (D.P.B. 370 *a*); 1609, witness (R.D. 37); 1612, witness (*ib.* 383); 1613, witness (D.B.R. 383); 1614, on assize (*ib.* 388 *b*); 1615, gets a decree for maills (*ib.* 393 *b*), may be he, his cousin, or nephew, who must be the young Peter Wedderburn, witness, 22 Dec. 1621 (D.W. 3). The signatures "Peter Wedderburn" on the title pages of vols. xiv. and xv. of the Burgh and Head Court Records of Dundee are also probably his nephew's.

29 Feb. 1612, when he is attorney for Cristina Lovell, his brother James' wife (D.P.B. 381); 7 June 1612, 11 May 1614, when he is named as an executor to his uncle Robert (Br.T. 2; D.B.R. 389 *a*); 22 Oct. 1619, "merchant, burgess, witness" (D.P.B. 400); 21 Nov. 1621, when he is named as owning goods arriving from Gothenburg (D.R.S. 22); 14 Feb. 1622, when he is attorney for his sister Catharine's daughter, Margaret Duncan (P.B.N. 8); and 29 July in that year, when he "elder," is owner of goods arriving in the "Swift" (D.R.S. 23). There are also various references to him 1587—1619 in the *Compt Buik* of his brother David (D.W. 8 *f*, 21 *g h*). The last mentions of him as living are dated Sept.-Nov. 1622 when he, "elder," get some decrees and a sasine (D.A.C.B. 1, 4), but he died in July 1624, a date given in the confirmation of his will (Br.T. 7).

He was twice married, but seems to have had no issue by either wife, as there is no trace of children or descendants of his in the Dundee records, and his will names no issue. Further, a son of his would have been heir to his immediate elder brother[1] James, whose heir, however, was Alexander, son of his immediate elder brother Robert. His wives were

i. **Anna Walker**, daughter of the late William Walker, who is named with her husband Peter Wedderburn, not designed, 18 Dec. 1608 (D.P.B. 372) and 3 Feb. 1616 (*ib.* vol. 265, fol. 74, orig. MS.).

ii. **Margaret Muddie**, named but once, viz., in his will, as his relict and executrix, 16 Jan. 1626 (Br.T. 7).

6. **William Wedderburn**[2] [1571?—1603], sixth son of Alexander Wedderburn and Janet Myln, is first named, 13 April 1584, in a charter to him of an annual rent, furth of Balrudery (D.W. 11 *k*); and next 26 Oct. 1587, in a discharge for his "burd" (board) to John Scot's wife (*ib.* 13 *b*); and, 10 Nov. 1590, when he is called "brother german to the clerk" (Min. Sas. x. s.d., orig. MS.), as he is 7 Dec. 1596 (D.B.R. xix. s.d., orig. MS.). It is, perhaps, he whose name is written on the first leaf of vol. xx. of the Burgh and Head Court Records (vol. ii., p. 284).[3] He acts as a witness with his brother, the clerk, 4 Oct. 1598 (D.C. 38-39), and is again witness 13 Dec. in that year, 27 July 1599, and 21 June 1600 (D.P.B. 329 *a*, 333, 336). On these, as on some other occasions, he is called burgess, though the "Lockit Buik" contains no entry of his admission. He, "son to the late clerk," is again a witness 13 Dec. 1600 (D.P.B. 340), and "brother german of David Wedderburn" 10 March 1601 (D.B.R. 337). He is occasionally named in the *Compt Buik* of his brother David, chiefly in regard to his share in their parents' estate (D.W. 12 *a b*, 13 *k*, Ed.T. 5, 6). He is last named as living 12 Aug. 1602, when he gets a discharge (S.W. 157), and 9 May 1603, when he is a witness (D.B.R. 343 *a*), but died between then and 2 Feb. 1604, when a discharge in respect of his estate is granted to Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie by his brothers and sisters (S.W. 157). It is thus clear that he died unmarried. His death would seem to have been a violent one, as, 21 July 1613, his brothers proceed against James Kyle and George Traill upon a contract by the latter "to abandon and never have ado with the late James Traill, alleged committer of the slaughter of William Wedderburn," brother german of the pursuers, and to depart out of this realm within forty days, under a penalty of 10,000 merks (R.A.D. 61).

Of the two daughters of Alexander Wedderburn and Janet Myln:—

1. **Margaret Wedderburn** m. *Peter Clayhills*. She was born in 1562 but is not named in the confirmations of the wills of either of her parents, nor in the account given by her brother David in his *Compt Buik* (D.W. 12) of the division of their estate: perhaps she had been provided for in their life time.[4] The first reference to her is

[1] See ante, p. 96, n 2, as to the law of Scotch heirship.

[2] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 157; D.W. 11 *k*, 12 *a b*, 13 *b k*; D.C. 38, 39; D.P.B. 329 *a*, 333, 336, 340; and Min Sas. x, s, 10 Nov. 1590; D.B.R. 337, 343 *a*, and orig. MS. xix, s. 7 Dec. 1596; Ed.T. 5, 6; R.D. 61.

[3] This may, however, be either his nephew, the son of Kingennie, or his great nephew, the son of James, the clerk (*ib.* 1627).

[4] So again she is not named with her brothers and sister (R.A.D. 61), though she is a party to the discharge in respect of the estate of their brother William, 2 Feb. 1604 (S.W. 157).

Part II. Chap. II.

dated 5 June 1583, when she agrees with her brother David to give him a cloak on the day of her marriage, while he promises to pay her two "crownes of the sone" in event of her not marrying within the year (D.P.B. 229). She must have married soon after, as 19 Oct. in the same year she is spoken of as the future wife of Peter (son of Peter) Clayhills (D.B.R. 268), and thereafter she and her husband are often named, *e.g.*, 21 May 1589 (D.P.B. 277), when they grant an annual-rent out of Ballisak to George Lindsay and Grisild Wedderburn, his wife (ante, p. 25). They had with other issue a son, Alexander, on whom settlements were made 20 Oct. 1595 and 28 March 1597 (D.P.B. 304 *b*, 310), and who was ultimately returned heir to his father 15 April 1612 (S.W. 175; R.D. 32). Peter Clayhills, "my gude brother," is occasionally named in David Wedderburn's *Compt Buik* (D.W. 3, 14 *a*).[1] He and his wife got sasine of a North Seagait land, 28 Feb. 1598 (D.P.B. 327), and are named as granting a discharge, 27 May 1602 (*ib.* 348 *a*). He was a bailie in Dundee (D.B.R. 402). The year of his death is not fixed, but it was before 3 June 1609, the date of a bond in which his wife is named as his relict (R.D. 33). She was living 15 April 1612 (S.W. 175), and is no doubt the Margaret Wedderburn, not designed, who is named in the Dundee records 1603-17 (D.B.R., vols. xxii.-v.), *e.g.* 26 July 1617, when she gets a decree for the maills of a house of which she had the life-rent (D.B.R. 400 *b*). She died 20 Sept. 1617, and is referred to as deceased 18 Nov. 1617, when her daughter, Helen Clayhills, is named as her executrix (D.B.R. 402). She was buried in the Howff of Dundee under a tomb, upon which was an inscription, partly legible as follows in 1834:—

"· · · · dormit · matrona · omni · virtute · insignis · Margareta · Wedderburn · eonjunx · viri · probissimi · Petri · Clayhills · · · · urbis .... obiit die xx ... tembris anno terre Christianæ .... DCXVII ætatis svæ LV.[2]

2. Katharine Wedderburn,[3] youngest daughter of Alexander Wedderburn and Janet Mylu, was born about 1575-76. She was certainly between fourteen and twenty-one years of age in 1590 when, 1 July, she got curators (D.B.R. 281). The earliest mentions of her are in 1584, the date of a settlement on her by her father, referred to in the *Compt Buik* of her brother David (D.W. 11 *e*) and 1585-87, when she is named in regard to her share in her parents' estates (D.W. 12 *a*; Ed.T. 5, 6).[4] She was twice married.

(i.) in 1594 to *William Duncan*, surgeon, burgess of Dundee, son and heir of the late Findlay Duncan, also surgeon there (by his wife, Margaret Kinloch). The marriage contract, dated 11 April 1594, is referred to in an entry registered 11 May in that year, and written by Alexander Wedderburn the clerk, recording the return of William Duncan as heir to his late father in a South Argylegait tenement, which he thereupon settles on Katharine Wedderburn, "my sister german," his future spouse (D.P.B. 296). She and her husband are often named together, *e.g.*, 21 May 1596, where they grant a discharge to William Graham of Baldovie for 1,000 merks for redemption of part of Lumlathine (D.P.B. 309); 25 June 1601, 16 Dec. 1603, when they get sasine of certain South Argylegait lands (*ib.* 341, 354). She joins in the discharge, 2 Feb. 1604, by her and her brothers and sisters in respect of their brother William's estate (S.W. 157), and her husband was party to the curious contract in regard to his death (R.A.D. 61 and see ante, p. 119). She is named as spouse to William Duncan, chirurgeon, in a decree which she obtained 3 Feb. 1604 (D.B.R. 345 *b*) and they are both named, 1 June 1607, as granters of a

[1] Margaret is often named in her brother's MS., *e.g.*, 8 *g*, 10 *c* buys lint 9 Sept. 1595, 14 *d e*, 15 *d e k*, when she is godmother to his daughter Janet (1598) and his sons David (1599) and Henry (1610). James Thomson in his book, "An Account of the Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Dundee" (p.v., Dundee, 1830), makes Margaret a daughter of David of the *Compt Buik*. He also says that her husband was the ancestor of the Inergowrie family, having bought the lands of Inergowrie from Patrick Gray in about 1600.

[2] See for a fuller account and illustration of this stone and the inscription on it, post, the chapter in the Howff. J.W. in his printed memoir refers to the inscription, but gives the year as 1616 and consequently puts her birth in 1561.

[3] Synopsis of references. S.W. 157, 194; D.W. 8 *g*, 10 *c*, 11 *e l*, 12 *a*, 14 *d f*, 15 *d f*; D.C. 62; D.P.B. 296, 309, 341, 354, 401, 403, 409, 417, 418; D.B.R. 281, 345 *b*, 390, 410, 421, 440, 450; G.S.R. 77, 84; R.P.C. 44, 46; R.P.S. 30; R.D. 31, 35, 37, 41, 106, 107; R.A.D. 61; P.B.N. 8, 10.

[4] See also D.W. 8 *g*, 10 *c* buys lint 9 Sept. 1595, 11 *b*, for other references to her 1586, 1594-97, and 14 *d f*, 15 *d f*, 1598, 1600, when she stood godmother to David's daughters, Janet and Katharen.

bond registered some years later (R.D. 31). William Duncan died in May 1608, æt. 52, and was buried in the Howff of Dundee (see below), having had issue by Katharine Wedderburn two sons, William and James Duncan,[1] and two daughters, Helen who married William Ferguson, son (by his first wife, Euphan Kinloch), to her mother's second husband (see below), and Margaret who married, about Nov.-Dec. 1619, James Kyd (D.P.B. 401; P.R.N. 8).

(ii.) 1609-10, *William Ferguson*, bailie and dean of gild in Dundee. This marriage is proved by a bond, 21 May 1610, to her, in which she is called relict of William Duncan and no reference is made to her being again a wife (R.D. 37), and by a discharge by her dated 22 Feb. 1610, and registered 25 Jan. 1615, in which she is described as "reliet of umquhill William Duncan and now sponse of Mr. William Ferguson, dean of gild" (D.B.R. 390). She and her second husband are often mentioned, *e.g.*, 14 July 1610, in a discharge by them as tutors to the children of her first marriage (R.D. 35); 21 July 1610, a bond to them and her son, James Duncan (R.D. 41); 18 July 1611, when they get a remission for taking over ten per cent. annual rent (G.S.R. 77); and 13 Feb. 1612, in a complaint by them *v.* Crichton of Cluny, who owed Catharine 2,000 merks (R.P.C. 44).[2] In 1614, 25-28 June, they bought the estate of Balbeuchlie, co. Forfar from James Scrymgeour of Fardill, by charter, confirmed under the great seal 7 Feb. 1615 (G.S.R. 84; R.P.S. 30), sasine being given 17 March following (D.P.B. 403). Soon after, 18 Sept., 27 Oct. 1617, Ferguson charged this property with an annual rent of 400 merks in favour of his daughter (by his second marriage) Magdalen (S.W. 194; D.P.B. 418), perhaps in view of the marriage of William, his son (by his first marriage) and heir apparent, with his step-daughter, Helen Duncan, on whom he settled some property in Dundee (D.P.B. 409) and the whole estate of Balbeuchlie, subject to his own and his wife's life rent and to the above charge (D.P.B. 417-18). He also settled, 23 Jan. 1622, a South Murraygait land on his wife for life, and on their daughter Magdalen heritably (P.B.N. 10). He is named, 28 Jan. 1625, in a decree to him and his wife for the maills of their South Argylegait house (D.B.R. 410), but died before 26 May 1629, the date of a bond made by Catharine Wedderburn, "reliet of Mr. William Ferguson," to Robert Clayhills (R.D. 107). Catharine herself is named in a bond to her, 1631, by Sir John Ogilvy of Innerquharitie (R.D. 106); in a claim, 1633, against her by Robert Clayhills, no doubt in regard to the bond of 1629 (D.C. 62), and in a discharge, 1639, by her daughter, Magdalen Ferguson, "reliet of Alexander Lyne and now wife of John Duncan" (D.B.R. 440). She is named 14 Sept. 1640, when she got a decree in her favour (D.B.R. 421),[3] and was living in April 1644, as her brother James, in his will of that date, leaves a legacy to "my sister Catharine" (Br.T. 13). She died, however, before 10 Jan. 1649 when there is a decree *v.* James Kyde, "executer of his mother-in-law, Catharine Wedderburn, deceased" (D.B.R. 450). She was buried, according to what seems to have been a common custom, with her first husband, in the Howff of Dundee, in a tomb on which the following inscription is still legible[4]:—

"Hic · dormit · honorabilis vir · Gvlielmvs · Dvncane · medicvs · civis · de · Dvnde · qvi · obiit · die · maii · mensis · Anno · 1608 · ætatis · svæ · 52.
Heir · lyis · alswa · ane · Godlie · and · honorabil · voman · Katherin · Vedderbvrn · qvha · departit · this · lyif · ye · . . . . · day · of · . . . . · 16 . .

There is a curious memorial of Catharine Wedderburn's first marriage in the form of a small pewter box or casket, which once belonged to her, and of which an illustration is given at the end of this chapter. This box is in the form of a sphere with a raised moulding running round its greatest circumference. The names of the months are on one hemisphere, and on the other are thirty-one radial

[1] Mr. A. H. Millar in his *Roll of the Eminent Burgesses of Dundee* says that there was another son, John Duncan (see post, s. the account of the Howff of Dundee). Mr. Millar also states that from William Duncan and Catharine Wedderburn descended the Duncans of Lundie, Earls of Camperdown, but I have not verified this statement.

[2] A similar complaint by her *v.* David Spalding is registered 25 Oct. 1615 (R.P.C. 46).

[3] She is only designed as in South Argylegait in this entry.

[4] For a fuller account and illustration of this monument see post, the chapter on the Howff of Dundee. The date of Catharine Wedderburn's death looks like 1610, a certain error, due perhaps to a recutting of the stone.

Part II. Chap. II.

divisions, while on the centre moulding is incised the name Duncane, with the initials C(hirurgeon) W(illiam) Duncan, the arms of the Duncans of Lundie, together with the name "Wedderburne" the initials C(atherine) W(edderburn), the arms of Wedderburn of Kingennie, and the date 1600. The letters S.J.S. also appear on the casket, and probably refers to Sir James Scrymgeour of Dudhope, who was provost of Dundee 1593—1609.[1]

CATHARINE WEDDERBURN'S CASKET.

[1] The curio was uncarthed by Mr. G. B. Simpson, a collector, of Dundee, in 1888, and was exhibited to the Society of Scottish Antiquaries in March of that year, when a description of it was read by Mr. A. H. Millar, F.S.A. Scot. An account of it, with the above illustration, was printed in the *Dundee Advertiser* of 17 March 1888, in which Katherine Wedderburn was wrongly described as a sister of Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness. The original use of the box seems to have puzzled the antiquarians. Some suggest that it was a cash box, others a "pomanda box," and others that it was part of a sun-dial. It is now in the possession of Mrs. Anstruther (Miss Morison Duncan) of Naughton, co. Fife.

ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN
FIRST OF KINGENNIE.
B. 1561, D. 1626.

PART II.

Chapter III.

Alexander Wedderburn, first of Kingennie (eldest son of Alexander Wedderburn and Janet Myln) town clerk of Dundee 1582—1626.

With an account of his children, other than his two eldest sons, Alexander (post, Chap. IV.) and James (post, Part III). See tabular pedigree, p. 131.

Alexander Wedderburn [1561—1626],[1] afterwards of Kingennie, eldest son of Alexander Wedderburn and Janet Myln, was born, no doubt, at Dundee in 1561. This is fully shown by the inscription on his picture by Jamieson,[2] which states that he was sixty-four in 1625, as well as by his admission as notary which relates that he was twenty-two in 1583 (D.P.B. 242), and by a note at the end of one of his protocol books (vol. 265), which runs "æt. suæ, aº 1616, 55" (post, vol. ii., p. 240).[3] The earliest references to him are in a contract, 16 May 1575, by which his parents and he, "Alexander Wedderburn, younger, thair sone and appeirand air," are to be infeft in an annual rent out of Wester Gourdie for a payment of 600 merks (S.W. 29), and two years later, 30 Dec. 1577, in the excambion of property between him and his brother Robert (S.W. 35-37; D.W. 11 *h*, 12 *h*). He matriculated at S. Andrew's in 1578 (S.A.R. 10), but there is no entry of his taking his degree there, though the prefix of "magister," by which he is always distinguished, *e.g.*, 1580-81, when he is occasionally named as a witness to transactions (S.W. 39-40; D.P.B. 214, 222; D.G.R. 2; G.S.R. 44, 45), implies that he did so. On 8 May 1582, when he had, probably, just come of age, he was admitted to the freedom of the burgh by the privilege of his father (D.L.B. 26), who, a few months later, 20 Sept. in the same year, "resignit and demittit" his office of clerk to the bailies sitting in court, whereupon according to the tenor of a letter subscribed by the council, they elected his son their clerk, retaining the father as clerk substitute for life (S.W. 43; D.B.R. 262); a passing on of the office which occurred more than once in the family, and is indicative of its importance in the burgh. The father, as we have seen, only survived some three years, long enough, however, to see his eldest son married at the close of 1582 (see below) and admitted a notary at Edinburgh, 1 June 1583 (D.P.B. 242). Meanwhile we find the son spoken of as clerk of Dundee, *e.g.*, 12 Feb. 1585, when his brother Robert grants him a discharge (R.D. 1).

He seems to have almost at once entered with activity into the affairs of the burgh. The first pages of the *Lockit Buik* of Dundee are in his hand, and contain a roll of the burgesses from 1513-82, which he must have compiled from some earlier materials. An eloquent Latin inscription which he inscribed on the title page will be found post, vol. ii.,

[1] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 12, 13, 23 *n.* 29, 35-37, 39-40, 43, 45, 50-53, 54, 55, 57-59, 63-67, 68 *b*, 69-70, 72-74, 75-89, 93-98, 100, 104-5, 107-9, 110-45, 147-52, 154-58, 160-62, 164-201, 203, 204, 206, 207, 209-11, 215-17, 218 *b*-23, 225-27, 232, 234, 237-39, 249-50, 254, 257-59, 260, 296-97, 302, 600, 667-68; Bl.P. 2 *n*, 12, 13, 23, 24; D.W. 2 *a*, 3, 8 *a b*, 9 *a*, 10 *b c*, 11 *c l o p t*, 12 *f h i*, 13 *a c h*, 14 *a b c h*, 15 *a b e h l n*, 16 *b*, 17 *g*, 19 *a*, 21 *e*; J.W. 104, 105 *f*; S.A.R. 10; D.C. 36-39, 42, 43, 47-48, 50, 51, 55, 59; D.L.B. 26, 36, 37, 44; D.P.B. 214, 216-18, 222, 223 *f*, 240, 242, 256, 259-61, 266, 283, 288 *a*, 315, 317 *a b c*, 318, 320-22, 339 *b*, 344 *a b*, 365, 374, 376, 389, 395, 404, 407, 411, 413 11, 417, 423 *b*, 428, 431, 439, 441, 449, 466, 472, 487; D.B.R. vol. i *e*, 262, 264, 292, 296, 299, 303, 304, 309, 334, 337, 350, 369, 372, 383, 385, 388, 392, 395, 399, 405, 407 *e*; D.P.B. 28, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39, 44; D.D. 3, 29; D.G.R. 2, 4; D.R.S. 12; G.S.R. 44-51, 58-60, 63, 65, 66, 69-70, 72-74, 75, 78, 89-88, 90, 92, 93, 95, 97, 101, 104, 144, and see vol. 1634-51, §§ 310, 1163, 1177, 2076; R.P.C. 15-18, 20, 22, 27-29, 31, 34-36, 48, 49, 51, 52, 54, 56, 58; A.P.S. 2-14; R.P.S. 26, 33; G.R.S. 1, 6; F.S. 1-3, 66; R.D. 1, 3, 7, 10, 21 *a b*, 31, 32, 42, 44, 50, 53, 59, 63, 64, 69, 72-76, 80, 84, 86-88, 90-91, 99, 111, 115, 121, 128; R.A.D. 24, 31, 32, 34, 37, 40, 43, 45, 46, 50, 61, 62, 65, 163; Ex.T. 1, 2; S.A.T. 1; P.R.S. 5, 6 *a b*, 7, 8, 10, 11-13, 16, 19, 20, 22, 23. See also *Monïaith Par. Reg.*; *Reg. de Panmure*; *Aberd. Council Reg.*, cited post, p. 124, n. 1.

[2] This portrait is at Birkhill; and a similar one is at Meredith, a reproduction of which faces this page. The condition of the Birkhill picture made it impossible to get a good photograph from it. It is, however, the most authentic portrait, as that at Meredith is only a copy, made in 1809, from an earlier picture which fell into decay. A copy of the Meredith picture is in my possession. The Arms are not shown in the Birkhill picture, as they are in that at Meredith, on which the letters M A W, stand of course for Magister Alexander Wedderburn.

[3] He seems to have begun to help his father early. Thus he is witness to the will of Catharine Campbell, Countess of Crawford, at Dundee 18 June 1578 (Crawford Charters, and Vol. 15 of the Burgh and Head Court Records, 1580-82, is in his hand.

Part II. Chap. III.

p. 198, while a facsimile of his beautiful signature beneath it is given opp. p. 192 (vol. ii.). He is continually named as clerk, notary, witness, writer of documents, etc., as well as on many other minor occasions from 1582 to 1626, but as these entries are of little importance they are briefly summarized below.[1] Facsimiles of his endorsements on, and his notarial symbol and signatures to, various documents will be found in the second volume opp. pp. 5, 13, 24, 32, 187, and 192,[2] while there are examples of his seal, bearing the family arms, attached to several documents, *e.g.* D.C. 39, 50.

Fourteen of his protocol books,[3] ranging from 1582—1624, are extant in the Dundee charter room, while yet another book there (vol. 266) is by his clerk substitute, Thomas Wichtaue. Many of the clerk's books are inscribed, like those of his father and uncle, with mottoes and quotations. Thus, the epitaph of Mary, Queen of Scots, "Regibus orta, auxi reges," etc., is written in Latin and English on the first leaf of vols. 253, 255, 264-65, while in others are "In my defence God me defend, and bring my soul to ane guid end" (vol. 254); "Amen, per me, Wedderburne" (vol. 258); and "Timor Domini est incipium sapientiæ" (vol. 260). Similarly in some of the Burgh Court Books of his time we find him writing "O guid God be merciful unto me, Imprent thy fear in my hairt" (vol. 15), and again (vol. 26) "Finis coronat opus."

His public life was not confined to Dundee, though much connected with it. As early as 1 Dec. 1585 he had represented the burgh in the Scottish Parliament (A.P.S. 1),[4] and later on, 1593—1621, he was its representative from time to time for nearly thirty years, so that his name is of frequent occurrence in the *Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland* and in the *Register of the Privy Council*. Thus, 18 Jan. 1593-94, he is commissioner for Dundee (R.P.C. 16; A.P.S. 3), and again 3 March 1596-97 and 26 April 1604 (R.P.C. 18; A.P.S. 4, 5).[5] On 2 July 1604 he was named among the "merchandis"[6] as one of the commissioners in regard to a union between Scotland and England (A.P.S. 6), and he is one of the signatories to the treaty, 6 Dec. 1604 (R.P.C. 31).[7] He was in London at the beginning of 1605, where, 1 Jan., he wrote and witnessed a precept of clare constat in favour of Thomas Ramsay (D.C. 42), but must have left soon after as he was a commissioner for Dundee to the convention of burghs in June of that year (D.D. 29; R.P.C. 33; A.P.S. 7). Perhaps it was on his departure home on this occasion that the King, with whom he was in high favour, presented him with the ring, still in possession of the family, together with two bracelets which have unfortunately been lost.[8] The

[1] See for these S.W. 23 *n*, 50, 51, 58, 63, 65, 66, 67, 96, 100, 104, 110, 111, 113-17, 119, 120, 148, 154, 164, 169, 176, 182, 183 (bond to him), 184, 190-91 (discharges to him), 194, 195 (discharge), 196, 203, 207, 209 (discharge), 211, 218 *b*, 219 (discharge), 297, 600 (2; D.W. 11 *e a*, 12 *f*, 13 *c h*, 17 *g*; D.C. 34, 38, 39, 48 (signs contract for deacons of crafts), 50; D.P.B. 223 *f*, 240, 256, 261, 283, 339 *b*, 374, 389, 411, 413, 414, 417, 423 *b*, 424, 428, 431; D.B.R. vol. i *e*, 309, 337, 383, 385 (a doubtful entry); D.C.B. 34, 36; D.R.S. 12 (signs piermaster's accounts); D.G.R. 4; G.S.R. 46 (witness at Findowrie), 47, 48 (at Balnabreich), 49, 50, 58, 59, 60, 63, 65, 66 (consents to a resignation), 69 (at Edzell), 70, 72, 74, 75, 80-83, 85-88, 90, 92, 93, 95, 98, 101, 104 (clerk of Aberdeen [*sic*], witness, 1621), and §§ 310, 1163, 1177, 2076 of the lately issued vol. 1634-51; R.P.C. 15, 17, 20, 27, 29, 35; F.S. 1, 2, 3; R.D. 3, 31, 42 (witness), 59, 63 (bonds to him), 69, 72 (bond), 80 (bond), 84 (discharge by him), 88 (bonds to him); R.A.D. 24; P.B.N. 6 *a b*, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13. See also *Monimeth Par. Reg.*, 11 April 1584, when he witnesses a baptism; *Reg. de Panmure*, p. 364, where, 23 April 1602, he witnesses a charter by David Maull of Both; *Aberd. Council Reg.* 1570—1625 (Spald. Club, ed. ii., 201), where he is named 16 July 1604; and *Reg. Episc. Brech.*, p. 439, when he signs a taxt roll 21 Jan. 1613.

[2] See S.W. 12, 13, 96, 104, 162, 164, 192, 194 95, 211, and Bl. 2 *n*.

[3] Vols. 250, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 263, 264, 265, 268. See the note on each of them in vol. ii. Four protocol books of his and of his son James were ordered to be transumed 5 Dec. 1633 (D.D. 3).

[4] See as to this aute, p. 75, n. 2.

[5] See also R.P.C. 22, where (1602) "Mr. *Robert* Wedderburn, clerk," named in a list of commissioners for settling disputes between Perth and Dundee, is, of course, an error for Alexander.

[6] Thus in Sir George Mackenzie's *Treatise on Heraldry* (Works ii., p. 652, ed. 1716), Mr. Alexander Wedderburn, merchant, is named as one of the commissioners in 1604.

[7] Of this treaty three copies were signed, of one of which, that at the Register House in Edinburgh, a facsimile is given in a volume of "National MSS. of Scotland" (III., 85). There is another copy at Ham House, Petersham, Surrey, in possession of the Earl of Dysart, which I have inspected on several occasions. The clerk's signature to it is a fine one, and his seal is quite perfect. No mention of this copy of the treaty is made by the editor of the *Register of the Privy Council* (VII., xxix. *rep.* 9), though he speaks of an injured copy at the Record Office in London.

[8] This ring is at Birkhill. It is of gold decorated with black enamel and five diamonds set in five squares, which form an equal-armed cross. It is, I think, the "reigne with fyve diamond sparks" named in the inventory of the estate of Alexander, fourth of Kingeunie, in 1692 (S.W. 500). Kingeunie is seen wearing both ring and bracelets in the Birkhill and Meredith pictures. The bracelets were also at Birkhill in the early part of this century, but were afterwards lost; it does not appear how.

clerk's merits and his constant intimacy with his sovereign are thus recorded by Edward, the historian of Angus (J.W. 107), and minister of the parish of Murroes in which Kingennie is situated;—"Ex perantiqua Wedderburnorum stemmate (he writes in 1678) Alexander Wedderburn pullulavit, qui in prudentia politica salutarrima tantus evasit, ut illum rex serenissimus Jacobus sextus ad intima maximique momenti consilia saepius invitatum, ultimum amplectaretur, regalliterque remuneratum demitterat" (J.W. 107).[1] He was again commissioner for Dundee in 1606 and 1607 (D.C.B. 31; A.P.S. 8, 9), in which year, 20 Jan., he was summoned to appear before the Privy Council *re* the municipal troubles in Dundee (R.P.C. 34); and in 1609 and 1612 he was also in parliament, and on different commissions anent penal statutes, taxation, and women (D.C.B. 33; R P C. 36; A.P.S. 10-12). In 1613, June 29, the town council elected him their only commissioner before the Privy Council in regard to a claim by one Patrick Gordon, and also commissioner for them at the next general convention (D.C B. 37). In 1616 we find him, again commissioner for Dundee, named as reporting to the King on wool manufacture (R P C. 48), and also *re* the roads between Perth and Dundee (*ib.* 49); while in the next year, 1617-18, he is on commissions for verifying weights and measures, for the plantation of kirks, and *re* disputes with foreign vessels (R.P.C. 52, 54; A.P.S. 13). The last year in which he is named as in parliament is 1621, when, 1 June, he is on commissions for the plantation of kirks and "anent moneyis" (A.P.S. 14), and, 25 July, votes in favour of the ratification of the five articles of the General Assembly of the Kirk in 1618, in favour of kneeling at the sacrament, private communion, baptism, confirmation of the bishops, and the observance of certain days as holidays.

His political duties must have taken him a good deal away from the burgh, and it may be for this reason that, in 1604, July 17, he obtained a gift of the clerkship to his second son James in event of his own death or inability (D.C.B. 28),[2] upon which he to some extent acted 14 Nov. 1617, when being "employed to attend the winter session in his Majesty's service," and being "careful that in his absence his office be served," he appoints his son James as his depute and substitute" (D.C.B. 44).[3]

There are, however, many references to him as clerk and otherwise in close connection with the affairs of his burgh and country. Thus, 15 March 1603, there is an action *v.* him and another as procurators fiscal for Forfar (R.A.D. 46); 16 May 1604, he is one of several inhabitants of Dundee named in a bond of caution (R.P.C. 28); 7 Feb. 1614, he is on assize (D.B.R. 388); and, 30 May 1617, he receives the King on his visiting Dundee with a speech in English (R P.C. 51). There are also several entries in regard to actions against him in his capacity of clerk for the production of documents, *e.g.*, 6 March 1594, 24 Nov. 1599, 29 July 1600, 19 July 1613, 6 Feb. 1616, and 4 July 1618 (R.A.D. 31, 37, 40, 62, 65, while precepts are occasionally directed to him. *e.g.*, 21 March 1621, to infeft Sir John Scrymgeour of Dudope as heir to his grandfather in Kirktoun of Stradichty (P.B.N. 5).[4] He was also, 13 Sept. 1620, appointed by the Privy Council a commissioner with Lindsay of Pitscandlie to hold a Court in Brechin for the trial of Andrew Taylor for witchcraft (R.P.C. 56).[5]

[1] Among various papers in possession of the late Mr. A. C. Lamb of Dundee was a copy of a letter addressed by one James Wynrame to Kingennie, which shows the influential position he occupied. It is as follows:—Sir,—I humble intreat you to furdir my Lo: Carnegy heir to accept this vacant place whereof his Matie thinkis him most worthie and has send him his pitent. I cannot tell you how angrie my M^r is of his Lordship's (slowness ?). This in haste, rest^s your obl^d Servt James Wynranie. This penult June 1616. Addressed:—"To ye Ryt Honble Mr Alex^r Wedderburne of Kyngany, Clerk of Dundie, y^is in haste." There is another letter, 3 Nov. 1619, from Kingennie to the Laird of Edzell in the Earl of Crawford's Charter Chest of which I have no copy.

[2] A letter from the King to the commissioners of burghs, 29 March 1604, *re* the nomination of his eldest son Alexander as clerk in event of his death, which is given in full post, p. 142-43, seems somewhat inconsistent with this (S.W. 158). Perhaps, as his fortune increased, Kingennie determined to divide property and office between his two elder sons.

[3] He had on a previous occasion, 19 April 1614, appointed Mr. John Dymmuir, notary, his substitute (D.C.B. 29).

[4] On this, as on many other occasions, he is called "elder" in distinction from his son. See also P B N. 6 *a b*. Minor references to him occur, 1 Aug. 1604, when he is cautioner; 24 June 1614, discharge to him; 28 May 1618, he ratifies an alienation by David, Lord Scone (R D. 10, 44, 61). Maclaren in his *History of Dundee*, pp. 251-53, gives a list of provosts including "1598—Wedderburn," but this is an error.

[5] He is also named 13 May 1618, when he and his eldest son are curators to the children of James Nicolsone, parson of Megill (D.B.R. 405); 4 July 1618, when there is an action v. him by the Stewarts of Orchiltree, and Peter Balmanno of Torlonzie, for the production of writs in his custody (R.A.D., vol. 319, s.d. orig record); and 16 May 1620, when he is a tutor testamentar to the children of Thomas Bruntfield (S.W. 206).

Part II. Chap. III.

He is, of course, often mentioned in connection with other members of his family. I have already dealt with some of the numerous references to him in the *Compt Buik* of his brother David, with whom he had several dealings[1] (D.W. 2 *a*, 3, 8 *a b*, 10 *b*, 11 *l*, 12 *i*, 16 *b*), and to some of whose children he stood godfather (*ib.* 14 *b h*, 15 *b h*), but who seems ultimately to have had differences with him (ante, p. 108). He is named as a creditor in the will of his brother Robert (S.A.T. 1), who had at one time renounced an annual-rent in his favour (D.B.R. 304); as also in regard to the estate of his brother William (S.W. 157), to the contract in regard to whose death he is a party, 21 July 1613 (R.A.D. 61). He was curator to Peter Imrie 15 Jan. 1596[2] (D.B.R. 303), whose mother, Barbara Wedderburn, discharged the clerk of all due to her or her son, 18 June 1606 (S.W. 160); next of kin to Peter, son of his uncle, Peter Wedderburn, 5 Nov. 1604 (D.B.R. 350);[3] grantee of a discharge by Robert Wedderburn, the merchant, 15 Sept. 1606 (S.W. 161); legatee under the will of William Davidsone, June 1610 (Br.T. 1); is present, 12 Oct. 1611, when his uncle Robert, the notary, made his will, in which he is named as a debtor (Br.T. 2); 18 May 1615, grantee of a discharge by his nephew Alexander (S.W. 186); 16 Nov. 1618 is next of kin to John Blair (D.B.R. 407 *e*), and he was concerned in the affairs of Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of his cousin (D.P.B. 315), John Wedderburn of Craigie, 1594—1608 (S.W. 165; D.B.R. 334; G.S.R. 51).[4] He is also constantly named in order to identify other persons, *e.g.*, as the brother of David, Robert, and James (S.W. 59; D.P.B. 288 *a*; R.A.D. 34); or as the father of Alexander, James, Peter, or other of his children.[5]

He acquired, in addition to various annual rents and tenements in Dundee, a considerable property in co. Forfar. This consisted chiefly of the two estates of Wester Gourdie and Kingennie, both of which have ever since remained in the possession of his descendants. The lands of Wester Gourdie, on which, as we have seen, his parents and he had a charge as early as 1575 (S.W. 29), were gradually acquired by him 1591-93; the sunny half from Robert and James Carmichael, and the shadow half from David Dunmuir and his wife Marion Turnbull. The main documents in regard to this purchase will be found among the Scrymgeour-Wedderburn Papers (Nos. 68-98). In Nov. 1591 one Rannald Brown in Wester Gourdie had renounced some lands there, known as Kilmanyis tack, to James Carmichael and Mr. Alexander Wedderburn (S.W. 68 *b*, 79), and in the following Jan. 1591-92, Robert Carmichael had granted a small annual rent out of the sunny half to the clerk (*ib.* 69). These interests were, however, merged in the complete purchase of the property by the clerk in Feb. and June 1591-92 (*ib.* 70, 72). The sunny half cost him 4,000 merks, of which he paid 700 in July (*ib.* 76, 77) and the balance before November, when James Carmichael gave him a full discharge (S.W. 81). The charter of this half to the clerk and his wife is dated 6 June 1591 (*ib.* 73, 74) and sasine thereon 7 Oct. (*ib.* 77, 78; D.P.B. 318).[6] The shadow half seems to have cost him 5,000 merks (S.W. 92). The contract is dated 1 Feb. 1592, and was that Wedderburn should pay 2,700 merks and grant Dunmuir and his wife a tack of the lands for their lives at a nominal rent (S.W. 82). This bargain would seem to have been altered, as there are two discharges by the Dunmuirs, the one for 3,500 merks, and the other for 5,000 merks, both expressed to be in complete payment of the shadow half (S.W. 83, 92). The charter of these lands is dated 8 May 1592 (*ib.* 85, 86, 89-90; D.B.R. 292), sasine being given on 12 May (*ib.* 88, 91), and the property settled by the clerk on his wife, Helen Ramsay. 13 May (D.P.B. 321), after which, 29 July, a tack of "all and haill the backseats" of Wester Gourdie, and a tack for two years of the shadow half was granted to the Dunmuirs

[1] See also David's memorandum to "persew" his son (D.W. 19*a*), and a sasine by him to David 21 May 1591 (D.W. 11 *p*), a decree in favour of both of them 5 Jan. 1602 (R.A.D. 45), and loans by David to Alexander 4 May 1609 (D.W. 9 *a*).

[2] There is a bond by old Peter Imrie to the clerk, 29 June 1587 (S.W. 57).

[3] He seems also to have been tutor to John Wedderburn (brother of the Bishop of Dunblane), who, in his letter to Kingennie's grandson in 1647, speaks of "your father, my tutor" (ante, p. 33).

[4] He was a party to a contract between her and John Scharp of Houston 6 Nov. 1594 (G.S.R. 51); was chosen one of her curators, 25 April 1600 (D.B.R. 334); and granted a discharge to Scharp of Houston on her behalf in respect of the 1594 contract, 9 May 1608 (S.W. 165).

[5] *e.g.*, 20 July 1593, tutor and administrator to his daughter Magdalen (D.B.R. 296); 25 Sept., 2 Oct. 1601, named *re* his son Alexander (D.P.B. 344 *a b*); 29 June 1609, *re* his son James (*ib.* 376); 7 Aug. 1610, James named as his son (D.B.R. 369); 2 Nov. 1611, John named as his son (G.S.R. 78); 13 Dec. 1611, James so named (D.B.R. 372), and see S.W. 179; D.C. 47; D.B.R. 392; G.S.R. 84, 97; R.D. 53, 73, 75, 76, 86, 87; P.B.N. 11); 29 July 1626, Peter named as his son (D.C. 51); and D.L.B. 36, 37, 40, 44, where his first four sons are admitted burgesses by his privilege.

[6] A notarial instrument recording this transaction was made later, and is dated 9 Jan. 1593 (S.W. 98).

(S.W. 93-95).[1] Having acquired the property, the clerk proceeded to free it, by redeeming the charges to which it was subject. Thus, 6 May 1592, he bought up a charge held by Andrew Gourlay (S.W. 84; D.P.B. 320); 9 May, another held by Patrick Mortimer in Dryburgh (S.W. 87, 88); 25, 31 Dec. 1592, two others held by Walter and Patrick Hay (*ib.* 97), and in the next year yet another held by Andrew Henrisoun (S.W. 105). The purchase seems to have brought him at once into litigation, as, 30 Dec. 1594, there is a suit at the instance of James Weymis, tacksman of the Earl Gowrie *v.* Mr. Alexander Wedderburn and others, who held of the Earl, as their superior (R.A.D. 32; and see S.W. 90). By reason[2] of this property the clerk is sometimes designed "of Wester Gourdie," *e.g.*, when a witness (S.W. 107), until his acquisition in 1600 of the lands of Kingennie, from which his designation is thereafter always taken.

The lands of Kingennie[3] were purchased by him some nine years after his acquisition of Wester Gourdie. They were the property of William Guthrie and his wife, Elizabeth Fethie, by whom, 21 April 1600, one John Traill, bailie in Dundee, was infeft in the Maynis (mains) of Kingennie (S.W. 121), which he then charged with an annual rent of eight bolls victual in favour of the clerk (*ib.* 122), who soon after agreed to buy the lands from the Guthries for 10,800 merks. The contract is dated 6 Sept. 1600 (S.W. 123), and there is an obligation, 17 Sept., by Guthrie not to sell any of his lands or deal with the price of Kingennie without the consent of various persons, including the clerk (S.W. 124). As in the case of Wester Gourdie, so in that of Kingennie, Wedderburn seems to have at once set about freeing the property from the charges upon it. Thus he redeems one annual rent, 20 Oct. 1600 (*ib.* 125); and pays off some arrears of another, 1 Nov. (*ib* 126, 133). There is another contract between the Guthries and the clerk and his wife, Helen Ramsay, for the sale of Kingennie, in which the price is put at 16,000 merks in all, of which 4,800 is said to have gone in clearing off charges (*ib.* 127). On the same day (1 Nov.) the property is renounced by the vendors as sold "without redemption" (*ib.* 128); Elizabeth Fethie, wife of the vendor, makes a judicial ratification of the contract (*ib.* 129); and the lands are resigned "by delivery of stuff and baton" into the hands of William, Earl of Angus, the superior (*ib.* 130), charters of them being granted to Wedderburn and his wife and their heirs by both Guthrie and the Earl (*ib.* 131-32),[4] who subsequently, 25 Nov., made a gift of the nonentry maills and duties of the lands in favour of the clerk (*ib.* 134). There is a discharge to Wedderburn for the price, dated 3 Dec. 1600 (*ib.* 135), and another for a further (?) 5,000 merks two days later (*ib.* 136). A notarial instrument declaratory of the consent of Guthrie and his tenants to remove from the lands (S.W. 137) is also dated 5 Dec., and on Dec. 10 the clerk exercised his rights as owner by granting a tack of the mains to John Traill (S.W. 138), already in occupation under William Guthrie.[5] Meanwhile he continued to free his new acquired property, redeeming, Dec. 1600—May 1602, a charge held by Traill and payable "within four days of any Whitsunday, besyd the pulpit within the Lytil East Kirk of Dundee" (*ib.* 142-45, 148, 150, 152), and securing his purchase by an injunction, 13 Feb. 1601, against any dealing with it by its former proprietor (*ib.* 147).[6] He had several dealings with the Lords of Balmerino in regard to the teind sheaves of Kingennie, *e.g.*, 22 May 1608, when he paid £80 in respect of them (*ib.* 166); 10 May 1610, when he took a tack of them (*ib.* 168); 24 June 1614, when he took another tack of them for his life (*ib.* 185), and 9 July 1618, when he acquired them altogether, on payment of £1,000 and an undertaking to furnish proportionately "the bread and wine for the communion celebrated in the Kirk of Monifieth" (S.W. 197-201).

[1] David Dunmuir renounced the liferent granted by Alexander Wedderburn to him and his late wife, 15 Nov. 1595 (S.W. 109).

[2] There is an (1651) inventory of the papers of Wester Gourdie, 1558—1651, among the Scrymgeour Wedderburn Papers (S.W. 302).

[3] The lands of Kingennie had been held of the Earl of Angus in 1443 by William de Strathauchin, from whom they passed first to his daughter Elizabeth and then in 1464 to her sister Marjorie (S.W. 1), who married Malcolm of Guthrie and had a son and heir William Guthrie, who married Janet Arbuthnot, and had a son Ninian, from whose grandson William (m. Elizabeth Fethie) the lands were bought in 1600 by Alexander Wedderburn. See also S.W. 167 and the Scrymgeour-Wedderburn Charter Chest, Box VIII, bundle iv.

[4] This charter was confirmed by the King's advocate as commissioner for the Earl, and sasine given thereon, 27 July 1610, later in which year 6 Nov., the clerk granted a charter of Kingennie, subject to his and his wife's life-rent, to his eldest son, which was also confirmed by the superior, and followed by a sasine thereon 17, 26 Nov. (S.W. 170-74).

[5] There is a receipt, 27 Jan. 1602, by Traill to Kingennie for £155. 9. 4., the price of 72 sheep (S.W. 151).

[6] An action by Mr. Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie and others *v.* William Guthrie, sometime of Kingennie, is named 25 Feb. 1609 (R.A.D. 50).

Part II. Chap. III.

From 1600 on the clerk is constantly designed as "of Kingennie," where he no doubt resided for a considerable part of the year. Some sculptured stones, bearing the arms and initials of himself and his wife, together with some bearing those of his grandson and his wife, are still to be seen at Kingennie, set in the farm buildings, which occupy the site of the old mansion, and also over an entrance to the present factor's house.[1]

His clerkship, however, no doubt compelled his frequent presence in Dundee, where he probably resided throughout the winter months. He and his wife owned various properties there, and there are many references both to these and to other interests of theirs. Their principal house was in Nethergait, and though now demolished and rebuilt, there is, here again, a sculptured stone bearing the initials and impaled arms of Kingennie and his wife set in the wall of the modern building.[1] A portion of a decorated ceiling also, found in his house, was exhibited (No 967) in the "Old Dundee" Exhibition of 1892-93, and is given opposite, together with a cut of an old door, also in the Exhibition (No. 682), and formerly in the house of Kingennie's great grandson, James (post, Part III., chap. v.).

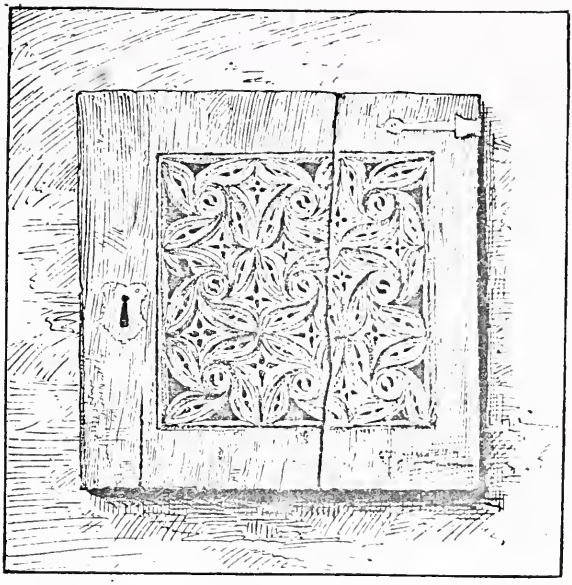
I deal briefly with his minor properties, annual rents, etc. Thus, 12-19 Nov. 1586, he and his wife get a charter and sasine of an annual rent (S.W. 53-55, 100; D.P.B. 259-60); 25 May 1588, they get a North Argylegait yard (S.W. 59); 6 Sept. 1588, the clerk's cousin, Thomas Guthrie, resigns an annual rent to him (D.P.B. 266); 17 May 1589, his cousin, John Wedderburn of Craigie, charges his lands of Craigie in his favour (*ib.* 315); and there is another such charge to the clerk, and his wife, 14 June 1591 (S.W. 75), while they seem to have acquired a sixth part of the lands a few weeks later, 11 Aug. (D.P.B. 317 *c*), and themselves charged it, 18 Nov. in that year (S.W. 80). They owned a malthouse in North Argylegait, which is often named (D.P.B. 317 *a*),[2] and a land called the Greneland, which they settled on their son James (*ib.* 317 *b*), and later, 9 Nov. 1594, on William Davidson (D.B.R. 299).[3] In 1595, April 30, they got a charter of a croft called the Seres Hauch (D.C. 36); 9 June, the clerk got a yearly pension of wheat from Peter Hay (S.W. 108); 7 Oct., an annual rent from John Auchinlek (D.P.B. 322); and 29 May 1596, a few ferme from his brother, James Wedderburn, the merchant (S.W. 112). There is a contract by the clerk and his wife, 16 March 1597, to infeft William Davidson and Janet Wedderburn (ante, p. 98) in a lodging east of the Greneland (R.D. 7); 18 July in the same year the clerk gets a gift of the escheat of James Scrymgeour, burgess, at the horn, for debt (R.P.S. 26); 17 Feb. 1600, David Carnegy of Kinnaird grants to the clerk a charge on his lands at Panbryde "for thankfull service done and to be done" (S.W 118), while, 10-13 Dec. 1600, Kingennie added to his town property by the purchase from his neighbour, John Traill, for 1,200 merks, of a North Argylegait land (S W. 139-41). In 1602, July 20, we find him proceeding *v.* David, Earl of Crawford, for the last sixteen years' arrears of an annual out of the barony of Downy, co. Forfar, in which his parents had been infeft in 1579, and for which he obtained a decree by the end of the year (R.A.D. 43). Perhaps it was in settlement of this that soon after, 10 July 1603, the Earl, "for services, etc.," granted him the right to pasture his cattle on the barony, and to cut peats from the muir (S.W. 155-56), a grant in regard to which there was litigation between their successors in subsequent years (S.W. 257-58 *a*). In 1612, April 15, he bought several annual rents from his nephew, Alexander Clayhills (S.W. 175, and see R.D. 32), while in 1616, March-May, he acquired from Patrick Wedderburn and his son Alexander (ante, p. 78) a North Marketgait foreland to which frequent reference is made (S.W. 188-89; D.P.B. 407; D.B.R. 395). In 1615, July 25, he and his wife got a charter from John Scrymgeour of Dudhope of the sunny half of Balruddrie, which they at once settled, subject to their own liferents on their youngest daughters Jean and Elizabeth (D.P.B. 404). Other dealings of his are recorded 21 Dec. 1616, when he renounces to William Tyrie of Drumkilbo 500 merks for the redemption of Loggine-gill, co. Perth (R.D. 59); 2 May 1617, when he was cognosced heir to his "guidschyr" James Myln in his lands in Dundee (D.B.R. 399)[4]; 12 July 1621, when

[1] See post, Part v. 8, the chapter on the family arms, where there is an illustration of these stones.

[2] It seems at one time to have belonged to his grandson, Sir Alexander of Blackness (D.P.B. 468). See also D.P.B. 472, 487, where it is named, 11 Aug. 1645, 9 June 1662, as let by Kingennie to Alexander Nicoll, and then acquired by William Petrie. His North Argylegait lands are also named (D.P.B. 395; R.A.D. 163).

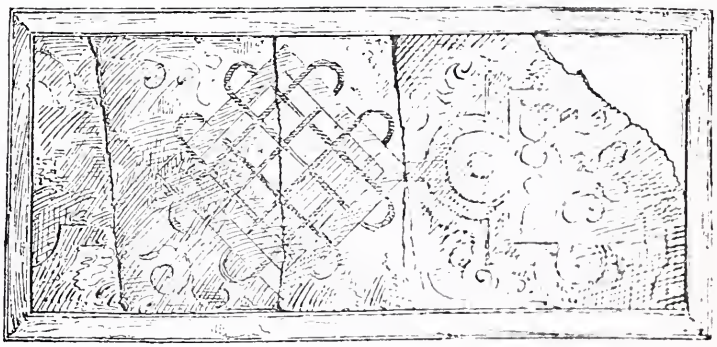
[3] The Greneland is named as a boundary in 1642 (D.P.B. 468).

[4] He is also named, 10 Nov. 1586, as sister's son and heir to the late James Myln, younger, from whom he inherits the old annual rent of eight merks, out of the Murraygait land of the late David Wedderburn (D.P.B. 260). See also ante, p. 56 and post, p. 147, n.



CARVED OAK DOOR.

(*formerly in 'Wedderburn House,' Dundee, demolished* 1881).



PART OF DECORATED ROOF.

(*from a room in the mansion of Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie*, 1617, *in the Nethergate of Dundee*).

Colin Campbell of Lundie grants a pension of wheat (S.W. 210); and 15 May 1624, when he and his wife renounce certain few maills, etc., out of Wester Gourdie to David, Viscount Stormonth (G.R.S. 1).

There are many references to him in connection with his children,[1] the marriages of his daughters, and the various settlements which he made from time to time on them and on his sons, in the accounts of whom they will be dealt with.

Among the last references to him as living are two dated 27 Jan., 20 Feb. 1626, in regard to the marriage contract of his daughter Jean (S.W. 221; P.B.N. 16), and one 25 Feb. in that year, when he gets a discharge for the tocher of another of his daughters, Marjory (S.W. 220). He died[2] between then and 13 May following, when his eldest son is designed "of Kingennie" (R.D. 99), while 23 May, there is a precept for infeftment of this son as his heir in Wester Gourdie (S.W. 223).[3] He would seem to have left a will, as, 11 Nov. 1626, Mr. John Duncansone, minister of Dundee, discharges his son and executor of a legacy left to him by the clerk (S.W. 225), and, 9 July 1627, there is mention of a sum of 500 merks, paid by his son "for the help of the poor of Dundee . . . . as he was ordained of his father at the time of his decease" (D.C. 55).

He had married at Dundee towards the close of 1582, **Helen Ramsay**, daughter of Alexander Ramsay of Dundee.[4] The marriage contract is dated at Dundee 21 Nov., and there is a settlement three days later (24 Nov.) in which she is still termed "spouse future" to Alexander Wedderburn (S.W. 45; D.P.B. 216). Probably the marriage took place by 15 Dec. when she got sasine of the subjects settled on her (D.P.B. 217-18). She is often, as we have seen, named with her husband in documents dealing with his properties, and also on some other occasions, *e.g.*, 12 Nov. 1586, when there is a discharge to him and her (S.W. 52); and there are several references to her in the *Compt Buik* of her brother-in-law, David Wedderburn, from whom she bought some lint (D.W. 10 *c*): to whose daughter, Helen, she stood godmother 25 March 1590 (*ib.* 14 *a*, 15 *a*), and to whose son David she "should have been godmother" 7 Sept. 1599 (*ib.* 14 *e*, 15 *e*) as she was some years later, 12 May 1613, to Helen's son, David Auchinlek (*ib.* 15 *n*). She was living 22 July 1618, when her son Peter, who had lately married, discharged her of some money she had promised him (S.W. 202), but died before 12 Nov. 1625, when his daughter Marjorie discharges Kingennie of all she can claim of the decease by the late Helen Ramsay, her mother.[5] By her, Kingennie had issue five sons and six daughters:—

1. **Alexander Wedderburn**, who succeeded his father in Kingennie and Wester Gourdie, and carried on the family until the death of his great grandson, David Wedderburn of that ilk, in 1761, when his male line became extinct (see post, chap. iv), and who is now represented by the descendant of his granddaughter, Maidelene, from whose marriage with John Scrymgeour of Kirktoun come the Scrymgeour-Wedderburns of Wedderburn and Birkhill (see post, chap. v).

2. **James Wedderburn**, progenitor of the Wedderburns of Blackness, Balindean, Gosford, etc. (see post, Part III), who took up the representation of the family in male line on the death of David Wedderburn in 1761.

[1] *e.g.*, S.W. 238, in regard to the payment of the tocher of his son Alexander's wife, 3 Feb. 1629.

[2] "He was buried (says J.W. in his MS.) in the Howff of Dundee, in the spot where his *predecessors* rested, and where a monument was erected over him by his son." This is too wide a statement. His parents, no doubt (died 1582 and 1585), were buried there, and perhaps also his grandfather, who d. after 1573. But earlier ancestors would be laid in S. Clement's churchyard, which was the burial place of the inhabitants of Dundee until the opening of the Howff in 1567.

[3] There is (S.W. 224) an instrument, 3 July 1626, to which Mr. Alexander Wedderburn, clerk of Dundee, is notary, but the symbol shows him to be not Kingennie but his eldest son, who must have been acting clerk on this occasion for his brother James, whose health had failed. See post, pp. 143-44.

[4] She has been commonly described by Douglas and others (H.C.R. I. ii *a*; vi.) as the daughter of John Ramsay of Brackmont and Jordinestoun, co. Fife, but this is an error. I do not know to what branch of the Ramsays her father belonged, nor whether he owned or was connected with Brackmont. That his name was Alexander is clear from his daughter's marriage contract, and from an entry (D.B.R. 264) of a payment, 21 May 1583, made by the clerk, on behalf of his father-in-law, Alexander Ramsay, to one Mitchell Ramsay of £100 scots for the catch of salmon in Mitchell's waters in the Tay for the year 1583. His wife was a Spens, as appears from a notarial instrument, 7 April 1580 (S.W. 64, 162), recording an agreement between Mr. George Spens, burgess of Dundee with the clerk and Helen Ramsay) and Mr. George Halyburton (and his wife Susanna Ramsay, whereby they acknowledge the receipt of their tochers with their wives, "oyes" to Spens. A third sister, Marjorie Ramsay, is named, but no brother, so that it would appear that Helen Ramsay and her two sisters were heirs portioners of their father, and, perhaps, of their maternal grandfather also.

[5] She is also named in reference to her children, *e.g.*, S.W. 223, 232, 237.

Part II. Chap. III.

3. **Peter Wedderburn** [1590?—1629],[1] first named 7 March 1609 in a settlement by his great uncle Robert, the notary, on him and his cousin Alexander, son of David of the *Compt Buik* (D.W. 21 *e*; D.P.B. 374), and next on 21 July of that year, when he is a witness to his brother James' discharge of his wife's tocher (R.D. 21 *b*).[2] He was a merchant in Dundee, and is so designed in his admission as burgess of Dundee by his father's privilege 20 Jan. 1620 (D.L.B. 40), and is no doubt the one of his name who, on the election of his brother Alexander as dean of gild, was nominated his assessor 7 Oct. 1624 (D.G.R. 5).[3] There is a bond by him and Alexander Wedderburn, younger, merchants, to which his two elder brothers are cautioners, dated 15 Sept. 1625 (R.A.D. 87). His lands in Dundee are named as a boundary 9 Oct. 1627 (D.C. 56), and 13 Oct. 1627 there is a charter by him, "merchant, burgess," and his brother John to Sir William Graham of Claverhouse of some acres in the Westfield of Dundee, which once belonged to Robert Wedderburn, the merchant (D.C. 71; F.S. 30; P.B.N. 19). The last occasion on which he is named as living is dated 13 Nov. 1628, when he grants a discharge to his eldest brother of certain sums due to him under an assignation of their father (S.W. 257). Facsimiles of his signature will be found in vol. ii., opp. pp. 24, 32, 192 (S.W. 194, 195, 202; D.C. 57).

He died s.p. soon after 26-31 March 1628-29, the date of his will, which was confirmed 4 Nov. 1629, being given up by himself and by his relict and executrix, Helen Lovell (Br.T. 8).[4] No children of his are named in it, his heir being his nephew Alexander (eldest son of his immediate elder brother James), who was so retoured 22 Oct. 1628-29 (R.H. 11), and got sasine as such of a North Marketgait foreland 12 Jan. 1629-30 (D.C. 58), which is sometimes named in later years as having once belonged to Peter (S.W. 282; D.P.B. 448; D.B.R. 475).[5] The North Argylegait land disponed by Peter and his wife to Alexander, and by him to George Grieve is also mentioned as late as 1694 and 1722 32 (D.P.B. 546, 569; R.A.D. 163).

Peter had married, no doubt at Dundee, about 1617-18, **Helen Lovell**, daughter and heiress of the late John Lovell, bailie of Dundee. The marriage contract, dated 20 Aug. 1617, is twice referred to, viz., in a discharge by Peter to his mother of 800 merks promised by her to him on the occasion (S.W. 202), and again in a resignation at about the same time made by his father in his favour (D.P.B. 413). She is frequently named with her husband *e.g.*, 1 July 1619, when he, "younger," and she resign a land in Dundee (D.P.B. 420); 3 June 1620, when there is a bond to them, in which he is described as "younger, merchant, burgess of Dundee" (R.D. 74); 21 March 1628, when she and Peter renounce certain crofts which had belonged to her father (D.C. 57, and see fac-simile of their signatures, vol. ii., opp. p. 192); and as his relict in his will (Br. T. 8), and also later, 1633 (D.C. 62).[1] We have already seen that they had no issue.

[1] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 183, 186, 194, 195, 202, 237, 282; D.W. 3, 21 *e*; D.C. 51, 56, 57, 58, 62, 71; D.L.B. 40; D.P.B. 374, 413, 417, 420, 423 *b*, 448, 546, 569; D.B.R. 372, 475; D.G.R. 5; R.H. 11; F.S. 30; R.D. 21 *a b*, 37, 69, 74, 87, 99; Br.T. 8, 10; P.B.N. 12, 19, and R.A.D. (in orig. record) vol. 318, fol. 290, and vol. 320, fol. 23.

[2] He is often thereafter named as a witness, *e.g.* 21 May 1609 (R.D. 37); 13 Dec. 1611 (D.B.R. 372), 31 Jan. 1614, when he is called "Pid Wedderburn" (S.W. 183); 21 March 1614 (R.D. 69); 18 May 1615 (S.W. 186); 18 Sept. 1617, when he signs (S.W. 194 and see facsimile vol. ii., opp. p. 24); 27 Oct. 1617 (D.P.B. 417), 20 Dec. 1617, when he again signs (S.W. 195, and see facsimile vol. ii., opp. p. 32); 14, 29 July 1620, when he is called "younger" (D.C. 51; D.P.B. 423 *b*), and 13 May 1626 (R.D. 99).

[3] See also 14 Oct. 1622, when possession of two stacks of corn is given by sample to Peter Wedderburn, merchant burgess of Dundee, on behalf of his father, the clerk (P.B.N. 12); 28 May 1627, when he is named in the will of his "immediate elder brother" James as tutor to his two younger sons (Br.T. 10) and 2 Oct. 1627, when he is elected collector of the unlaws (D.C.B. 505), and is called "younger," as he is on some other occasions (*e.g.* D.W. 3; D.P.B. 420) in distinction from his uncle (ante, p. 118, n. 4).

[4] He leaves a legacy of 500 merks to William W. his brother german and a similar legacy to Alexander Wedderburn, younger, mariner, son to Robert W. deceased, father's brother to the testator, subject to which all goes to his widow.

[5] Peter is called "immediate younger brother" of James (S.W. 282), and his "immediate elder brother" (D.B.R. 475). This last is an error, as James is constantly called his father's second son, *e.g.*, in his marriage contract (Bl. 12). I do not, however, understand why Peter's heir was not one of his two younger brothers, William or John. Of these William died about the same time as Peter, and without issue, his brother John being his heir in 1631 (S.W. 249), as one would have expected him to be to Peter also.

Pedigree of the Wedderburns of Kingennie, 1561—1778.

Alexander Wedderburn, first of Kingennie (eldest son of Alexander Wedderburn, ante, p. 103). Born 1561, died 1626. = Helen, dau. of Alexander Ramsay of Dundee.

1. Alexander Wedderburn, 2nd of Kingennie: born 1583, died 1637. = Magdalene, dau. of John Scrymgeour of Kirktoun, m. 1612.
2. James Wedderburn, progenitor of the Wedderburns of Blackness. See post, Part III. ↓ —
3. Peter Wedderburn, died s.p. 1628-9; m. 1618 Helen, dau. of John Lovell.
4. William Wedderburn, d.s.p. 1630; m. 1627 Jean, dau. of Alexander Piersoun. —
5. Sir John Wedderburn of Gosford; b. 1599, d. 1679, unmarried.
1. Elizabeth, m. (*a*) Colin Campbell of Balgirsho; (*b*) Dr. Peter Bruce. —
2. Magdalen, m. (*a*) Rev. William Wedderburn; (*b*) Sir George Haliburton, Lord Fodderance.
3. Margaret, m. Thomas Haliourton. —
4. Marjorie, m. Robert Carnegy of Leuchland. —
5. Jean m. 1626 Thomas Boyter. —
6. Elspeth m. Alexander Fotheringhame of Parkzeat.

1. Elizabeth, dau. of John Ramsay of Dundee; b. 1621, d. 1643.
Alexander Wedderburn, third of Kingennie and first of Easter Powrie, provost of Dundee; b. 1615, d. 1683. =
2. Margaret, dau. of John Fotheringhame.
3. Margaret, dau. of Alexander Milne, and relict of Major Robert Lindsay.
John Wedderburn, admitted burgess of Dundee, 1629; d. s.p. vitâ patris.

Alexander Wedderburn, 4th of Kingennie and 2nd of Easter Powrie; b. 1640, d. 1692. = Grissell, dau. of Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness; b. 1647, d. 1685-6.

John Wedderburn, d. young 1648.

Maidelene Wedderburn, m. John Scrymgeour of Kirktoun. ↓ The Scrymgeour-Wedderburns of Wedderburn (post, chap. v.).

David Wedderburn, b. 1645, d. young. — A dau. d. 1658-9.

1. John Wedderburn, b. 1665, d. 1667-8. —
2. Peter Wedderburn, merchant in Dundee, d. 1723-24 s.p.; m.
   1. Helen, dau. of Patrick Lyon of Carnoustie, d.s.p. 1703-4.
   2. Barbara, dau. of the Rev. John Auchinlek of Largo, d. s.p. 1724-22.

1. Elizabeth, b. 1662, m. Rev. Robt. Rait. ↓
2. Janet, b. 1663, d. unmarried 1679-80. —

John Wedderburn, b. 1667, d. unmar. 1688-89.

Alexander Wedderburn, b. 1668, d. young, before 1681.

Peter Wedderburn, b. 1670? d. young 1689.

Alexander Wedderburn, only surviving son and heir, b. 1681? and d. 1713. = Grissell, dau. of Robert Gardyne, younger of Latoun. She m. (2) 5 March 1718, David Graham of Duntroon.

1. Elizabeth, b. 1669, d. unm. bef. 1687. —
2. Matilda, b. 1671, d. unm. bef. 1687. —
3. Margaret, b. 1675? d. unm. 1692-93.

Rachel, born 1672-79, mar. 1711 Gilbert Stewart, 2nd son of Thomas Stewart of Stenton, and d.s.p.

Alexander Wedderburn, b. 1703, d. inf. vitâ patris.

Robert Wedderburn, b. 1706, d inf. vitâ patris.

Peter Wedderburn, b. 1708, succeeded his father as heir, but d. 1714.

David Wedderburn, b. 1710, succeeded his brother Peter as heir, but d. unm. 1761.

Gilbert Wedderburn, b. 1712, d. inf. 1714.

Grizell, b. 1705, succeeded her brother David as heiress of Wedderburn in 1761, but d. unm. 1778.

Rachel, b. 1707, d. inf. vitâ patris.

Part II. Chap. III.

4. **William Wedderburn**[1] [1595?—1630], fourth son of Alexander Wedderburn and Helen Ramsay, was born about 1595. He is first named in the marriage contract (1608) of his brother James, as being infeft on his father's resignation in a North Kirkwynd tenement (Bl. 12; R.D. 21 *a*). The next references to him are in the *Compt Buik* of his uncle David, who notes the loan of a coffer to him (D.W. 3), and, 25 Aug. 1621, makes a memorandum "Send a xijs pece with William Wedderburn, my brother sone, to Dansken to buy me sum anneis and a wax candill" (*ib.* 9 *b*), an entry which shows that William had taken to the sea, and enables us to identify him with the William Wedderburn, skipper, who owns goods arriving in the "James" from Supkie, 15 Oct. 1623 (D.R.S. 25).[3] He was admitted burgess of Dundee by his father's privilege, 1 March 1625 (D.L.B. 44), and is named as burgess in the following year, 19 Dec., when he witnesses the handing over to a bailie of S. Andrew's by Thomas Halyburton, provost of Dundee, of one James Forbes, "lately apprehend in Dundee as a Jesuite, conform to a warrant of the Archbishop of S. Andrew's" (D.P.B. 445).[4] There is also 8 Nov. 1627, a discharge by him to his brother Alexander for various sums (S.W. 232, and see facsimile of his signature thereto vol. ii., opp. p. 32). and he is named as a legatee of 500 merks in the will of his brother Peter, confirmed 4 Nov. 1629 (Br.T. 8). He is last named as living, 15 June 1630, in a sasine registered 2 Aug (G.R.S. 6) to him and his wife, of a South Marketgait tenement, following on a charter of 23, 30 Sept 1629 (S.W. 239[5]; P.B.N. 22) made in their favour by his brother Alexander. He, however, died before 13 Aug. in that year, when his relict assigns this property and her liferent in two thousand merks to his brother, Mr. John Wedderburn, regent of S. Leonard's College S. Andrew's, who was his heir (G.R.S. 7).

He had married, about 27 Sept. 1627, the date of the marriage contract (G.R.S. 7), **Jeane Piersoun**, daughter of Mr. Alexander Piersoun, burgess of Aberbrothock (*ib.*). She is named with him in a bond by them both, 22 Sept. 1628 (R.D. 93), and in the above mentioned charter to them by his eldest brother (S.W. 239; P.B.N. 22), and the sasine thereon (G.R.S. 6 *ut sup*).

By her, who survived him, and immediately after his death made the above assignment to his brother John (G.R.S. 7), he had no issue. His heir was thus his immediate younger brother John, who, 8 May 1631, as brother and heir of the late William Wedderburn, merchant, burgess of Dundee, granted to his eldest brother, Alexander, a charter of the South Marketgait land (S.W. 249). In order to complete the title Mr. John Wedderburn was formally entered therein as heir to his late brother William 31 May 1631 (P.B.N. 23), after which, 28 July, conformably to the charter, sasine of it was given to Alexander (S.W. 250).

5. **John Wedderburn**[6] [1599-1679], afterwards Sir John Wedderburn of Gosford, fifth and youngest son of Kingennie, is said to have been eighty years of age at his death in 1679, and was thus born in 1599.[7] He matriculated at S. Andrew's in 1615, and graduated there three years later, 1618 (S.A.R. 20). After this he remained in Scotland for some years, and was one of the regents of S. Leonard's College.[8] Thus,

[1] See also, in original record, Reg. Acts and Decreets. 22 July, 28 Jan. 1618-19, when Peter Wedderburn and Helen Lovell, his wife, are named as debtors to the estate of the late Robert Traill of Dundee.

[2] Synopsis of References :—S.W. 232, 239. 249-50 ; Bl.P. 12 ; D.W. 3, 9 *b* ; D.L.B. 44; D.P.B. 428, 431, 445 ; D.B.R. xx. title page ; D.R.S. 25 ; G.R.S. 6, 7 ; R.D. 21 *a*, 93 ; Br.T. 8 ; P.B.N. 19, 22, 23.

[3] He is called merchant in the charter by his brother John, 8 May 1631 (S.W. 249). See below.

[4] He is also named as a witness 3 July 1622 and 17 Nov. 1623 (D.P.B. 428, 431), and 20 Oct. 1627 (P.B.N. 19). On the first two of these occasions he is identified as "son of Mr. Alexander Wedderburn, notary," and on the third as brother german of Alexander Wedderburn, dean of gild (P.B.N. 19). The name "William Wedderburn" written on the title page of D.B.R. xx. may be his.

[5] In this entry her father is wrongly described as "— Piersoun of Aberdeen."

[6] Synopsis of References :—S.W. 223, 249-50 ; Bl.P. 9, 14, 37, 43, 81 ; S.A.R. 20 ; D.W. 2 *b* ; D.P.B. 417, 441 ; D.B.R. 385 ; G.S.R. 78, 102 ; R.P.S. 33, 37 ; G.R.S. 7, 43 ; R.D. 97, 99, 100 *a*, 115, 119, 124-25, 128 ; Br.T. 10 ; D.B. 13, 15 ; Ed.B. 4; Ab.B. 1 *n* ; P.B.N. 13, 19, 23, 25.

[7] He is, perhaps, first-named, 2 Nov. 1611, when there is a charter written by Mr. John Wedderburn, son to Mr. Alexander Wedderburn, clerk of Dundee (G.S.R. 78). I question, however, whether the name John is not here an error for James, as John was then but twelve, and had, of course, taken no degree. In another entry, 30 March 1611, when John Wedderburn witnesses a contract, there is some doubt as to the date, but if it is accurate the reference may be to him (D.R.B. 385).

[8] J.W. in his memoir says he was professor of philosophy, but quotes no authority, and Anthony Wood says he was doctor of physic.

27 Oct. 1617, he is a witness (D.P.B. 417); 7 Nov. 1621, he borrows from his uncle David "4 buikis Socrates behyf Moral Philosophie," and an "Erasmus in Inglis" (D.W. 2*b*); and five years later, 1626, he joins with his brother James in witnessing a charter in favour of Graham of Claverhouse, who gets sasine thereon 4 Sept. (P.B.N. 13); and, 18 May, is grantee of a bond by his eldest brother, Alexander (R.D. 99). He is called a regent of S. Leonard's College on an occasion, 23 May, 1626, when he witnesses a discharge by his sister Elizabeth (S.W. 223), and again, 20 June, in a bond of which he is grantee (R.D. 97). He is named in 1627 as a witness, 28 May, to the will of his brother James (Br.T. 10), and 13 Oct., when he and his brother Peter granted a charter of six acres in the Westfield of Dundee to Sir W. Graham of Claverhouse (P.B.N. 19), so that he was still in the North in that year, and he must have continued there 1629-31, as we find him named as a regent of S. Leonard's 26 June 1629 (G.S.R. 102), 28 April, 31 May, 1630, when he is grantee of two bonds (R.D. 115, 125), and 13 Aug. in that year, when his brother William's widow, Jeane Piersoun, assigns to him a life-rent, to which she was entitled under her marriage contract (G.R.S. 7). We have already seen that he was William's heir, being so entered 1631, in the South Marketgait land, of which he granted a charter to his brother Kingennie (S.W. 249-50; P.B.N. 23, 25).

He is said to have travelled abroad for some years, and this is very probably true. There is a factory granted by him to one of his family 7 June 1631, which was probably made on his leaving home (R.D. 100*a*). This factory is recorded in the minute-book, but not in the record, so that its terms do not appear. It would seem, however, to have been granted to his nephew the clerk and Thomas Wichtan, as, soon after he returns home, he grants, 17 April 1638, a discharge to them "of their intromissions with his affairs during his absence from Scotland (*ib.* 128). He was thus home by the early part of 1638, and may have been back earlier, as there is an action by him "once regent of S. Leonard's" against Haliburton of Pitcur, upon a bond of 31 May 1630 (R.D. 115, 119),[1] and he is also grantee of a bond made at Edinburgh in Feb. 1637 (*ib.* 124). He is one of those who are to advise as to the investment of the moneys settled by the marriage contract, 5 Jan. 1638, of his nephew, Alexander (Bl. 14), to the baptism of whose son John, at Dundee, he is witness, 12 Feb. 1641 (Bl. 9).[2]

After this there is no reference to his presence in Dundee, or, indeed, in Scotland for many years, and he, no doubt, was again in England and abroad.

In 1646 (April 9) he was admitted an honorary member of the University of Oxford, in connection with which event the following account of him is given in the *Fasti Oxonienses* of Anthony Wood (vol. ii, 92. ed. Bliss, 1815)[3]:—

> "John Wedderburn (he writes), doctor of physic in the University of S. Andrews in Scotland, was then incorporated by virtue of the letter of the Chancellor of the University, which tells us that he is one of His Majesty's Physicians in ordinary and a gentleman of known learning, and of vast experience. He was originally a Professor of Philosophy in the said University, but that being too narrow a place for so great a person, he left it, travelled into various countries, and became so celebrated for his great learning and skill in physick that he was the chief man of his country for many years for that faculty. Afterwards, he received the honour of knighthood, and was highly valued when he was in Holland with the Prince in 1646-7. At length, though his infirmities and great age forced him to retire from publick practice and business, yet his fame contracted all the Scottish nation to him; and his noble hospitality and kindness to all that were learned and virtuous, made his conversation no less loved than his advice was desired."

He remained in Oxford, after his incorporation, and was there with the Court in June 1646, when the city surrendered to the forces of Cromwell. There is still extant a pass permitting Dr. Wedderburn to leave the city and go abroad. It is signed by Sir Thomas Fairfax, and runs thus[4]:—

[1] This action may have been brought by his factor in his absence. It is named again 31 July 1638, when there is a gift to Mr. Alexander Wedderburn, clerk of Dundee, of the escheat of goods of George Halyburton put to the horn at his instance as one of the factors of Mr. John Wedderburn, etc. (P.S. 33).

[2] He is also named 1 May 1638, when he resigns a North Argyle gat tenement in Dundee (D.P.B. 441).

[3] The following is the account of him given in Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses* 1500-1714, "Wedderburn (Sir) John, D. Med. S. Andrew's; incorporated 9 April 1646 (3rd s. Alexander, of Kengennie, &c., co. Forfar); physician in ordinary to Charles I., died unmarried in 1679, aged 80. See Wood's *Fasti* ii., 92." I do not know the authority for saying that he was aged 80 at the date of his death, but he can hardly have been less. "Third son" is an error for fifth son.

[4] Printed from a copy of the original at Pitfirrane in the possession of Sir Arthur Halkett, Bart. The italicized words are in handwriting, the rest in print.

Part II. Chap. III.

Seal

Sir Thomas Fairfax, Knight, General of the Forces raised by the Parliament.

Süffer the bearer thereof, *Doct Wedderbourne Phisitian to his highness ye Duke of York*, who was in the city and Garrison of Oxford, at the surrender thereof and is to have the full benefit of the Articles agreed unto upon the surrender, quietly and without let or interruption, to passe your guard with *his* servants, Horses, Armes, Goods, and all other necessaries and to repair unto London or elsewhere upon *his* necessary occasions. And in all Places where he shall reside, or whereto he shall remove, to be protected, from any Violence to *his* goods, Person, or Estate according to the said Articles, and to have full Liberty at any time whithin six months, to goe to any convenient Port, and to Transport *him* selfe with *his* servants, goods and necessaries beyoud the Seas, and in all other things to enjoy the Benefit of the said Articles. Hereunto due obedience is to be given, by all Persons whom it may concerne, as they will answer the coutrary. Given under my hand and Seale the *27th* day of *June* 1646.

Fairfax.

To all Officers and Soldiers under my Command and to all others whom it may concerne.

We have seen that, according to Anthony Wood, he was with the prince, afterwards Charles II, in Holland in 1646-47, and, if so, he, no doubt, made use of his permit to go to Holland. I have, however, no direct evidence of his being there, and it is possible that he remained in England, and was with the king at Newcastle in 1648, as, 10 Jan. in that year, there is a grant by his majesty to him as his physician in ordinary, of a pension of £2,000 a year for life "in consideration of his thankful service already done, and to encourage him to continue therein" (R.P.S. 37)[1]; and he was certainly in London in 1649, when Doctor Barwick, afterwards Dean of St. Paul's, who was entrusted with the management of the king's correspondence with his friends in England, being seized with a consumption that threatened to be fatal, "the care of his health was wholly entrusted to his dearest friend Dr. John Wedderburn of Scotland, who, as he was formerly physician to the king, so was he afterwards most deservedly distinguished with the honour of knighthood" (*Life of Dr. Barwick*, p. 117). It is said that "during all the time of this worthy divine's sickness and confinement in the Tower, Dr. Wedderburn showed great address in the management of the king's business in England and was very instrumental with his majesty's other friends in bringing about the Restoration."[2] There is also a letter dated 9 June in that year, and addressed by his nephew, Peter Wedderburn in Edinburgh, to his uncle in London. There would seem to have been some difficulty as to the drawing of his pension from the Exchequer, and the doctor must have written on the matter to his friend the Marquis of Argyle, then at the head of the ruling faction in Scotland. Peter Wedderburn writes thus:

Mr. Barclay hath expressed to me a great deall of Respect and Desijre to serve you and made me witness to the delyvery of y^r^ to my Lord Argyle who receaved it verie kyndlie and promised to befriend you. As yet the Parliament hath not determined how to regulat the Exchequer but after they have nominated the Commissioners I shall prosecute it farder albeit I fear to no purpose, for all struggle to make their best of aue evill and uncertaiue tyme.

Whether or no the pension was paid does not appear; but most probably it was allowed to remain in abeyance, as, on the Restoration, the doctor got another writ, 28 June 1661, continuing to him the grant of 1648 (Bl. 81). Meanwhile his adherence to the royal cause is shown by an entry in the "*Calendar of the Committee for Compounding*, 1643-60,"[3] where there is an entry "21 March 1650, John Wedderburn, M.D., compounds for delinquency in adhering to the late king in the first war for which he has never been sequestered; 22 March, fine, £10."

He was in London in 1655, as appears from a letter (Bl. 37), dated 22 Jan. in that year, and, according to an old endorsement on it, written by Dr. Thomas Gleg to Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness, "when in England with his uncle, the doctor," and in 1657 was in Edinburgh, where, 26 Feb., he witnessed the baptism of John, son to his nephew Peter Wedderburn and Agnes Dicksone (Ed.B. 4).

Upon the Restoration, he was appointed Physician to the King, by whom he was also knighted and from whom he received a confirmation of his pension

[1] This is quoted (Bl. 81) as a pension of 2,000 merks, but the Register of the Privy Seal makes it clear that it was £2,000.

[2] This is so stated in the MS. *Genealogical Account of Lord Loughborough* (Bl. 81).

[3] This is one of the state record publications, 1891, p. 2230; P.E. 218, 435, 438.

(Bl. 81 *ut sup.*). He now had evidently considerable influence at Court. There is at Pitfirrane a letter to him from the Marquis of Argyle, then in prison and condemned to death, which is dated from Edinburgh 11 May 1661, fifteen days before Argyle's execution, and is as follows:—

Goad Maister

Your nephew Sr Peter is going to London I am confident he can doe very much if he pleas in relation to my business for if his Maties prejudice wer laid asyd my accusations otherways are the common failing of the nation which I doe not excuse but desyre to shelter my self under his Mas gravious and naturall inclination to clemencie [with] which he has covered every subject in all his Mas dominions except a few Murderers of his Royal father therfor I expect so much of your favour and kyndness at this tym as to recieve information from my sonnes and to let your Nephew know how much his kyndness to me may oblige you and tho I be not abll (*sic*) to requyt your kyndness yit I still rest confident of your favor upon ane mor reall and antient accompt being

Your old pupll and most humbll
Servant Argyll.

Below the signature Sir John has written the reason why he could do nothing, thus:—

Powerful order was sent before I recieved this and before my Nephew arriving, so that I could not meddle.

The following letter, addressed by the Earl of Southesk "ffor my right loveing and much honoured Cusin[1] Doctor Wedderburn Phisician at London," is also at Pitfirrane:—

Right loveing and much honoured Cusin, Our Merchands trade puttlie at London is so small that I have had difficulties enough to get exchange for these monneyes my sonne took up be yor assistance at London before he parted from you. I have lately agreid with ane very honest Merchand in yis Towne Hew Hamiltoun who has undertaken to pay at London these sex hundreth twenty foure Pounds Englishe money before the first of September to any you shall direct him that will delyver back to him my sonnes band of the lyke sonne for I know not from whom my sonne borrowed the monneys. Therefore I intreat you to let me or your Nephew Petter know be yor Lre the Gentleman's Name that lent my sonne these moneyes. You have been put to greater feshrie and payues be me and my sonne then we will ever be able to acquit albeit I may condentlie promise that I shall ever be willing and readdy at all occasions to approve myself

Yor most affectionate and most obliged
Cusin to serve you Southesk.

Edinb. 17 July in hast [no year given].

His eminence as a physician is testified by various references to him by his contemporaries. Thus, in the Diary of Alexander and James Brodie of Brodie, 1652-85 (Aberdeen, ed. Spalding Club 1863, p. 210) is an entry 27-31 Aug. 1661, in which Brodie, writing in London, says, "I had a fit of sickness ... sent for Dr. Wedderburn ... as it were by a miracle I was healed." Perhaps disease and remedy were equally simple.[2] So again he is eulogized, both for his skill and his character, by the famous Jeremy Taylor, who, in a postscript to a discourse on friendship addressed to Mrs. Katharine Phipps (Collection of Polemical Discourses, folio, London, 1676), says:—

Madam, If you shall think fit that these papers pass further than your own eye and closet I desire that they may be consigned into the hands of my worthy friend Dr Wedderburne; for I do not only expose all my sicknesses to his cure, but I submit my weaknesses to his censure; being as confident to find of him charity for what is pardonable, as remedy for what is curable. But indeed, madam, I look upon that worthy man as an Idea of Friendship, and if I had no other notices of friendship or conversation to instruct me than his, it were sufficient. For whatsoever I can say of friendship I can say of his and as all that know him reckon him among the best physicians, so I know him worthy to be reckoned among the best friends.

Sir John acquired considerable wealth, and having no children, for he never married, benefited by his fortune his two nephews, sons of his brother James, viz., Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness, the famous clerk of Dundee, and Sir Peter Wedderburn, one of the senators of the College of Justice, under the title of Lord Gosford. It was largely thus that Sir Alexander was able to purchase Blackness, and Sir Peter (in 1659) the estate of Gosford in the parish of Aberlady,

[1] I do not know how they were related, and perhaps "Cusin" is only a complimentary term.

[2] Doctor Wedderbourne is named as subscribing from London, April 1661, to the Marischal College, Aberdeen (*Records of the Marischal College*, &c., ed. P. J. Anderson, 1889. New Spalding Club Public., p. 304).

Part II. Chap. III.

East Lothian, which remained in the family until 1781, when it was sold to the Earl of Wemyss, in whose family it has since remained (see post, Part IV., The Wedderburns of Gosford).

It was at Gosford that Sir John resided on his return to Scotland, somewhere about 1662, and his name occurs in the Aberlady registers under date 1663 Feb. 25, Sept. 25, as witness to the baptisms of a daughter of Sir James Durhame (Ab.B. 1 *a*), and of James, fifth son to Lord Gosford (*ib.* 1). He occasionally visited Dundee at this period, as in the parish registers of that burgh his name also occurs as witness to the baptism, 24 Jan 1665, of John, son of Alexander Wedderburn of Easter Powrie, provost (D.B. 13), and, 10 Oct. 1667, to that of John, son of Alexander Wedderburn, younger, of Kingennie, and Grissell Wedderburn (*ib.* 15). He also witnessed, in 1674, the marriage contract of his great niece, Agnes Wedderburn (daughter of Sir Peter) and David Haliburton of Piteur, being described in the document as "physician to his Majesty (G.R.S. 43). He was often consulted after his retirement. Thus, 31 July 1673, Margaret, Countess of Leven, writing from Wemyss to her aunt, Lady Melville, says, "I got word from Dr. Waderburn that if I maried now I should hasard both my own lyf and my child's (Sir William Fraser's *Melville and Leven Papers*, i., 441).

Some years before his death Sir John disponed some of his property to his nephew Sir Peter, accepting in lieu of it a life annuity of 10,600 merks scots, secured on the estate of Gosford, and to be paid him "at two terms in the year by equal portions." This is shown by a bond given to Sir John by Sir Peter, and dated at Gosford 31 Oct. 1671 (Bl. 81). There seems at one time to have been a difference between Sir Peter and his elder brother, Sir Alexander, as to the benefits they had received from their uncle, as among the Blackness Papers (Bl. 43) there is an agreement, dated 21 Nov. 1676, and made for the settling of differences between Sir Peter and John, eldest son of the lately deceased Sir Alexander, which cancels an earlier agreement between the two brothers "relating to the estate of Sir John Wedderburne, their uncle, when he was then living in England." By the new agreement John Wedderburn undertakes that he will never dispute anything done by Sir John in favour of Sir Peter, who in his turn relieves Blackness of bonds amounting to over 30,000 merks, as well as of some other obligations of his late father's estate to certain of Sir John's nieces.

Sir John died at Gosford[1] in July 1679, but a few months before his favourite nephew Sir Peter, "satur annis, opibus, et honoribus" (Edward's *Hist. Angus*). He had before his death given to the kirk of Aberlady, in which parish Gosford lies, 200 merks in money to be distributed among the poor,[2] and also gave or bequeathed four cups of fine silver for the administration of the Holy Communion. These beautiful vessels are still in use for that purpose, and when I was in the neighbourhood a few years back (24 Sept. 1892) they were shown to me by the present minister.[3] They are all alike, and round the rim of each runs this inscription :—"D. JO. WEDDERBURN. MED.D. D.REGIVS DEO SACRVM ET CVRLE SACRE IN ABERLADIE DICAT HOC." "Sir (dominus) John Wedderburn, doctor of medicine, doctor to the King, dedicates this as holy to God and to the holy Church in Aberlady," or the first D. may be for "donum," "this gift," in which it should be read at the end of the inscription instead of at the beginning. Below the inscription are engraved the family arms and crest (an eagle's head), with, however, the peculiarity that the chevron is shown "or," and is also charged with a fleur de lys, while the helmet is profile and not, as a knight's helmet should be, full front.[4]

[1] He was, no doubt, buried in the churchyard of Aberlady, but his tomb cannot be identified. On visiting the churchyard in 1892, in order to see any tombs to him or others of the name, I could find no legible inscriptions. The place, recently well kept, was long uncared for, and no monuments of any age can now be identified.

[2] See discharge by the owner by the minister and elders of Aberlady to Sir Peter Wedderburn 7 Sept, 1678 (Bl.P. 81).

[3] They stand about nine-and-a-half inches high ; their diameter at the top being five-and-a-half inches, and at the foot four-and-three-quarter inches. The Hall mark is a crown over the letters WL, while on the base is stamped $\frac{V\ d}{19\ 11}$ or $\frac{V\ d}{19\ 13}$

[4] This is also the case with an old signet ring of 1580, of which an account will be given post, s., the chapter on the family arms.

SIR JOHN WEDDERBURN

(of Gosford)

BORN 1600 (?) : DIED 1679.

He also left[1] a large and valuable library[2] to his alma mater, S. Leonard's College, in the University of S. Andrew's, a bequest which is the subject of a letter dated 20 July 1679 and addressed by the principal and professors of that institution to his nephew, Lord Gosford. This letter is as follows[3]:— Part II. Chap. III.

May it please your Lordship

Though the Rector of this University hath in name thereof acknowledged the exemplar munificence of yor Lop's no-t learned and most justlie honoured uncle Sir John Wedderburn of ever Worthie memorie and yor Lop's singular Justice and Generosity fulfilling his pious and prudent will and the sense the University hath of the obligations they are under to you Lop's honourable Familie for these and many other reasons yet he hath not thereby either taken off or lessned the particular obligation that lyes upon *us* to a gratefull resentment of the speciall favour done to S. Leonord's Colledge to which the noble Donation is made We cannot but acknowledge it the greatest of that nature that ever hath been made by any one man to any Colledge in the kingdome And yet we must in Justice to him say that we have no more but himself restored with this disadvantage that the Colledge now only possesseth in many dead volumes what it enjoyed in one living man when he in his younger years adorned his profession therein by his singular learning pietie prudence and his other eminent endowments whereby he was also an ornament to this Universitie as he hath ever since been an honour to his countrie. As he spent his life in making others live so at his death he has not only contributte his greatest endeavours to restore his languishing Mother to that vigour which may enable her to bring forth such Children as may in some measure resemble him but also given so great an example as (we wish) may be as much imitated as tis admired for which and for yor Lop's kindness and generositie so frequentlie and signallie expresst to our Societie and particularlie in yor Lops generous care to make his pious endeavour effectual for so good and Great a design we judge ourselves obliged upon all occasions to make most humble meution as our greatest Benefactor and of yor Lop as the greatest promoter of our interests And also to leave upon record to those who shall come after us such a testimonial as may oblige this Societie in all tyme coming to pay yor Lops Familie that dutifull respect which it owes to the kindest the justest and most generous of their Friends. As the Rector in the name of the Universitie hath so we for S. Leonord's Colledge do warrand yor Lop to delyver the Books to our well beloved Brother Mr. David Anderson whose Receipt of them, conforme to a catalogue subscribed by yor Lop, shall be an obligation on us to give your Lop a discharge thereof when you shall be pleased to ask for it.

If the length of this be ane indecencie we entreat that our zeal may excuse us and that yor Lop may believe that herein is exprest but a verie small part of the grateful resentment which is due to yor Lop from

Yor Lop's most oblidged most humble and most faithfull servants

Alexr Cockburne	Jo. James Wemes
Gilb. Crokatt	Al. Skene.
A. Cunninghame	

Facsimiles of two of Sir John's signatures will be found opp. p. 32 of vol. ii. (S.W. 223, 249). There is a portrait of him by Jamieson[4] at Meredith in the possession of Sir William Wedderburn, a modern copy of which is in my possession. A reproduction of the picture is given opposite.

Of the daughters of Kingennie and Helen Ramsay, of whom I have yet to give an account,[5]

[1] It would thus appear that he left a will, but I have not found any record of the document.

[2] "When at S. Andrew's some years since (says J. W. in his MS.) I endeavoured to obtain a sight of some of the books thus bequeathed, but in vain. A perfect parity of dirt and disarray prevailed throughout; one fourth of the books were absent: no catalogue existed; the shelves and floor were filthy; portraits, some of them good, of various distinguished persons connected with the college were banished to the staircase, where two or three of the paintings hung in tatters. Such is one ill result among many of converting what was a distinguished seat of learning into a seminary for clowns." I do not know to what change of circumstances J.W.'s last sentence refers. Mr. J. Maitland Anderson writes to me (19 Jan. 1892) that the books left by Sir John were transferred on the dissolution of S. Leonard's College, in the middle of the last century, to the general university library, from the other volumes in which they are not now distinguishable.

[3] Quoted from a copy of the original at Pitfirrane as cited in the *Genealogical Account of Lord Loughborough* (Bl. 81). It is also given at length, with slightly different spelling, in Douglas' *Baronage* (p. 579), under the account of Sir John. The abbreviation "Lop" is, of course, for "Lordship," while the word "resentment" is used to signify "reciprocal feeling," literally "resentement," as Douglas spells it.

[4] So it is said, but Jamieson died in 1644 when Sir John would be in his forty-fifth year, and the portrait gives the impression of a somewhat older man.

[5] In the *Genealogical Account of Lord Loughborough* (Bl.P. 81) Kingennie's daughters are given as three: 1. Elizabeth; 2. Agnes (said to have married Andrew Halyburton of Gask; and 4. Magdalene, reference being made to Mackenzie's Precedency, Cap. 8, p. 56, although I can there find nothing on the subject. J.W. in his printed memoir gives a like list, but adds a fourth daughter, Elspeth, m. Alexander Fotheringham, brother of Powrie, while in his later MS. he follows Douglas and makes Elspeth the Fotheringham, brother of Powrie, while in his later MS. he follows Douglas and makes Elspeth the daughter of Alexander, second of Kingennie, and in her place puts two daughters—Janet m. William Davidson, and Katharine m. William Ferguson. The list, given in the text, is, as the evidence shows, correct, while those in the *Genealogical Account* and in J.W.'s printed memoir and MS. are full of errors.

Part II. Chap. III.

1. **Elizabeth Wedderburn,**[1] their eldest daughter, is first named 24 May 1607, when George Campbell of Crunane or Crinan, co. Forfar, discharges her father of the balance of 5,000 merks, the tocher promised by him on the marriage of his daughter Elizabeth with Crunane's eldest son Colin (S.W. 162). The date of the marriage contract is not given, but was, no doubt, shortly before her discharge. She thus married (i) *Colin Campbell*, who acquired the lands of Balgirsho, co. Forfar, but did not long survive. J.W. says there was no issue of the marriage, and this is probably correct. She married, (ii) about August 1612, Mr. *Peter Bruce*, principal of S. Leonard's College, S Andrew's.[2] The marriage contract (Bl. 24) is dated 17 Aug. 1612, and describes her as daughter to Kingennie and relict of Colin Campbell of Balgirsho. After her father's death she and her husband, 23 May 1626, discharge her brother, Kingennie, of a sum due to her under an assignation of 28 Sept. 1625, which her father had made in her favour (S.W. 223). She is expressly called the "eldest daughter" of her father in this document. Dr. Peter Bruce died before 1631, when Elizabeth is described as his relict in a bond granted to her by George Lammie of Dunkany, and others (R.D. 101), as she is also in another bond to her, 26 Nov., 8 Dec. 1632 (*ib.* 118).[3] She is also named in a discharge granted to her, 13 June 1636, by her son-in-law Simon Mackenzie, and her daughter Elizabeth his wife, of half the heirship goods belonging to Elizabeth Bruce as one of the two daughters and heirs retoured of Dr. Peter Bruce her father, and as one of the two sisters german and heirs of the late Helen Bruce (R.D. 121). From this it appears that by her marriage with Dr. Peter Bruce, Elizabeth Wedderburn had issue three daughters, of whom one, Elizabeth, was served heir to her father 12 Jan. 1635 (D.B.R. 435), with consent of her spouse, Simon Mackenzie, of Logstane or Loch Slin (brother of George, Earl of Seaforth), by whom she had issue a son, the famous Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh,[4] lord advocate during the reigns of Charles II. and James II., and perhaps other children.

2. **Magdalene Wedderburn,**[5] is first named, 20 July 1593, in a discharge by her father, as her tutor and administrator, to John Traill (D.B.R. 296). She is then not named till 23 Feb. 1606, when she is godmother to her uncle David's daughter Magdalen (D.W. 14*j*, 15*j*). In this year, 13 Oct., her father made a settlement

There is no evidence of any Agnes, daughter of Kingennie, and the suggestion is probably a confusion between Agnes, daughter of Sir Peter of Gosford (post, part iv., ch. 1), who married David Haliburton of Pitcur, and Kingennie's two daughters, Magdalen and Margaret, both of whom also married Haliburtons. Elspeth, who married Alexander Fotheringham, was a daughter of Kingennie and not of his son, and the same is the case with regard to Marjory, who m. Carnegy of Leuchland, and whom J.W.'s memoir does not name. Janet, who m. William Davidson, was the daughter of Kingennie's uncle, Peter Wedderburn (ante, pp. 96-98), and Katharine, who m. William Ferguson, was his sister and not his daughter (ante, pp. 120-22).

[1] Synopsis of References; S.W. 162, 223; Bl.P. 24; D.C. 62; D.P.B. 435; R.D. 91, 104, 110, 118, 121

[2] I have already (p. 48, n. 4) alluded to the confusion of J.W. in both his printed memoir and his MS. as to the marriages of two Bruces, both of S. Andrew's, to two Wedderburns.

[3] See also R.D. 110, where there is a bond to Elizabeth Bruce, relict of Dr. Peter Bruce, some time principal of S. Leonard's College, S. Andrew's, 10 Dec. 1632.

[4] Douglas, followed by J.W. in his MS. and partly by Mr. A. H. Millar in his *Burgess Roll*, etc., says that Sir George Mackenzie received the first rudiments of his education in Kingennie's family. If by this it is meant that his grandfather helped to educate him, the statement is altogether wrong as Kingennie predeceased Mackenzie's birth (1636) by ten years. On the other hand, as Mackenzie was born in Dundee, brought up by his maternal grandmother, and sent to the Grammar School there, it is very likely that as a boy he saw much of his Wedderburn relatives. He was afterwards at S. Andrew's and King's College, Aberdeen; admitted a burgess of Dundee 17 Aug. 1661 (*Lockit Buik* s.d.); and succeeded John Wedderburn of Blackness, as town's advocate, 5 Dec. 1665 (D.C.B. 112).

The following (undated) letter from Sir George to Sir Peter Wedderburn of Gosford is at Pitfirrane (Bl. 81):—

"My Lord—I am now forced to goe north though somewhat tender and if anithing ails me I hope yor Lop will look to the little Children. I have left a Disposition of my Estate to the Boy and failling him to the eldest Lasse and failling her to the other And ane exact account of my estate with a little Book wherein I have left memorandums anent all my affairs. Yor Lop may call for them from Colin Think me not apprehensive but cautious in this for reallie I feare not death now in the least. My thoughts are God be praised very fully upon my Maker and I live as much out of duty as inclination."

An old ring containing Sir George's hair is in my possession. It is of gold and white enamel, set with five small cairn gorms of a yellow and two of a blue (or literally "gorm") tint. It was given to my grandfather, J.W., by his aunt, Katharine Wedderburn, to whose father, Thomas of Cantra, it had descended. See for an account of Mackenzie, the *Nat. Dict. Biog.*, s.v.

[5] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 180, 215, 216, 226, 228, 296; Bl.P. 9, 23; D.W. 14*j*, 15*j*; D.C. 73; D.P.B. 365; D.B.R. 296; G.S.R. 196; G.R.S. 9; R.D. 83*b*, 162; D.B. 2.

on her, her sister Margaret, and their brother James (D.P.B. 365), and then again she is not named for some years. She was twice married, (i.) soon after 1 June 1611, the date of the marriage contract (Bl. 23), to *William Wedderburn*, of whom an account has been already given (ante, pp. 46-48), and who, with her, discharged her father of her tocher of 3,000 merks, in 1613 (S.W. 150).[1] By him, who died in 1616, she had two daughters, Margaret and Christian, of whom an account will be found, ante, p. 48. She is named as William Wedderburn's relict on several occasions, *e.g.*, in bonds to her, 20, 24 July 1620 (R.D. 83 *b*); 12 July 1621 (D.C. 73), and 12 Jan. 1625 in an assignation by her father to her of 5,500 merks (S.W. 215). She married (ii.) soon after 5 March 1625, the date of the marriage contract (S.W. 216), *Mr. George Haliburton* of Fodderance, who, with her, discharged her brother Alexander of her tocher of 2,500 merks (S.W. 226). There is another discharge by Haliburton to his brother-in-law 31 May 1627 (S.W. 228), and an assignation, 12 June 1629, by Magdalen to her husband of the above mentioned bond of 1621 (D.C. 73). On 17 May 1632 she and her husband, who had been appointed a lord of session 8 Nov. 1627 in the place of the late Lord Kilsyth, got sasine of Lauton, in the parish of Cargill, co. Perth (G.R.S. 9), and very soon after got a great seal charter of half Strabrok, co. Linlithgow (G.S.R. 106). Lord Fodderance was knighted, 14 July 1633. He is named in March 1616 as a witness to the baptism of the third daughter of Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness (D.B. 2), Helen, who, nineteen years later in 1665, married the son of John Dickson of Hartrie, who had succeeded Haliburton on the bench on his death soon after 15 March 1649. The date of Magdalene Wedderburn's death is not quite clear.[2] There is a bond (S.W. 296), 31 Dec. 1646, by her daughter Margaret Wedderburn, which seems to imply her decease, but there is also recorded an assignation of 7 Jan. 1659 by Dame Magdalene Wedderburn, relict of Sir George Haliburton of Fotherance, to Marjory Haliburton and John Ogilvy of Lownan her spouse (R.D. 162) which is quite inconsistent with her death either before 1646 or at all in the lifetime of her second husband. By her second marriage she had issue, including the above-named Marjory.[3]

3. **Margaret Wedderburn.**[4] She is first-named 13 Oct. 1606, in the settlement by her father on her, her sister Magdalen, and their brother James (D.P.B. 365). She married *Thomas Halyburton*, eldest son of Thomas Halyburton, dean of gild, and later, provost of Dundee. The date of this marriage is not quite clear. There is a marriage contract 2 Dec. 1615 (S.W. 187), which seems not to have been acted on, as nearly fifteen months later, 25 Feb. 1617, there is another such contract (*ib.* 192), on which sasine follows the same day (*ib.* 193). In both of them her tocher is stated at 4,000 merks. In 1618, April 24, the spouses get sasine of the lands of Mylne Hill and Longforgund in the barony of Lundie, co. Perth (D.P.B. 412), and, 19 Jan. 1620, there is an agreement (S.W. 201) between the Haliburtons, father and son, and Kingennie, as to the investment of 12,000 merks settled on Margaret under her marriage contract of 1617. This contract is again referred to in an inhibition, 22 Jan 1632, by the elder Haliburton *v.* his son and his wife and her brother Kingennie, restraining the spouses from selling their lands to his hurt (S.W. 254).[5] Thomas Haliburton was living 9 March 1653, when he made a disposition

[1] See facsimiles of her and her husband's signatures to this discharge, vol. ii., opp. p. 24.

[2] It is on the authority of the bond of 31 Dec. 1646 (S.W. 296) that I have, ante, p. 48, *n.* 1, stated that he died before that date, the assignation of 1659 not being then present to my mind. Perhaps the expression "by decease" in the former document signifies "on decease," in which case her death is there spoken of as a future not as a past event. If this is so, all difficulty is removed and she clearly survived her husband and died after 7 Jan. 1659. That she was living after 1646 is made clear by a deed registered 17 Sept. 1663 in Mackenzie's office, viz., the marriage contract, 24 April 1649, between David Campbell, eldest son and apparent heir of Gilbert Campbell of Cathik, and Marjorie, daughter of Sir Alexander (*sic* for George) Haliburton of Fodderance, Knt., senator of the College of Justice, and Dame Magdalen Wedderburn, his spouse, which is signed by Sir George. There is also an assignation, 21 June 1651, by Alexander Haliburton of Fotherance, which refers to "umquhile Sir George Halyburton" and to "Magdalen Wedderburn" (not called umquhile), his spouse.

[3] See the foregoing note, from which it would appear that, assuming the Marjorie of the 1659 assignation to be the daughter of Lord Fodderance, she was twice married, (i.) to Campbell of Kethick, and (ii.) to Ogilvy of Lownan. I have not followed Fodderance's career, nor ascertained if Magdalen Wedderburn was his second wife. If so, Alexander, his successor, may have been his son by a former marriage.

[4] Synopsis of References :—S.W. 187, 192 93, 204, 254; D.C. 70, 77; D.P.B. 365, 412, 566; D.B.R. 478; D.T.G. 2 *n.*

[5] She may be the Margaret named, 22 Jan. 1622, in the Records of the Dundee Glovers (D.T.G. 2 *n.*).

with consent of Margaret Wedderburn, his wife (D.C. 70), but seems to have died before 19 Aug. 1668, when sasine is given to Barbara Kyd on her marriage with his son, Mr. Thomas Halyburton, "grandson of the late Thomas Halyburton, provost of Dundee," subject to the life-rent of his mother, Margaret Wedderburn (D.P.B. 506). Margaret's husband was certainly dead before 28 March 1670, when there is a decree *v.* her, as his relict, and Thomas, as his eldest son and heir (D.B.R. 478). She was living 5 Oct 1672, the date of the will of her son Thomas (D.C. 77), from which it appears that she had issue, at least, two sons and a daughter, viz:—Thomas, (designed "Mr."), who m. Barbara Kyd; Alexander; and Agnes, who m Thomas Davidson.

4. **Marjory Wedderburn.**[1] She married *Robert Carnegy* of Leuchland, and is first named 7 June 1625, when she and her husband discharge her father of part of her tocher of 8,000 merks (S.W. 217) Soon after, 8 July, they got a royal charter of the shadow half of Leuchland in the parish of Brechin (G.S.R. 96). and vet a little later, 12 Nov. 1625, 25 Feb. 1626, they discharge her father of the rest of her dowry (S.W. 220). She is also named 8 Nov. 1627 (*ib.* 232). In 1637, Dec. 27, she consents to a charter by her husband to one Peter Turnbull of an annual rent furth of Leuchland (F.S. 5), of which sasine is given 13 June 1639 (*ib.* 10 *a*). while 16 Nov. in the last named year sasine is given to David, Earl of Southesk, of the whole lands of Leuchland on charter by Robert and Marjory, who had sold them to the earl for 28,000 merks (*ib.* 10 *b*), confirmed under the Great Seal 22 Jan. 1640 (G.S.R., vol. 1634-51, § 943). She died 10 Mareh 1644, having had issue three sons (David, Alexander, and William, baptized 1631, 1635, and 1637) and five daughters, of whom the eldest, Margaret, was baptized 29 Nov. 1625. Her husband survived her, but died in 1647.[2]

5. **Jean Wedderburn.**[3] First named 25 June 1615, when her parents settle half of Balruddrie on her and her sister Elizabeth, "their youngest daughters" (D.P.B. 404). She married about 27 Jan. 1626, the date of the marriage contract (S.W. 221), *Thomas Boytter*, son of James Boytter of Dundee, who settles on her and his son his eighth part of Blackness and other lands, sasine whereof is given to them 20 Feb. in the same year (P.B.N. 16). Jean Wedderburn died Nov. 1630, a date recorded in the confirmation of her will, 23 June 1637, which is given up by her husband in the name of James, Anna, and Helen, their children (Br.T. 9) Thomas Boytter thus survived her, and married again as appears from a bond of provision 26 Nov. 1646, which he, designed "of Pilmor," made in favour of Anna, his daughter by Jean Wedderburn, "his first wife" (S.W. 294). He was living 24 May 1648, where there is a grant to his eldest son, James, of the lands of Easter and Wester Pilmor in Gowrie (G.S.R., vol. 1634-51, § 1959), and is also named as living 20 May 1649, when there is a sasine in favour of John Mortimer of Parkfoord and his future wife, Ann, daughter of Thomas Boytter of Pilmor and the late Jean Wedderburn, his first wife (F.S. 19). He died, however, before 24 Dec. 1651, when Alexander Wedderburn, third of Kingennie, is a curator to his son James, whose sister Helen, wife of George Hunter (son of William Hunter, provost of Forfar), discharges her curators of her tocher (D.B.R. 454).

6. **Elspeth Wedderburn.**[4] First named 25 June 1615, when her parents settle half Balruddrie on her and her sister Jean "their youngest daughters" (D.P.B. 404). A bond, 26 Sept. 1626, to Elizabeth, daughter to the late Mr. Alexander of Kingennie, may also be to her and not to her eldest sister, who was then married and would have been so described (R.D. 91). There are two other bonds, 21, 22 Sept. 1629, and 17 May, 18 June 1620, to her, both of them by Andrew

[1] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 217, 220, 232; Bl.P. 43; G.S.R. 96, and vol. 1634-51, § 943; F.S. 5, 10 *a b*.

[2] See the *History of Carnegies* by Sir William Fraser, who quotes the original inventory for the date of her death, but is in error in describing Marjory as "apparently of the Wedderburns of Blackness." The daughters of Leuchland and Parkzeat are named as nieces of Sir John Wedderburn of Gosford in the agreement as to his property (Bl.P. 43) mentioned ante, p. 136.

[3] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 221, 294; D.P.B. 404; D.B.R. 454; G.S.R. vol. 1634-51, § 1959; F.S. 19; Br.T. 9; P.B.N. 16.

[4] See ante, p. 137, n. 5, where it is pointed out that Douglas and J.W. in his MS. have wrongly made Elspeth a daughter of Alexander, second of Kingennie, who was, in fact, her brother. It is curious that Kingennie's eldest and youngest daughter should have received names so similar as to be almost identical, but the evidence in regard to them is clear. In early days the giving of the same name to different children of the same parents was not uncommon.

Hallyburton in Balluny, in one of which she is described as "Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Alexander Wedderburn of Kingany," and in the other as Elspeth his daughter (R.D. 111, 112).

She married about 1633, *Alexander Fotheringhame* of Parkzeat or Parkgate, in the parish of Inveraritie, co. Forfar, brother to Powrie, being named as his wife in that year (D.C. 62), and again in 1634, when she discharges her brother Kingennie of her toeher (S.W. 667, 669). Parkzeat died before April 1644, Elizabeth being termed his relict at that date in the will of her uncle James, the merchant, who leaves her a legacy of 300 merks (Br.T. 13). There was issue of this marriage at least one daughter, "Sir John's nieces, the daughters of Lenchland and Parkgate, being mentioned (Bl. 43) in the agreement as to the will of Sir John of Gosford, to which I have already referred.

PART II.

CHAPTER IV.

ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, SECOND OF KINGENNIE.

With an account of his descendants, showing their extinction in the male line on the death of David Wedderburn of that ilk in 1761, and their representation in the female line by the Scrymgeour-Wedderburns on the death of Grizel Wedderburn of that ilk in 1778. (See tabular pedigree at p. 131.)

Part II. Chap. IV.

Alexander Wedderburn[1] [1583–1637], second of Kingennie, eldest son of Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie and Helen Ramsay, was born probably in 1583-84,[2] as he matriculated at S. Andrew's in 1596 (S.A.R. 12), though there is no record of his graduating there. He was bred to the law, under his father, and some of the earliest references are to him, "younger," "servitor," and "son to the clerk," when acting as a witness, *e.g.* 18 May, Sept. 25, Oct. 2 1601 (D.P.B. 339 *c*, 344 *a b*), and 9 May 1603 (R.P.C. 26). He was, of course, admitted a notary, but there is no record of his admission. His father at one time seems to have intended that he should succeed him in his office as clerk, and actually got him nominated as his successor, probably on his attaining his majority, early in 1604. Some objections must then have been raised to this appointment, as there is extant (S.W. 158) a letter from King James VI. to the commissioners of burghs, in which he overrules any such contentions, and confirms the nomination of young Wedderburn. This letter, which is superscribed, James R., in the King's hand, is as follows :—

JAMES R.

Trusty and well beloved wee greete you hartely well. Understanding that the provost, baillies counsell deakens of crafts and commonty of our brough of Dundy, having good proofe and experience of the faithfull service done to them and their predecessours this many yeares bypast by umquhile Alex[r] Wedderburne their commoun clerke in his lyftyme and since his disease by Mr. Alexander Wedderburne his sone now their common clark of our said brough (in the faithfull, treu and honest dischardge of their dewty in the said office of clarkship, tending highlie to the common weill of our said brough and to the particulare commodity of the haill burgesses freemen and inhabitants thereof), were moved of dewty and deserte to nominate and choose Alexander Wedderburne eldest sone lawful to the said Mr. Alexander common clarke to them ot our said brough, in case of the decease or inhability of the said Mr. Alexander his father before him as his provision to the said office beares, yet we are informed that it is alledged by some that the provision nomination and election of the said Alexander in the said office of clarkship is contrarie to some particulare statute or acte made by the commissioners of our borroughes for the tyme concerning the election of borrough clarkes, and under pretext thereof some evill disposed person intendes to quarrell the said Alexanders provision as they may finde opportunity for the tyme and thairby to draw him in trouble which (in respect of the said Mr. Alexander's faithfull service done to us in particulare) is nowise conforme to our pleasour and therefor wee of our authority royall and kinglie power have ratified and approved the said provision and by these presents ratifie and approve the nomination and election of the said Alexander Wedderburne sone to the said Mr. Alexander in the said office of clerkshippe in the haill neides articles circumstances and provisions therein mentionated willing you to ratifie and approve the same in dew forme by a speciall acte and ordinaunce[3] in your next meeting notwithstanding

[1] Synopsis of References :—S.W. 158. 170-74, 177-78. 181-82. 192-94, 196, 212, 214. 222-39, 240 *f*. 241-42. 244-49, 251, 254-59, 261-68, 270-72, 274. 276-79, 290. 296, 297, 487, 494. 567, 635, 669 ; Bl. 12, 13. 65 *n* ; S.A.R. 12 ; D.W. 19 *a b* ; D.C. 49-50, 54-57, 60, 62, 63 ; D.L.B. 36, 40 *n*, 45. 48 ; D.P.B. 329 *c*, 344 *a b*, 383, 388-89, 397, 402 *b*, 413, 417, 424 25, 430, 437, 439, 447, 463. 469 ; D.B.R. 388, 393 *d*. 394. 400 *c*, 422 *b*. 441 *a* ; D.C.B. 38, 43, 48, 51, 55, 56 ; D.D. 2, 4 ; D.A.C.B. 2. 3 ; D.R.S. 14, 15. 18, 26, 28, 33 ; D.T.G. 4 *d* ; D.G.R. 5, 7 ; G.S.R. 87, 92, 100, 103 ; R.P.C. 26. 55 ; A.P.S. 15 ; G.R.S. 2, 4 5, 8, 11, 12, 14 ; F.S. 1, 3, 4, 13. 34, 66, 123 ; R.D. 19, 32, 51, 53, 76. 83 *a*, 85, 90, 92, 96, 99, 101, 105, 109, 116, 123 ; Br.T. 1, 8, 10, 12 ; P.B.N. 5, 14, 15 *a b*, 16, 19, 20, 22, 26.

[2] The exact year is not fixed. His parents married at the close of 1582, and he was the eldest son, and perhaps the eldest child of their large family. His younger brother, James, was certainly born in 1589.

[3] There is no record of any "speciall act or ordinance" being passed by the council in obedience to this letter, nor did Alexander in fact succeed his father in the clerkship, on the death of Kingennie, in 1626. Kingennie's plans for his two elder sons must have altered as years went on, his eldest son ultimately succeeding to his estate, while his second son James (already appointed substitute clerk in 1617) followed him in his office, but died in 1627, when his elder brother did become clerk, 1627-33, until James' son, Alexander, was old enough for the post. (See post, Part III., chap i.)

any act of burroughes or other statute acte or constitution whatsoever which may be pretended in the contrary or any paines or penaltyes therein conteyned, and that yee dispeuse therewith as we will do us acceptable service and will aunswere the contrary. Given at our pallace of Whitehall the xxix. of Marche 1604. Part II. Chap IV.

To our right trusty and well beloved
subjectes the Commissioners and deputyes
of our broughes of our contrey of Scotland.

He was admitted burgess of Dundee, 22 Sept. 1609 (D.L.B. 36), by the privilege of his father, who, a year later, 6 Nov. 1610, granted to him, as his eldest son and heir, a charter of Kingennie, subject to the liferent of himself and his wife (S.W. 172). This charter was at once confirmed by the King's Advocate, 17 Nov., and sasine given thereon 26 Nov (S.W. 173-74). A similar charter of Wester Gourdie was granted to him, soon after his marriage (see below) by his father, 18 May 1612, when his mother resigned to him her liferent of Kingennie, taking in its place that of Wester Gourdie (S.W. 178-79).[1]

He seems to have been a very active member of the Dundee Council[2] from 1613-27. Thus, 21 Sept. 1613, Mr. Alexander Wedderburn, younger, is elected on the Council (D.C.B. 38); 13 Jan. 1614, he, "councillor," is a witness (S.W. 182); 7 Feb. 1614, on assize (D.B.R. 388); 24 Sept. 1615, he is elected bailie, and, 30 Oct., accepts the office and gives his oath for faithful administration (D.C.B. 43). Thereafter he is constantly named as bailie, *e.g.*, 11 Oct., 16 Nov. 1615, on the bench (D.B.R. 393 *d*, 394), and as giving sasine (D.P.B. 388). From 1616 on he is named as dean of gild and auditor (D.L.B. 40 *n*), and 19 Feb. 1616 he audits the piermaster's accounts (D.R.S. 14), as he does also 25 Jan. 1617 (D.R.S. 15) He is often named as bailie and on the bench or giving sasine 1617-18 (*e.g.* S.W. 196; D.C. 49; D.P.B. 397, 413; D.B.R. 400 *c*).[3] On one occasion, 8 Dec. 1618, he was sued for neglect of his duty by John Beaton, a gentleman of the guard, who brought an action of assault *v.* one Gilbert Rynd, and charged Wedderburn, "one of the bailies of Dundee," with not rendering him help. Both defenders, however, were assoilzied (R.P.C. 55). He again audits the piermaster's accounts 17 Feb 1620 (D.R.S. 18); gives sasine 13 March 1620 (D.C 50) and 11 Nov. 1623 (D.P.B. 430); is again elected dean of gild, Sept.-Oct. 1624 (D.C.B. 48; D.G.R. 5), and yet again audits the above accounts 1624-26, and 18 Jan. 1627 (D.R.S. 26, 28). He was also dean of gild in 1627 (P.B.N 19), and a member of the Baxtars' craft 1629-35 (D.T.G. 4 *d*). He seems also to have taken an interest in church matters, as 25 Aug. 1618 he was elected to represent Dundee on the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland.[4]

During his father's life he is called, as we have seen, "younger" or "fiar of Kingennie," *e.g.*, in two bonds to him, 10 Nov. 1618, 13 May 1619 (R.D. 83 *a*, 92), and 15 Sept. 1625, when he is cautioner to another bond (*ib.* 87). He, no doubt, assisted his father in his office, and is thus termed "servitor" to him, 29 May 1619 (R.D. 76), and acts as writer 21 March 1621 (P.B.N. 5). He was, as I have said, a notary, and his symbol and docket are appended to several documents, *e.g.*, 30 June 1623 (S.W. 212). Facsimiles of his symbol will be found opp. pp. 32, 192, and at pp. 186-87 of vol. ii (S.W. 224, 230), and of his signature opp. pp. 13, 24, 32, 192 (S.W. 177, 192, 194, 206, 235; D.C. 54, 57). His notarial symbol is very plain and he uses no motto: while his handwriting is curiously broken and shaky. He did not succeed to the clerkship of Dundee on his father's death, that office passing to his younger brother James, who, however, did not live to

[1] He is often named on minor occasions, 1608-26. Thus in 1608 he witnesses the marriage contract of his brother James (Bl. 12, 13), and also, 6 June, a bond to Alexander and David Wedderburn (R.D. 193). In June 1610 he is present at the giving up of the will of William Davidsone (Pr.T. 1) and 27 July witnesses a charter of Kingennie by the Earl of Angus in favour of his father (S.W. 170). In 1612 April 14, there is an interdiction *v.* Peter Clayhills selling his property without the consent of various persons, of whom he is one (R.D. 32), and 9 Dec. he, "younger," is a witness (D.P.B. 383). He is also a witness 15 Oct. 1615 (R.D. 53); 25 Feb, 13 June, 10 July, 18 Sept., 27 Oct. 1617 (S.W. 192, 194; D.P.B. 417; G.S.R. 87); 13 May 1618, a curator to the children of the late James Nicolsone, parson of Megill (D.B.R. 405); 2 Jan. 24 April 1621 (D.P.B. 424; F.S. 3; 29 Feb. 1622, "fiar of Kingennie, witness" (P.B.N. 16) and 10 May 1626, after he had succeeded his father (D.C. 54).

[2] His activity disposes of the view taken of him by James Wedderburn-Colvile, in total ignorance of the facts, 8 Oct. 1803 (Bl. 65).

[3] There are also many occasions when his name occurs as "younger, bailie, witness" 1616-26, *e.g.*, 5 Feb. 1616 (D.P.B. 389); 31 Dec. 1619 (*ib.* 402 *b*); 16 May 1620 (S.W. 206; June July 1620 (S.S.R. 92); 4 Sept. 1620 (F.S. 1); 1 Oct. 1621 (D.P.B. 425); 29 Dec. 1623 (P.B.N. 14), or as "bailie, witness," *e.g.*, 8 May, 2 Oct. 1624 (*ib.* 15 *a b*). See also D.L.B. 40 *n*, where it is noted that he audits the Treasurer's accounts, 12 Dec 1616, and is often named as dean of gild from 1617 on.

[4] See *Arts and Proc. of the Gen. Ass. of the Kirk of Scotland*, Pt III, 1593—1618 (Bannatyne Club, ed. 1845, pp. 1143, 1152.

Part II. Chap. IV.

occupy it long,[1] and on whose death in May 1627, Alexander entered on the office and held it until James' son was old enough to fill it. Thus the Alexander, clerk of Dundee June 1627—April 1633, is Alexander, second of Kingennie, *e.g.*, 3 July 1627, 21 March, 28 July 1628 (S.W. 229, 230-31; D.C. 57; D.D. 2),[2] and 30 June 1629, 26 July 1632 in the admissions of his sons as burgesses (D.L.B. 45, 48). No protocol book of his is now extant, but one such volume, at any rate, is referred to in the records, when a sasine of 25 April 1632 in the protocol book of the late Mr. Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie, clerk of Dundee, "a loyal and faithful notary" is transumed, 15 April 1640 (S.W. 279; D.B.R. 441 *a*). On ceasing to be clerk, he was elected, 18 June 1633, commissioner to parliament for Dundee (A.P.S. 15,[3]; and later in that year, 1 Oct., was elected councillor (D.C.B. 55), and is often named as such and as collector of taxations 1634-37 (*ib* 56). He is now constantly called "elder" to distinguish him from his nephew, *e.g.*, in the last two references (D.C.B. 55, 56) and in 1636 Jan 9, June 28, July 4, when he is again named as clerk of Dundee, and as holding courts as clerk (D.A.C.B. 3), probably in his nephew's absence. He was also clerk and keeper of the Forfar Register of Sasines for some years, and is so named 15 July 1624 (S.W. 214); 6 Feb. 1627 (G.S.R. 100); 12 June 1629 (F.S. 13); 14 Oct. 1633 (D.C. 63); 1 Aug. 1637, just before his death (F.S. 34); and 13 Sept. 1637, when the post is declared vacant by his decease (*ib.* 4).

He was his father's heir and executor, and, as such, paid over to his sister Elizabeth a sum due to her, and got a discharge from her and her husband, Dr. Bruce, 23 May 1623 (S.W. 223), as he did also, 11 Nov. 1626, from the Rev. John Duncansone of Dundee, for payment of a legacy of 100 merks left to the minister by old Kingennie (*ib.* 225), and, 25 Nov. in the same year, from his sister Magdalen and her second husband for payment of her tocher (*ib.* 226).[4] It is as his father's heir and successor that his uncle David makes a memorandum to "persew" him "for the soumes and caussis specefeit in my clame" (D.W. 19 *a*).[5] His executorship continues to be mentioned in 1627, in which year, 9 July, he pays over the 500 merks left by his father to the poor of Dundee (D.C. 55) and, 8 Nov., gets a discharge for 200 merks from his brother William (S.W. 232). In the next year, 13 Nov. 1628, he pays over to his brother Peter two sums of £1,050 and £1,000 which had been assigned to Peter by their father (*ib.* 237).

On the death of his father he succeeded to Kingennie and Wester Gourdie, being first designed "of Kingennie, bailie of Dundee" in a bond by him to his brother John, 13 May 1626 (R.D. 99), while the precept to infeft him in Wester Gourdie is dated ten days later, 23 May (S.W. 222),[6] though sasine thereon did not follow for a year, 18 May 1627 (*ib.* 227; G.R.S. 2).[7] I do find his retour in Kingennie, but he contracted to set it in tack for five years at 88 bolls victual a year, 21 Dec. 1626 (R.D. 96),[8] and of course got sasine of it, registered in June 1630 (G.R.S. 4). There is, 9 April 1628, a precept to infeft him in an annual rent (which his father had held) out of the lands of James Ferriar (S.W. 234; P.B.N. 20); 30 Sept. 1629, he was infeft, as his father's heir, in a South Markelgait tenement which he at once alienates to his brother William (P.B.N. 22), and, 1631, he got sasine of another land in Dundee (G.R.S. 8). He had some difference with Durhame of Umquhy (Omachie) anent the marches of Kingennie and, 6 June 1631, protests against a boundary dyke built by Durhame (D.P.B. 487), and in the next year, 11 Dec. 1632, had litigation *re* the muir of Downy, when the Earl of

[1] Even in James' lifetime we find him acting as clerk 3 July 1626 (S.W. 224).

[2] See also 2 Oct. 1630, when he extracts an instrument (D.A.C.B. 2); 14 April 1631, notary (S.W. 248); 3 Sept. 1631, cautioner (R.D. 116); 13 Sept. 1632, notary (D.C. 60); 29 Sept. 1632, notary (S.W. 256); 19 Nov. 1634, bond to him (D.D. 4), and references after his death to transumpts of documents made by him (S.W. 290, 297; D.B.R. 441 *a*). He is also named as notary, though not as clerk, 12 Feb. 1628 (D.C.B. 51).

[3] The entry is "Maister Alexander Wedderburne, commissioner for Dundee" which might refer to his nephew, the clerk, but as he was only twenty-three years old, I think it more probably his uncle. In the one case the words "of Kingennie" and in the other "clerk of Dundee" are omitted.

[4] See also another discharge of a bond of his by Haliburton to him, 31 May 1627 (S.W. 228). Probably he had in the first instance given Haliburton a bond for the tocher.

[5] See ante, p. 108, *n.* 1, as to this claim.

[6] There is a discharge to him, 30 May 1630, of a sum due by bond. In this discharge he is still called "*apparent* of Kingany, bailie and dean of gild of Dundee," owing, I suppose, to the words of the discharge following those of the bond itself, at the date of which he was "apparent" only (R.D. 90).

[7] Another sasine in his favour of these lands is registered in 1634 (G.R.S. 11).

[8] Patrick Quhytheid was in occupation of the mill of Kingennie as tenant in 1631. See S.W. 251, where his rent is stated. Later on, 10 Aug. 1633, the clerk granted another tack of the mill and teind sheaves of Kingennie for three years to John Beaton of Ochlair (S.W. 262).

Crawford pursued him for trespassing on the muir, but Kingennie produced the license that had been granted to his father (S.W.155), and got a decree in his favour (S.W. 258-59).

There are also several references to him in connection with other members of the family. Thus, on the death of his brother James in May 1627 he was, by his will, appointed tutor to his two younger sons William and Peter (Br.T. 10) and is so named 25 Oct. 1628, when he pays over a legacy of 1,000 merks to James' eldest son, Alexander (S.W. 236) and 1629-30 (R.D 101-105); 26 March 1628, he is named as a debtor in the will of his brother Peter (Br.T. 8); 23, 30 Sept. 1629, there is a charter by him to his brother William of a South Marketgait land (S.W. 239; G.R.S. 6)[1]; and in 1634 his sister Elspeth discharges him of her tocher (S.W. 669).

He is also often named in various dealings with persons other than those of his name. Thus, 8 June 1627, he is cautioner for Agnes Rankene, relict of Thomas Bruntfield (R D. 109); 14 Jan. 1628, he is stakeholder of 4,000 merks due by the Earl of Murray to some debtors who refused to be paid by the Earl himself, who thereupon he consigned the money to Kingennie's keeping (S.W. 233); 7 June 1628, he witnesses a Graham of Claverhouse charter (S.W. 235, and facsimile vol. ii., opp. p. 32); 16, 23 Sept. 1628, he is again a witness (G.S.R. 103); and, 1630, there is a discharge to him of money conveyed to him, 4 June 1625, by Sir Colin Campbell of Lundie (S.W. 241).[2] In 1632, Jan. 22, he is named, probably as trustee, or as representing his sister, in an inhibition *v.* his brother-in-law, Thomas Haliburton, who is not to sell his lands to his father's prejudice (S.W 254); 1633, he, elder, of Kingennie, claims certain sums due to him (D.C. 62); 24 Jan. 1634, he gets a decreet in an action he had *v.* Mungo, Viscount Stormonth, as to the teinds of Wester Gourdie (S.W. 263), of which he soon after got first a tack and then a charter from the Viscount (*ib.* 264-68).[3] One of the last of these references to him is, 31 May 1636, when he is appointed arbitrator to decide on the value of some property in Dundee (S.W. 270).[4]

He died in Sept. 1637, a date recorded in the confirmation of his will at Brechin some three years later, 21 Nov. 1640 (S.W. 278; Br.T. 12), when it is given up by his only (*i.e.*, only surviving) son Alexander, who was, of course, his heir, and was so retoured in 1637 in some Dundee property, 7 Dec. (D.P.B 437); and in the sunny half of Wester Gourdie, 15 Dec. (S W. 271; R.H. 12), precept and sasine following on 6 Feb., 27 March 1638 (S.W. 272, 274, 276; G.R.S. 12); as well as in an old annual rent 4 Jan. 1638 (D.P.B. 4-9), and 24 May 1639 (S.W. 277; G.S.R. 14; F.S. 9).[5]

Kingennie had married, no doubt at Dundee, April-May 1612, **Magdalen Scrymgeour**,[7] daughter of John Scrymgeour of Kirktoun (by Marion Fotheringhame, his wife). The marriage contract was dated 3 April 1612, and is referred to in a charter, 18 May 1612, granted by his father and him to Magdalen, "his future spouse," of the

[1] This passed by inheritance, on William's death, to his brother John, from whom it passed, 8 May 1631, by charter, back to Kingennie (S.W. 249).

[2] He is called "friar of Kingennie, some time dean of gild of Dundee" in this discharge, the wording of which, no doubt, follows that of an earlier 1625 document.

[3] He is still called clerk of Dundee in these documents, though he had ceased to hold office.

[4] See also 15 May, 6 Oct. 1630, discharges to him (S.W. 242, 247); 7 July, 17 Aug. 1632, witness (*ib.* 255; P.B.N. 26); 11 June 1633, bond to him (S.W. 261); and 7 June 1636, discharge by him (R D. 123). A reference to lands (in Dundee) of Alexander Wedderburn as a boundary 9 Oct. 1627 (D.C. 56); a sasine to him of a land in Dundee, Aug. 1630 (G.R.S. 5); and an entry 18 July 1632 of Mr. A.W. as owner of timber arriving from Norway may be to him or to the merchant. The omission of the prefix "Mr." looks as if the merchant was meant in the first two entries, while its addition implies that the clerk is referred to in the last.

[5] He, not his father, is, I think, the late Mr. Alexander Wedderburn, clerk, whose North Argylegait malthouse set to Alexander Nicoll, is named 25 June 1640 (D.P.B. 449).

[6] Other references to him in connection with the heirship of this son, to whom he had granted a charter of Kingennie 8-12 June 1630 (S.W. 240 *f*, 244-46), will be found below *s.* the account of him, *e.g.*, S.W. 296; D.P.B. 463, 469; D.B.R. 422 *b*; F.S. 66. See also *s.* the account of his son John, and his (natural) daughter Marjorie. He is also named in regard to Grizell, the ultimate heiress of Wedderburn, who was retoured heir 1769 to her "great great grandfather, Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie, clerk of Dundee" (G S.R. 144); the retour being correctly given in S.W. 635 and G.S.R. 144, but inaccurately given elsewhere as to her "great grandfather," (S.W. 567; R H. 40 *a*), who was provost but never clerk of Dundee.

[7] There is, 25 May 1607, a bond by Patrick and Alexander Wedderburn, merchants (ante, pp. 77-80), to Mr. James Fotheringhame, parson of Ballumbie, for himself and Magdalen Scrymgeour, his "spouse," for 500 merks, which, in event of Fotheringhame's death, is to be paid to Magdalen "to help her to an honest marriage" (R.D. 51).

Part II. Chap. IV

liferent of Kingennie, which is renounced by his mother, Helen Ramsay (S.W. 177-78). Magdalen's tocher was 6,100 merks of which 5,500 was given by her maternal grandfather, who gets a discharge therefor 23 July 1613 (S.W. 181). By her, who died before 3 Feb. 1629, when she is named as deceased in a final discharge by her husband to her father of the balance of her tocher (S.W. 238), Kingennie had issue two sons:[1]—

1. **Alexander Wedderburn**, third of Kingennie, and first of Easter Powrie, who carried on the line of the family. See below.

and

2. **John Wedderburn**, who was admitted burgess of Dundee, 30 June 1629, "by the privilege of his father, Mr. Alexander Wedderburn, clerk of the burgh" (D.L.B. 45), the admission describing him as "nauta" (mariner). He was about the same time admitted to the gild of Dundee, 1628-29 (D.G.R. 7). If, as I have suggested, an entry "2 Jan. 1636, Alexander Wedderburn, his good sone, the great cloth," in the Dundee Morteloth Dues (D.M.D. 2), refers to him, he died at the end of 1635.[2] There is no mention of any descendants of his in the Dundee Records, and it is clear that he d.s.p. in the lifetime of his father, in the confirmation of whose will Alexander is spoken of as the only son.

Alexander Wedderburn[3] [1615-83], third of Kingennie, and afterwards first of Easter Powrie, only surviving son of Alexander Wedderburn and Magdalen Scrymgeour, was born in 1615, as appears from the inscription on his tomb, which states that he was aged sixty-eight on his death in 1683 (see below). He had already in his father's life got from him, 8 June 1630, a charter of Kingennie, subject to his father's life-rent, which charter was confirmed him by the superior, William, Earl of Angus, on 12 June in that year (S.W. 240 *f*, 244-46). He matriculated at S. Andrew's in 1631, but took no degree (S.A.R. 22); and in the next year, 26 July, was admitted burgess of Dundee by the privilege of his father, being designed "Mr. Alexander Wedderburn younger" in the entry of his admission (D.L.B. 48). In his father's life he is termed "fiar of Kingennie," *e.g.*,

[1] He has been hitherto credited by Douglas, J. W. and others with two daughters, Marjorie (m. Carnegy of Leuchland) and Elspeth (m. Fotheringhame of Parkzeat), who were, as we have seen (*ante*, pp. 140-41), not his, but his father's daughters. There is no record of any daughters of his marriage, but he had a natural daughter, born probably after his wife's death, viz.:—

Marjorie Wedderburn, who married at Monifieth, 13 Nov. 1653, James Thomsone (*Monifieth Par. Reg.*). The marriage contract is dated 14 Oct. 1653 (S.W. 307) and there is a discharge of her tocher granted by Thomsone to her (natural) brother Kingennie 19 April 1660 (S.W. 237). She died at Monifieth, 25 Dec. 1664 (*Monifieth Par. Reg.*) leaving issue, at any rate, two daughters, viz.: 1. *Magdalen Thomsone*, m. about May 1686, George Jack, maltman in Dundee (S.W. 478) and is said (*ib.*) to have been named in the will of her (natural) brother in 1683, though this does not appear from its confirmation (S.A.T. 10); and 2. *Elspet Thomsone*, m. about Dec. 1688, William (son of Patrick) Wallace in Meggaues (*ib.* 487), who discharged Alexander, fourth of Kingennie, of her tocher, 28 July 1691 (*ib.* 494).

[2] In my note to this entry and to that of his admission, I have placed him as his father's eldest son, on the ground that his brother Alexander was not admitted burgess till three years after him, 26 July 1632 (D.L.B. 48). If he was eldest son he must have been born in 1613-14, as Alexander was certainly born in 1615. But there is a charter of 8 June 1630 by which their father settles Kingennie on Alexander as his eldest son (S.W. 244) which raises a difficulty as to this, since from it John, if the elder, must then have been dead, while "eldest" would strictly imply some younger son then alive and there is no record of any such. Further, if John was his father's eldest son, it is curious we find no record of any settlement on him during his life, 1613-30, nor any retour of his brother to him. The only difficulty in the way of his being a younger son is the fact of his admission as burgess before his brother, and, on the whole, this must not be taken as conclusive in regard to their respective ages. If it were so taken, the only solution of the difficulty would be to place John as a natural son of his father born before Kingennie's marriage in 1612.

[3] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 240 *f*, 244-46, 271-72, 274-78, 280, 283-86, 288-90, 296-310, 313-15, 319-20, 322-28, 330-32, 336-43, 349-67, 370-94, 396-97, 399-403, 406-7, 410-13, 421-23, 427-33 *a*, 436, 440, 442-43, 445-50, 453-57, 459-61, 467-69, 475-78, 491, 500-1, 504-5, 511, 567, 635, 669; Bl. 9 (*passim*) 10 (*passim*), 14, 16, 18, 25, 26, 65; J.W. 4; S.A.R. 22; D.C. 81, 98; D.L.B. 48, 54, 55; D.P.B. 433 *b*, 437, 439, 442, 450-51, 463-65 *b*, 467-69, 474, 482, 484, 497, 499, 518, 525-26, 528, 530-31, 536, 538-40, 545, 570, 583, 589; D.B.R. 417, 422 *a b*, 428, 449, 454, 462, 466, 472, vol. xxxiv, title, 476-77, 515; D.C.B. 61-63, 68, 70-72, 106, 108, 111, 113, 121, 124, 126, 128-30; D.D. 10, 13, 23-24, 31, 33, 106, 117; D.Dec. 1, 6, 7, 10, 13, 14, 15, 17, 36 *d*, 92, 100; D.A.C.B. 8, 9; D.T.G. 4 *e f*; D.M.D. 3, 13, 24; G.S.R. 116, 129, 135, 144; A.P.S. 25, 40, 52; R.P.C. 62 *n*; R.H. 12, 13, 40 *n*; G.R.S. 12, 14, 20, 29, 43, 45; F.S. 8, 9, 17, 26, 29, 36, 37, 39, 47-50, 53, 63, 65, 66, 86, 117, 123; R.D. 139, 148, 155, 159-61, 165, 172, 177 *a*, 222; R.A.D. 72, 77, 78, 79 *n*, 81, 84, 87 *b*, 89-90, 92 *a b*, 94 *a b c d f*, 95, 96, 105-6, 164; Br.T. 12, 13; S.A.T. 10; D.M. 7; D.B. 1, 3, 4, 7, 11, 12, 15, 18-25, 27-28, 30-32; Ed.B. *n.* 1; H.C.R. I, ii.

when a witness, 21, 24 Jan. 1634 (D.P.B. 433*b*), and on his death was retoured heir to him in various properties. Thus, 7 Dec. 1637, he is so retoured in certain lands in Dundee (D.P.B. 437); 15 Dec., in the sunny half of Wester Gourdie, of which he got sasine, 27 March 1638 (S.W. 271-72, 274, 302; R.H. 12; G.R.S. 12); while, 4 Jan. 1638, he was retoured heir to both his father and grandfather in the eight merk annual rent out of S. Murraygait (D.P.B. 439).[1] He granted a tack of half Wester Gourdie to Gilbert Thayne, 13 Oct 1638 (S.W. 275), and, 26 Jan. 1639, got a discharge for his "cutrie silver" as heir to his father in that estate (*ib.* 276).[2] On May 24 in that year he got sasine, again as his father's heir, both of a South Marketgait land, and of the eight merk annual rent (*ib.* 277; F.S. 9), and, 21 Nov. 1640, was confirmed only son and executor dative to his father (*ib.* 278; Br.T. 12). He got a decree as his father's heir 12 Dec. 1640 (D.B.R. 422*b*), and, 9 March 1643, was so entered in annual rent (D.P.B. 469).[3]

He was for many years an active member of the community in Dundee, of which, on more than one occasion, he was chief magistrate. In 1638, May 21, we first find him named as bailie (D.B.R. 407), and, 17 Sept. 1639, he is one of the "faithful covenanters" elected to the new council (D.C.B. 61).[4] He was again elected bailie, 22, 27 Sept. 1640 (*ib.* 62), and is often named as so acting 1640-41 (S.W. 280; D.P.B. 450-51; D.B.R. 422*b*), in the latter of which years, 21 Sept., he was again elected on the council (D.C.B. 63). In 1642, March 15, he was kirkmaster (D.P.B. 465*b*), and in this year acts as bailie on the bench and in giving sasine, 6 July, 12, 21 Oct., 17 Nov. (S.W. 285; D.P.B. 468; D.B.R. 428). In 1643, Feb. 13, he and his cousin, the clerk, were appointed commissioners in a proceeding raised by Viscount Dudhope against the town, and as such went to Edinburgh on two occasions (D.C.B. 68). In the same year, Aug. 17, he heard, as bailie, a dispute between two of the family, Alexander, the mariner (ante, p. 113), and Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Moncur (ante, p. 21), in regard to a claim on the estate of one Patrick Jack (D.A.C.B. 8); 3 Oct., he was elected as Captain of the Overgait, among the officers for the weapon-schawing (D.C.B. 70), while 5 Oct. he was ordained to go to Lord Folderance (and the clerk to Panmure), the council having decided to refer to Folderance and Panmure the still continuing difference between the town and Lord Dudhope (D.C.B. 71). He is named in the war commission, among those for Angus, 2 Feb. 1646 (A.P.S. 25), and in 1648, April 14, as "sheriff of the shire of Forfar" in that part (*i.e.*, on the occasion), when he gives sasine of parts of Blackness to his cousin Sir Alexander (F.S. 17). The references to him, in connection with burgh affairs for the next twelve years are not important: perhaps he was less active for a time. In 1660, however, he was elected provost of Dundee,[5] and is named as presiding in the Head Court, 1 Oct. in that year (D.B.R. 471); as also 10 July, 7 Oct. 1662 (S.W. 669; D.B.R. vol. 34, title). He also represented the burgh in parliament at this time, 8 May 1662, 18 June 1663 (A.P.S. 40).[6] He is often named

[1] There are two annual rents mentioned in the records which must be kept distinct, viz.: (*a*) an eight merk annual rent out of the South Murraygait land of old David Wedderburn (ante, p. 76), and a few ferme of £8 out of the land of James Ferriar. The latter was acquired by Kincenmie in 1588 (S.W. 53-55, 277), while the former was, in 1531, in possession of the Myllis (S.W. 9, 13, 39 through whom it came by marriage to the Wedderburns (ante, p. 128, n 1). It is thus that Alexander is retoured heir in it to both his father and grandfather (*ut sup.*) and later, on 13 Oct 1658, is entered in it as "air by progress" to Robert (*sic* for James) Myln, father of Janet Myln, his great granddame (S.W. 326; D.P.B. 482). Both charges seem to have been difficult of collection as years went on. Thus, 14 May 1677, Easter Powrie gets a decree for forty-nine years' arrears of the 8 merk rent (D.Dec. 1), and, 2 Jan. 1683, another decree for thirteen years' arrears of it (D.Dec. 19, where it is put at 5 merks only), while, 22 Nov. 1678, he gets an adjudication *c.* William Murisone of a North Murraygait land in satisfaction of the £8 few duty (R.A.D. 96).

[2] See also the inventory of Wester Gourdie Papers (S.W. 302).

[3] There is also a sasine of his father's, dated 19 June 1629, which is transumed at his instance, 11 March 1644 (S.W. 290).

[4] There is but little evidence as to his religious tendencies, but I incline to think that, though his family were staunch episcopalians, he must have gone with the times. Thus, in 1641, July 14, we find that he had lent the town, whether under pressure does not appear, £3,000 towards a sum they had advanced towards "the late Northern expedition" under the Marquis of Argyle (D.C.B. 72), while after the restoration there is, 12 Feb. 1663 a license to him by the privy council, granting for one year his petition that he and those at his table might eat flesh in Lent and upon the three weekly fish days mentioned in the late proclamation (S.W. 357; R.P.C. 62 *n*).

[5] In Maclaren's *History of Dundee* (pp. 251-53) the years of his provostship are given as 1661-65 and 1670. They were, however, 1660-66 and 1676-80.

[6] According to the inscription on the tomb he was also in parliament in 1661, so that the reference to Alexander Wedderburn in that year (A.P.S. 39) may be to him and not to his cousin, the clerk who was, however, a member of the same parliament. "It was in this same session" says J. W. in his MS.) that a letter was addressed by the King to his parliament, condemning a scheme of Middleton's for

Part II. Chap. IV.

as provost in 1663-66, being re-elected to that office, 27-29 Sept. 1664, after which he was sworn in, 26, 28 Sept. 1665 (D.C.B. 106, 108, 111).[1] At the close of another decade,[2] 28 Dec. 1676, he was again elected provost (D.C.B. 121) and continued to be so elected in the four next years, 1677-80 (*ib.* 124, 126, 129-30). In 1678, June 26, he was also again in parliament for the burgh, and a member of a committee of supply (A.P.S. 52),[3] and in the next year, 28 June 1679, was again nominated by the council to be their commissioner at the next general convention of the burghs at Edinburgh (D.C.B. 128). In 1680, Dec. 9, he and the council of the burgh were sued by the Earl of Panmure for letting a debtor to the Earl escape out of the Tolbooth, but were assoilzied by the Court (S.W. 450).[4]

He added considerably to his estates,[5] chiefly by the acquisition of the barony of Easter Powrie in 1662. This property had originally (1500) belonged to the Ogilvies of that ilk,[6] and later to the Durhams, by one of whom it was in 1659 disponed, with the barony of Ogilvie in warrandice, to Dougall McPhersone of Bellachroan (S.W. 328), by whom, three years late, 12 Sept. 1662, it was alienated to Alexander Wedderburn for an *advance* of 38,000 merks (S.W. 351; R.D. 159). The transaction, however, would seem to have been one of sale, and not by way of mortgage, as 8,000 of the 38,000 merks is stated to have remained with Kingennie as the price of annual rent of £320 out of the barony (S.W. 352, 375; R.D. 160, 165), and on 13 Sept. 1662 he got sasine of it and soon after paid the price, accompt at £25,333 6s. 8d (S.W. 353-81). He then got a charter of it under the Great Seal creating the barony anew, with that of Ogilvie in warrandice, "for the good, faithful, and thankful service done by him and his predecessors in times past to the King and his predecessors," 19 Jan. 1663 (S.W. 355-56; F.S. 36), upon which sasine followed, 28 April 1663 (S.W. 358; F.S. 36), when he granted an annual rent of £200 thereout to Mr. Francis Durhame, eldest son of the aforesaid Mr. James, which he seems, however, to have redeemed almost at once, 23 June, 6 July (S.W. 359,

making exceptions, not to exceed twelve, to the royal Act of Indemnity, and for filling up these names by billet (ballot). A commission of six, including Kingennie, was appointed, 26 June 1663, to sift out this contrivance of billeting, and they reporting against it, the Act, which had passed in the previous session and received the Royal assent unwittingly, was reversed 9 Sept. 1663 (*Acts Parl. Scot.* vii, 5, 309; viii., 215, 228)."

[1] It is as provost that he signs some depositions of the Dundee magistrates, 29 Dec. 1664 (S.W. 374), and a town's charter, 13 March 1666 (D.P.B. 497).

[2] Meanwhile he is named as ex-provost, 29 Oct. 1667, when the town repays him a loan of 3,000 merks (D.C.B. 113); and he is on assize, 6 Feb. 1669 (D.B.R. 477). A precept by the town of Dundee, signed by him as provost, is registered 11 Feb. 1669 (F.S. 53).

[3] He was a commissioner of excise for co. Forfar, 25 Nov. 1681 (D.D. 32). J.W., quoting "Laws and Acts 1681," says he was "a commissioner for Angus in the convention of estates, June-July 1678, for 'a new and voluntar offer to the King' of £1,800,000 scots to enable his Majesty to suppress certain dangerous field conventicles."

[4] Enough has been shown, in his case also, to refute the suggestion of James Wedderburn-Colvile in 1803 (Bl. 65).

[5] There are several reference to other properties, annual rents, etc., which he held. Thus, 15 March 1642, he is seized in various premises in Dundee (D.P.B. 465 *b*); 8 Dec. 1646, he gets sasine of the lands of Knap (G.R.S. 20); 15 Aug. 1657, his lands in Dundee are named (Bl. 26); 1658, the teinds of Kingennie and Wester Gourdie are extracted (S.W. 325); 15 July, his son Alexander, as his procurator, requires Durham of Omachie to desist from "casting up the heritage" of his father in the moor of Kingennie (*i.e.*, cutting peat there: S.W. 323); 16 Dec., he gets an annual rent out of Balgay and Logie (G.R.S. 29); 4 Feb. 1659, the teinds of Kingennie and Wester Gourdie are disponed to him. (S.W. 327); 17 Nov. 1663, he renounces the Balgay and Logie annual rents to Sir Alexander of Blackness as heretable proprietor of those lands (F.S. 39); 17 Dec. 1671 he gets from Robert Stratone an annual rent out of a North Argylegait land (D.P.B. 518); and 17, 22 July and 4, 5, 14 Nov. 1680, he buys from Sir Alexander's son, Alexander, various Dundee lands, some of which he settles on his son Patrick, or Peter (S.W. 442-43, 447; D.P.B. 530). He also got, by disposition and by inheritance, the lands of Alexander, the mariner, and his daughters. See ante, pp. 112-15, and post, p. 150, note 4. His lands and those of Peter Wedderburn, merchant (son of Sir Alexander of Blackness, post, Part III., chap. iii.), are also named, 2 Sept. 1681 (D.P.B. 531).

[6] There are several documents relating to the property and the barony of Ogilvie in the Scrymgeour-Wedderburn charter chest, including a transumed (1631) charter of about 1200 by William the Lion to Gilbert, son of the Earl of Angus (Box II., bundle vi, and Box VIII., bundle v.; see Vol. ii, p. 84). From these it appears that David Ogilvie of Ogilvie, living in 1495, had five sons, John (deceased in 1495), Andrew, Thomas, David, and William. The property passed to John's son Alexander (d. bef. 1525), whose son David was retoured heir to him in both Ogilvie and Easter Powrie, 11 Aug. 1525. This David was succeeded by his son Gilbert (living 1542), whose son John was retoured heir to him in 1601, and was himself succeeded by his son Gilbert in 1610. Gilbert died soon after, as 6 Aug. 1612, his brother Thomas was infeft in the barony as his heir, and later, 1630, was retoured heir to his grandfather. Thomas, who had married Margaret Heriot and had issue by her, disponed the lands of Easter Powrie in 1631 to James Durham of Pitkerro, who got a great seal charter of them, erected into a barony, 11 July in that year.

352). The purchase, however, at once involved him in litigation with Dougall McPhersone, whom he had to sue to "troublance and molestation," 26 May 1663 (S.W. 360), and also for breach of his contract of sale in not giving him "inspection of the whole fixed work that was within the manor place of Easter Powrie that he might inventory the same" (*ib.* 361). There are other documents relating to this litigation July-Nov. 1663 (*ib.* 365-67) and 3 June 1664, when Kingennie had to pursue McPhersone for the keys of one of the buildings on the property (*ib.* 371). It seems that McPhersone, having sold, endeavoured to remain in possession, as, 22 July 1664, Kingennie had a process of removal against him (R.A.D. 79 *n*). The litigation continued for many years, though meanwhile, 12 Aug. 1664, Kingennie took over a debt of 4,500 merks due by McPhersone to the Durhams (S.W. 372); 31 May 1665, the McPhersones got sasine of the £320 annual rent (F.S. 47)[1]; and, 29 Oct., 12 Nov. 1667, McPherson's (third) wife, Janet Guthrie, ratified the original disposition of 12 Sept. 1662 (S.W. 387, 390[2]; D.B.R. 476). In 1667, Nov. 1, 2, 19, 22, McPhersone was pursuing Wedderburn for non-payment of the 8,000 merks (S.W. 388-89, 392); Nov. 12, for not accepting proferred discharges and for loosing arrestments (*ib.* 391), and had also asserted a right to cancel the disposition of 1662, although he withdrew this claim, 21 Nov. 1667 (*ib.* 393). The suit is also named, 14 Jan. 1668, when Kingennie's counsel were his cousin, Sir George Mackenzie, Mr. David Dunmuir, and Mr. John Wedderburn (fiar of Blackness), and there was a decreet of suspension in his favour (S.W. 394; R.A.D. 81), on which there was execution, 8 June 1669 (S.W. 397). After this the litigation seems to have ceased, and Wedderburn to have been left in quiet possession of Easter Powrie, though McPhersone bore malice and encouraged other litigation against Wedderburn out of "private splean" (S.W. 399 *a*).

This second law suit in which Kingennie was involved arose out of his tutorship to his cousin Margaret Scrymgeour, daughter of his mother's brother, Major William Scrymgeour[3] (d. Sept. 1650), whose wife, Janet Guthrie, married secondly Dougall McPhersone. By his will, 1 Aug. 1650, the Major had constituted Kingennie one of the tutors to his daughters, Margaret and Janet (d. 1650-53), and had left him a legacy of 5,000 merks (S.W. 298-301). Kingennie accepted the trust, and is named in connection with it 22 Nov. 1653 (S.W. 308; R.P.S. 38 *n*); 26 Nov. in that year, when there is a bond of relief by him to Janet Guthrie (R.D. 161); and 11 Jan. 1651 (S.W. 309-10).[4] The administration of the estate, however, was evidently difficult. In 1657, Feb. 21, Janet Guthrie was suing both her daughter and Kingennie, as tutor, for her jointure, and also for £133. 6. 8. "deburssed by her in bringing out of Dundee before the siege thereof her late husband's wrytes, houshold plenishing, etc." (R.A.D. 72, 77); April 1, John, Viscount Dudhope, was suing them to produce their "grounds of debt" (S.W. 319-20[5]); and later on there were questions as to the payment of Kingennie's own legacy of 5,000 merks (Morison's *Dict. of Decisions*). Ultimately Margaret Scrymgeour herself and her curators sued Kingennie, and there are numerous documents in the Scrymgeour-Wedderburn charter chest relating to her suit,[6] *e.g.*, 17-18 Feb. 1664, when he is assoilzied of one of her claims (S.W. 370; R.A.D. 78); 18 July 1666, when she craves reduction of his legacy (S.W. 383-84); and 22 June 1667, when he sues her for a discharge of his tutorie to her (S.W. 386). At length, 4 Feb. 1670, the process was referred to Lord Gosford and another lord of session (S.W. 399), soon after which Easter Powrie petitioned for a decision on some point, alleging that Margaret was being led on by her stepfather "out of a private splean he beares to the petitioner[7]" (S.W. 399 *a*), while, 17 June 1671, Margaret objected to Lord Gosford as referee on the ground that she required his evidence as a witness (S.W. 407). On the same day Wedderburn again petitions the Court for relief,

[1] It is put at £220 in this entry.
[2] Kingennie was paying the taxes in respect of Easter Powrie in 1665 (S.W. 376).
[3] Thus, in a letter to Janet Guthrie, 2 July 1653, Kingennie addresses her as his aunt (S.W. 306).
[4] There must be some error of date or name in my note of a document (S.W. 310), dated 31 May 1654, in which Wedderburn is described as of Easter Powrie. Quere 31 May 1664?
[5] Their counsel in 1658 was Mr. Peter Wedderburn, afterwards Lord Gosford (S.W. 322).
[6] See Vol. ii., pp. 85, 67, s. the account of the Scrymgeour-Wedderburn Charter Chest, Box VI., bundle iv., and Box VIII., bundle x.
[7] In the suit of McPhersone *v.* Kingennie there is, 8 Nov. 1671, a similar petition by Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness and his son James, in which they allege that McPhersone had summoned them to give evidence out of "mere splean and invy" on matters of fact done in 1651, when James was but a child, while Sir Alexander is now too old to travel, so that they ask that their evidence may be taken on commission in Dundee, which is done (S.W. 410-12).

Part II. Chap. IV.

complaining of the long continuance of the suit, and that he "hes beine much damnefied thorrow his constant attendance ilk session at Edinburgh," and alleging that although he has already got a decreet of exoneration, he is still willing to account once more (*ib.* 406). The suit was still alive in 1671-73 (S.W. 421; R.A.D. 84, 87 *b*, 89) and 1674-76 (S.W. 427 *a*; R.A.D. 92 *a b*, 94 *a b c d f*), but I find no document relating to it later than 1676.[1]

In his father's family we find him present on numerous occasions of family interest,[2] and evidently regarded as a trustworthy adviser. Thus in 1638 he is one of those by whose advice the moneys settled on the marriage of Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness are to be invested (Bl. 14); and, 25 Oct. 1647, he is named as one of the mother's kin to David and Andrew Bruce (D.B.R. 449, and ante, p. 48). It is with him as "the primm of our neam" that Dr. John Wedderburn, in Moravia, corresponded in 1647 (Bl P. 42), as did his son in 1651-52 (S.W. 303-5).[3] He was a legatee under the will confirmed in 1648 of his great-uncle James, the merchant, who left him "my emerode or otherwise, as he shall think best, my great purse-pennie of gold" (Br.T. 13). He was a curator to his cousin, James Boyter of Pilmor (ante, p. 140), 24 Dec. 1651 (D.B.R. 454); one of the executors to Alexander, the mariner (ante, p. 112) in 1653-54 (*ib.* 462); and is named as mother's kin to Margaret,[4] daughter to Mr. Andrew Bruce 25 June 1655 (*ib.* 466). In 1660, May 4, he got a bond from Barten Bilsone (ante, p. 114), by which, in event of Bilsone having no children who reached "perfytt age," a foreland in North Argylegait was to pass to him (S.W. 338), and, as we have seen, this event occurred.[5] He witnessed the marriage contract of Margaret, daughter of Sir Alexander, with Patrick Kyd, in 1655 (F.S. 29); and, in 1663, was one of the financial advisers to that of her sister Jean with Patrick Kyd's brother, William, (Bl. 16),[6] to whose son James he was a curator in 1676-80 (D.D. 23; D. Dec. 6). So again, he witnesses the marriage contract of Sir Alexander's eldest son, John, in 1667 (D.Dec. 36 *d*); is a curator to Alexander Milne in 1670 (S.W. 400)[7]; witnesses a sasine following on the marriage contract of Agnes Wedderburn, Lady Pitcur (daughter to Sir Peter of Gosford), in 1674 (G.R.S. 43), and another sasine, following on the marriage contract of Cecilia, daughter of Sir Alexander, with William Baillie of Littlegill, in Feb. 1676 (G.R.S. 44).

There are, of course, numerous references to him as obtaining decrees, as the granter or grantee of bonds, discharges, etc, and as witness to various transactions. Thus, 3 March 1638, he witnesses a baptism at Edinburgh (Ed.B. n 1); 10 May 1641, gets a decreet of poynding (D.A.C.B. 9); 22 Nov. 1647, is grantee of a bond (R.D. 148), and 15 May 1649, gets a discharge (S.W. 297). A bond granted by him to Walter Graham of Duntroon, who assigned it, 26 May 1677 (S.W. 431), is also often named in connection with discharges to Easter Powrie for its annual rent 1679-81 (S.W. 440, 445, 454). Other slight

[1] There was also an action brought *v.* Kingennie and others *v.* the representatives of Viscount Dudhope, which was pending 27 Nov. 1673 (S.W. 423).

[2] Thus, he is frequently witness or godfather at the baptism of different children, 1643-79, *e.g.*, at those of his son's children, John, Alexander, Elizabeth, and Matilda (D.B. 15, 18, 19, 21); of Sir Alexander's children, Alexander (1639), Alexander (1643), Alexander (1648), Peter, and Grissell (Bl. 9; D.B. 3, 4, 7); of Peter's son Alexander (D.B. 30); of Sir John's children, Alexander, David, Peter, James, Matilda Margaret, and again Matilda (Bl. 10; D.B. 20, 22, 23, 25, 27, 31); and of some of the children of James, the clerk, viz., Robert, James, and Matilda (D.B. 24, 28, 32). His name also occurs on numerous occasions in the Dundee register as witness and godfather at the baptisms of children not of his name. It occurs in all some seventy-seven times, 1645-82, the last occasion being dated 9 Dec. 1682.

[3] These letters are given in full ante, pp. 32-34.

[4] See ante, pp. 114-15, where Kingennie's successor in 1676 as heir to Bilsone's wife and her sister and their father is shown. See S.W. 336; D.P.B. 484, 499, 525-526, 540; D.D. 24; D.Dec. 7; and R.A.D. 164.

[5] Ante p. 48. Her parents had granted a bond to him as heir to his father and grandfather, 31 Dec. 1646 (S.W. 296).

[6] See also F.S. 63 for a sasine, 15 May 1675, on charter (confirmed under the Great Seal) by Patrick to his brother William, by which, in event of Patrick dying s.p., his lands are charged with a legacy of £1,000 to Kingennie.

[7] He is here described as "of Kingennie," a designation which, after the purchase of Easter Powrie in 1662, may apply to him or to his son, as from that date he is more often designed "of Easter Powrie," while his son is "of Kingennie," although the father is still sometimes called "of Kingennie" or "of Kingennie, elder" (R.D. 172). Thus, the Alexander of Kingennie who, 18 June 1678, is on an inquest for the retour of John Graham of Claverhouse as heir to his great grandfather (S.W. 433-33 *a*) may be either he or his son, and see post, p. 157, n. 5.

references of this character to him are collected below.[1] One of the last documents relating to him is a letter (S.W. 457), dated from Dundee 22 July 1682, and addressed by him to George Wedderburn, merchant in Edinburgh (post, Part III., chap. iii.), in regard to some houses in Dundee, which he had got from George's brother Alexander in 1680 (*ib.* 442-43) This letter bears his seal, with the motto "Non Degener." Facsimiles of his signature will be found opp pp. 32 and 56 of vol. ii. (S.W. 301, 339, 341, 377).

He died 9 April 1683, and was buried in the Howff of Dundee under a once splendid monument, bearing the names of himself and his first wife, and an inscription recording their ages and deaths, and describing him as "chief of his house, provost of the burgh, and its member in the first parliament of King Charles II."[2] (J.W. 4; H.C.R. I. ii).

By his will, dated at Dundee, 17 Nov. 1682, confirmed at S. Andrew's, 16 Nov. 1683, and given up by his eldest son and executor, he left legacies to his widow Margaret Milne and his children by her, Peter and Elizabeth, his grandson Alexander Scrymgeour, and to Ma(rgaret) Wedderburn, daughter of his natural son John[3] (S.A.T. 10). He is constantly named after his death[4] in connection with his son Alexander, who acted as his executor (S.W. 460); and being returned as his heir, succeeded him in his estates (S.W. 461, 468-69, 475-77; D.P.B. 536; 539; D.Dec. 14; G.S.R. 129; R.H. 13; F.S. 71); his son, Peter (D.C. 98; D.P.B. 538, 545; D.Dec. 13, 100; F.S., 117); his daughter Elizabeth (S.W. 467); his grandson (G.S.R. 135), and great grandson, David, to whom his estates ultimately came (D.P.B. 570, 583, 589; D.B.R. 315; D.D. 106, 117; D.Dec. 92). I shall deal with these references in my account of those persons.[5]

He was thrice married:—

i. Soon after 15 Nov. 1638 to **Elizabeth Ramsay**, only daughter and heiress of John Ramsay, merchant burgess and bailie of Dundee.[6] This marriage is first mentioned, 26 Dec. 1638, in a sasine on a charter, dated at Perth 14 15 Nov. 1638, by which he settled the life-rent of Kingennie and a North Marketgait tenement (inherited from his father) on Elizabeth Ramsay, his spouse future (D.P.B. 412), in implement of their marriage contract, dated at Perth on the same day (F.S. 8). The life-rent of Kingennie was confirmed to her by the superior William, Marquis of Douglas, and sasine thereof given to her, 25 Oct. 1641 (D.P.B. 464), and meanwhile her husband made further settlements on her of Dundee properties. 24 May 1639 (S.W. 277; G.R.S. 14; F.S. 9) and 27 Feb. 1640 (D.P.B. 463). Her father died in Jan. 1642 (S.W. 286), in which year, 7 March, she was retoured heir to him (S.W. 283), after which, 22 June 1642, she was entered as such heir in a North Marketgait tenement, which is settled on herself, her husband and their second son John (D.P.B. 467).[7] She died 2 April 1643, aged 22, as is recorded on her husband's tomb,[2] leaving issue by Kingennie two sons and one daughter:—

[1] Thus. 12 Nov. 1652, he is a witness (R.D. 139); 27 May 1654, attorney for Halyburton of Pitcur and Fotheringhame of Powrie (F.S. 26); 12 June 1655, discharge to him (S.W. 314; 1656, named (*ib.* 315); 2 Aug. 1658, bond by him (*ib.* 324; 19 April 1660, discharge to him by James Thomsone of part of his wife's tocher (S.W. 337); 15 Aug. 1661, bond to him re the excise of salt (*ib.* 349); 30 Jan. 1662, contract by him to sell the oats of Kingeny (R.D. 155; 8 June 1662, procuratory by him; 10 Sept. 1662, discharge to him (S.W. 350); 5, 25 Nov 1664, action v. him by Rachel Lindsay and her son (S.W. 373-74); 24 Dec. 1665, by Campbell of Glenlyon (S.W. 381-82); 21, 28 July 1668, bond to him (R.D. 172); 18 May 1669, discharge to him (S.W. 396; 9 June 1670, action v. him by James Horne (S.W. 401-3); 7 Feb. 1674, decreet for him v. Ogilvy of Muirie (R.A.D. 90); 16 April 1677, act of apprising (S.W. 430); 22 Dec. 1677, discharge to him (*ib.* 432); 17 Dec. 1678, discharge to him (S.W. 436); 29-30 Nov. 1680 obligation to him as tutor and curator to Robert Hunter of Baldovie (S.W. 449); 16 July 1681 discharge to him of a 1676 bond (D. 311); 20, 24 Aug. 1681 bond by him and his son to John Wedderburn of Gosford (S.W. 455), and 7 March 1682 witness to a bond by George Wedderburn to John of Gosford (R.D. 252).

[2] See post s. the Chapter on the Howff for an account of his tomb and the inscription upon it. The burial of "Provost Wedderburn" is also recorded in the Dundee Morteloth Dues 1642-83 (D.M.D. 13).

[3] See as to this S.A.T. 10. note, and post, p. 156, n. 6.

[4] See also S.W. 505, discharge to his grandson, 6, 14 Aug. 1695, of a bond by him and his son; and D.D. 33, a bond, 4 Feb. 1684, naming the lands of his heirs.

[5] As already stated (ante, p. 145, n. 6) some extracts of the retour of Grizell Wedderburn of that ilk, in 1769, "to her great grandfather Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie, clerk of Dundee" (S.W. 467, 635; R.H. 40 *n*), should read "great great grandfather," as Easter Powrie, though provost, was never clerk. See the entail of Wedderburn, where the retour is correctly quoted as being to her "abavus," i.e., great great grandfather (G.S.R. 144 *n*).

[6] His relict was Barbara Jack, who, 9 July 1642, granted a bond to Elizabeth as heir to her father (S.W. 284). I do not know, however, whether Barbara Jack was mother or only stepmother to Elizabeth.

[7] John Ramsay's will was given up by Kingennie, his son-in-law, in the names of his three grandchildren, Alexander, John, and Magdalen, and confirmed 5 April 1643 (S.W. 286), while years after, 28 March 1667, Kingennie's eldest son petitioned for a further grant of administration to the estate (*ib.* 283).

Part II. Chap. IV.

1. **Alexander Wedderburn**, who succeeded his father in Kingennie and Easter Powrie. See post, p. 157.

2. **John Wedderburn** [1642—1648], first named 7 March 1642 in the above-mentioned settlement on him by his mother of a North Marketgait land (D.P.B. 467), and also, 1643, in the will of her father (S.W. 286) and the letters of horning in regard to his estate (*ib.* 288). He died in or before 1648, when (16 Oct.) his elder brother Alexander is entered as his heir in the North Marketgait land (D.P.B. 474), which (19 Aug.) he had disponed it to Thomas Scott (D.D. 13).[1]

The daughter,

Maidelene Wedderburn, who was born about 1640-41, is named with her brother in the above-mentioned will and in the letters of horning of 1643 (S.W. 286, 288). She married in July 1659 (the marriage contract, which describes her as her father's eldest daughter, being dated 4 July) her cousin, *John Scrymgeour* of Kirktoun of Erlistradichtie (S.W. 330), who, 11 July, settled the life-rent of Kirktoun on her as his future spouse (*ib.* 331). Exactly a year later, 4. 11 July, her husband discharged her father of her tocher of 7,000 merks (S.W. 343), and she got sasine of the said life-rent (S.W. 332). Of this marriage there was issue born 1661-69, of whom an account will be given post, chap. v., when I come to deal with the Scrymgeour-Wedderburns of Wedderburn, who are descended of this marriage and took up the representation of her father as heirs of line in 1778. I have not ascertained the date of her death, but as she is not named in her father's will (ante, p. 151), and her son Alexander Scrymgeour is so named, she probably died before its date (Nov. 1682).

ii. About 29 Dec. 1643, the date of the contract (S.W. 289), to **Margaret Fotheringhame**,[2] eldest daughter of John Fotheringhame, brother of the late Thomas Fotheringhame of Powrie. By her, the date of whose death is not fixed, Kingennie had issue a son and daughter. The son,

David Wedderburn, was baptized in Dundee 22 Dec. 1645 (D.B. 1), but died, no doubt, in infancy, as he is never again named, and, further, his younger half-brother Peter is frequently spoken of as the one half-brother of their father's eldest son, and also, as the second son of Easter Powrie, both in 1679 (F.S. 66), and later (D.C. 98; D.Dec. 100; F.S. 117);

while the daughter,

——— **Wedderburn**[3] (for her name is not recorded) died 1658-59, and was buried in Dundee, the Morteloth Dues recording the use of the cloth for "Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie, his daughter," between Martinmas 1658 and Whitsuntide 1659 (D.M.D. 3).

iii. At Dundee, May-June 1660, to **Margaret Milne**, relict of Major Robert Lindsay,[4] and daughter to Alexander Milne, burgess of Dundee and Elgin. The marriage contract,

Letters of horning by Kingennie's three children as John Ramsay's oyes, and by him Kingennie himself, as their tutor, *v.* Gilbert Monorgund, are recorded 21 Nov. 1643 (*ib.* 288), while a procuratory of the late Elizabeth Ramsay is mentioned 15 May 1648 (*ib.* 297). She is also named as deceased in connection with her son John, 16 Oct. 1643 (D.P.B. 474), and her son Alexander, 10 Dec. 1665 (S.W. 377) and 17 Jan. 1666 (F.S. 49).

[1] This disposition is not registered till 11 May 1665 (when the property is spoken of as in *West* Marketgait, and the date given as 19 Aug. 1648), so that it had preceded the retour, which may have been obtained to make good the title of Kingennie to dispone it (D.D. 13).

[2] J.W. and Douglas both make this union with Margaret Fotheringhame the first marriage of Kingennie; the latter stating that there were two sons of the marriage, while J.W., after following Douglas, in his printed memoir, says in his MS. that there were two daughters. But they give no authority for these statements, and are clearly wrong as to this being his first marriage, as the date of the marriage contract and the words on Kingennie's tomb describing Elizabeth Ramsay as "primi amoris uxor" show. Moreover, they both make Maidelene Wedderburn, who m. John Scrymgeour, a daughter of the third marriage of Kingennie, whereas her parentage is quite clear (S.W. 286, 288), and even were it not Kingennie's third marriage took place in 1660, and Maidelene was herself married in 1659!

[3] Thus Maidelene is called her father's eldest (not only) daughter in July 1659 (S.W. 330), although this half-sister was then dead.

[4] Her marriage contract with Rootmaister Robert Lindsay is dated at Dundee 26 Nov. 1647 and describes her as daughter to Alexander Milne, one of the bailies of Dundee (Bl.P. 25). Her mother was Elizabeth Fletcher, daughter of Andrew Fletcher of Dundee; while her father's parents were Thomas Milne and Margaret Spalding. See the pedigree of the Mylnes of Mylnefield in *The King's Master Masons* by the Rev. J. Mylne, 1894. Margaret had a sister Janet who left a legacy to Easter Powrie in trust for the poor of Dundee (D.C. 81).

signed by her and Kingennie (see facsimile opp. p. 56, vol. ii), is dated 19 May 1660 (S.W. 339-40), while the names had been given up to be proclaimed on the day before (D.M. 7). She is still called his "affianced spouse" in a bond of plenishing[1] made by Kingennie in her favour, 8 June 1630 (S.W. 341-42). She is named, 28 May 1666, in a sasine of an annual rent to her and her son Robert Lindsay (F.S. 50),[2] and in a bond to Kingennie, herself, and their two children, Peter and Elizabeth, 15 Jan 1669 (R.D. 177 *a*). The life-rent of Wester Gourdie was settled on her, 7 May 1663 (F.S. 37), so that the lands are named as subject to it, 28 Dec. 1677, when they are disponed by Easter Powrie to his son Peter (S.W. 459 ; F.S. 65). She survived her husband, and is named as his relict 2 March 1685, 17 March 1687, when she gets decrees on behalf of her son Peter (D.Dec. 15, 17), and again, 27 June 1692, when she is described as life-rentrix of "ane greatt tenement or Ludgeing lying in the Overgait of Dundie" (S.W. 500-1), and she was drawing her jointure in 1694 (*ib.* 504). She was living, 9 Nov. 1695, the date of a bond by the Earl of Strathmore to infeft her in the life-rent, and her son Peter in the fee of an annual rent out of Glamis (F.S. 86), but died before Oct. 1696, and was buried at Dundee, the mortcloth dues recording the use of the cloth for "provost's Wedderburn's rellock" (relict) during that period (D.M.D. 24).[3]

By her Easter Powrie had issue two sons and two daughters :—

1. **John Wedderburn**, baptized in Dundee 24 Jan. 1665 (D.B. 13), but died and was buried at Dundee 1667-68, when the mortcloth is used for "Kingennie's child" (D.M.D. 6). His brother Peter is then described as only son to his parents (S.W. 448 ; D.P.B. 530), and as his father's second son in 1679 (F.S. 66).
2. **Peter Wedderburn**[4] [1667-68—1723-24], fourth but second surviving and youngest son of Easter Powrie (and only surviving son of his third marriage). There is no entry of his baptism in the *Dundee Parish Register*, so that he was presumably born out of that parish. The exact date of his birth is thus not ascertained, but he chose his curators 23 June 1683, probably soon after he was fourteen, which would place his birth-date in 1667-68, and as his elder brother John was born in Jan. 1665, he can hardly have been born before 1666. He is first named, 13 Jan. 1669, when there is a bond by his father to his mother, himself, and his sister Elizabeth (R.D. 177*a*), and next, 11 Oct. 1676 (D.P.B. 526), when his father settles on him as his youngest son the properties he had inherited from his cousin, Alexander (ante, p. 113). In the next year, 8 Dec. 1677, his father disponed to him the lands of Wester Gourdie, subject to his own and his wife's life-rent (S.W. 459 ; F.S. 65) ; and later on made further settlements on him, viz., 18 June 1677, of the fore-tenement once belonging to Peter and Alexander Wedderburn (ante, p. 78, n. 3), and "now to me as air to my late father" (F.S. 66), and 4-5 Nov. 1680, of other lands in Dundee (S.W. 448 ; D.P.B. 530). In the first of these two settlements he is called his father's second son, and in the last is described as Patrick, and his father's only son by Margaret Milne. He is named in his father's will, dated 17 Nov. 1682 (S.A.T. 10), and in the next year, 23 June 1683, chose his curators, including his brother, his mother, and James Wedderburn, the clerk (D. Dec. 13).[5]

[1] The above mentioned bond of plenishing is, after the fashion of the time, a very detailed list of all kinds of furniture from "ane double hall table of wenschcoat" to "ane pair of candle sheires." Some silverplate spoons marked M. R. L. (Major Robert Lindsay) and M. M. (Margaret Milne) and others marked A. M. and E. ff. (Alexander Milne and Elizabeth Fletcher) are also mentioned.

[2] She is named in connection with her first marriage, 24 June 1672, in a discharge by her eldest surviving son Robert Lindsay to Kingenuie (S.W. 413) ; 21 Oct. 1673, another discharge by him to herself (*ib.* 422-) ; 22 Feb. 1676, another discharge by her son David Lindsay, to her and her husband for £1,080 left him by Janet Milne (*ib.* 429) ; April 1680 in a sasine to her and David Lindsay of an annual rent out of Auchterhouse (G.R.S. 45) ; and, 7 March 1682, in a decreet obtained by her s. David Lindsay of Edzell on a bond for 3,000 merks granted in 1675 by Edzell to her son Robert and assigned by Robert to her and Easter Powrie (S.W. 456 and see R.A.D. 106).

[3] She is also named in connection with her son Peter 1680-81 (S.W. 418) and her daughter Elizabeth (*ib.* 453) and again, after her death, with Peter 1697 (*ib.* 511).

[4] Synopsis of References :—S.W. 448, 459, 490-91, 496, 500, 501, 503-4, 507-8, 511, 515-18, 523-24, 526-28, 538, 541, 556, 565 ; Bl. 27-29 ; M.P. 12, 19, 23, 47, 67, 75, 78, 86 *a* ; S.A.T. 10 ; D.C. 98 ; D.L.B. 59 ; D.P.B. 526, 530, 538, 542, 545, 559, 563, 567, 574 ; D.B.B. 483, 484, 508, 521 ; D.D. 35, 38, 42, 52, 55, 56, 63, 75, 78, 124 ; D.Dec. 13, 15, 17-19, 22, 28, 35, 37, 45, 53, 68, 71, 76, 78, 81, 83 ; D.C. R. 12, D.M.D. 32, 48, 50 ; F.S., 65, 66, 76, 84, 86, 117, 119-20 ; R.D. 177 *a*, 230, 236, 255, 257, 262 *at*, 267, 269, 307, 319, 349 ; R.A.D. 154 *f*, 164 ; D.M. 18, 21 ; D.B. 43, 44, 57.

[5] The edict of curatory is also preserved among the Burgh Archives of Edinburgh :—"At Dundee the 23 June 1683, in presence of John Duncan, one of the bailies of the same, sitting in judgment anent the precept and edict purchased and raised at the instance of Peter Wedderburne, son to the deceased

Part II. Chap. IV.

He started as a merchant in Dundee before he was of age, being so designed, 1 Aug. 1685, when he witnesses a charter (D.D. 35). During his minority his properties in Dundee were looked after by his mother, who got decrees for rent v. his tenants, 2 March 1685, 17 March 1687 (D. Dec 15, 17),[1] while he himself got decrees, 18 June, 14 Aug. 1687 (*ib.* 18, 19).[2] His North Argylegait land, once his father's, is named, 12 April 1688 (D P.B. 538).

He was admitted a burgess of Dundee, by the privilege of his father, 7 May 1689 (D.L.B. 59), and paid his "accidents" on admission (D.G.R. 12). The entry of his admission calls him Patrick. Various dealings with his property are noted in the records. Thus, 26 Oct. 1693, he dispones to George Crockatt an annual rent he had inherited from his father (D.P.B. 545); 27 Sept. 1699, he sells a North Overgait house (D.D. 52, and see D.P.B 567; D.Dec. 68); 9 Feb. 1700, as "tacksman of the vicarage of Dundee" he sets the fish dues in tack to James Strachan (*ib.* 56); 30 May 1702, he sells a vessel, the "Margaret of Dundee" to James Graham (*ib.* 75); 17 Oct. 1709, he gets sasine of an annual rent out of Glamis disponed to him and his mother in 1695 by the Earl of Strathmore (F.S. 86), and 25 Aug. 1710, acquires some North Seagait lands from John Melvill, son of John Melvill and Katherine Kyd (D.P.B. 563). In these, as in almost every entry naming him, he is designed "merchant of Dundee."[3]

There are many references to bills, bonds, actions, decrees, etc., incident to his business. Thus, 8 Feb. 1688, there is a decree for him (D.B.R. 483); 12 June 1690, a protested bill *v.* him and his cousin Alexander[4] (R.D. 230); 3 Feb. 1692, decree for him (D.B.R. 488); 23 Nov. 1698, decree for house maills (D.Dec. 37); 31 Jan. 1699, summons by him (S.W. 523); 10 March 1699, 5 June, 10 Sept. 1701, action in which he appears (*ib.* 524, 526-27); 8 Jan., 27 March 1702; 31 May, Oct. 18, 1703; 20 Dec. 1705, bonds (R.D. 255, 262 *a b*, 267, 269). One such bond in his favour by Sir Alexander Wedderburn, second baronet of Blackness, for 500 merks (£333 6s. 8d.), dated 28 Jan. 1709 (S.W. 556; R.A.D., 154 *f*), was one of the many encumbrances on Sir Alexander's estate at his death in 1710, and is thus often mentioned in the papers relating to his affairs (M.P. 47, 67, 78, 86 *a*). There is also an action by Peter, 8 Feb. 1718 (D.B.R. 508); and decrees in his favour 24 March 1718, 2 Sept. 1722, and 15 June 1723 (D.Dec. 76, 78, 81).

He took his part in the affairs of his family, as tutor and curator to various minors, and as adviser and witness[5] on occasions of family interest. Thus he was named in his brother's will, 22 Oct. 1691, as one of the principal tutors of his brother's son Alexander, and also in certain events as executor and heir (S.W. 496), and he is often named, *e.g.*, both as tutor and curator to his nephew, 7, 27 May 1692 (D.D. 42); 27 June 1692 (S.W. 500-1); 20, 23 Nov. 1694 (D.D. 45); 1-5 Feb. 1695 (S.W. 503-4, R.D. 236), 11 May 1695 (D. Dec. 28), to one of whose other curators, Thomas Miln of Milnfield, he grants, 27 Jan. 1697, a discharge of a bond made to his mother, Margaret Miln, by his father (S W. 511). Other references to him as his nephew's curator are dated 14, 15, 30 June 1697 (S.W. 515-18); 22, 31 Aug. 1698 (D. Dec. 35), and 20 May 1700 (D. Dec. 45). He was also curator

Alexander Wedderburne of Easter Powrie, late provost of Dundee, making mention that the said complainer is a minor above 14 years of age and so past pupilarity, but within the years of minority and curatory, and cannot manage his affairs without the aid of curators: and now nominates Alex: Wedderburne now of Easter Powrie, Mr. William Fletcher advocate, Thomas Mylne of Muirtoune, Robert Kinloch, late bailie, David Lindsay, merchant burgess of Edinburgh, James Wedderburn, town clerk of Dundee, and Margaret Mylne, relict of the said dec[d] Alex: Wedderburne, to be his his curators, who all accept the the said office, except the said Mr. W[m]. Fletcher. Alexander Wedderburne of Easter Powrie and John Wedderburn of Blackness are named as nearest of kin on the father's side, and Thomas Mylne of Muirtoune and David Lindsay, merchant in Edinburgh, on the mother's side." (Copy sent me by Rev. W. Macleod, who found the original when searching the Edinburgh archives with another object. It does not appear why it should have been preserved in Edinburgh.)

[1] He is called "her youngest son" (D.Dec. 15) which is accurate, as she had sons by her first marriage still alive.

[2] These decrees refer to properties in Murraygait and Seagait.

[3] Among the subscribers to the colonization of Darien is Peter Wedderburn, merchant in Dundee, who gives £100 on 30 March 1696 (*Darien Papers*, 1697—1700).

[4] Son of Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness, Kat., post, Part III, chap. iii.

[5] He is also named as witness on other occasions, *e.g.*, in 1690, 28 March (D.D. 38), 21 July (D.P.B. 542), 13 Oct. (S.W. 490); 17 Dec. 1702 (R.D. 257); 20, 28 Sept. 1708 (D.P.B. 559; F.S. 84); and twice as sitting on inquests at Dundee, 7 July 1705 and 4 Aug. 1714 (D.Dec. 55, 71).

to his brother's daughter Rachel, 9 Oct. 1693 (D. Dec. 22), and as such consents to an assignation by her, 11 Sept. 1696 (S.W. 507-8); to Alexander Raitt, son of his sister Elizabeth, 3 April, 5 May 1704, 10 July 1706 (D.D. 63; D.Dec. 53); and was nominate in his nephew's will, 4 Nov. 1713, as tutor to his children (S.W. 541), but declined the charge (*ib.* 542, 565, and see R.D. 319, note). He was also nominate tutor and curator to the children of his cousin Sir Alexander, second baronet of Blackness, 3 Jan. 1710 (D.D. 78), and accepted this office, being so named in connection with their affairs, 1710-15 (M.P. 12, 19, 23, 75).

So again, he witnesses the marriage contracts of his nephew, Easter Powrie, with Grisell Gardyne, 31 Dec. 1702 (S.W. 528), as well as the sasine thereon, 3 Nov. 1703 (F.S. 76); of his niece, Rachel Wedderburn with Gilbert Stewart, 27 July 1711 (S.W. 538)[1]; as well as several baptisms in Dundee.[2] Three facsimiles of his signature are given opp. pp. 56, 72 of vol. ii. (S.W. 501, 503, 507).

He is last named as living 15 June 1723, the date of a decree (D.Dec. 81, *ut sup.*), and died between the autumns of 1723-24, his burial at Dundee being referred to in the Mortcloth dues of that period (D.M.D. 50). After his death he is referred to in a sasine, 29 June 1726, and a decree, 23 June 1729, on two dispositions by him (1693 and 1718) to Alexander Wedderburn, son of James, the clerk (D.P.B. 574; D. Dec. 83; F.S. 120; R.A.D. 164) and in a translation, 1 Dec. 1741, referring to a bond (1694) of which he was the assignee (R.D. 319).[3] A South Seagait land once his, and then that of Sir Alexander, fourth baronet of Blackness, is also named, 8 July 1755 (D.D. 124).

He was twice married:—

i. At Dundee 23 May 1701 to **Hellen Lyon**, daughter to the deceast Mr. Patrick Lyon of Carnoustie, advocate (by his wife Jean Alexander), the marriage contract being dated 15 April, and the names given up as "contracted" 19 April 1701. Her tocher was one thousand merks, and he settled nine thousand (Bl. 27; D.M. 18). She died s.p. soon after, and was buried at Dundee, 1703-4 (D.M.D. 32).

ii. At Dundee 27 Aug. 1705, to **Barbara Auchinlek**, or Affleck,[4] daughter of the late Rev. John Auchinlek of Largo (D.M. 21). The marriage contract is dated 22 Aug. 1705, the bride's tocher being 9,000 merks and Peter's stock-in-trade 17,000 merks (Bl. 28).[5] She died, also s.p., and was buried at Dundee, 1721-22 (D.M.D. 48).

Peter Wedderburn, having no children,[6] was succeeded on his death by his great nephew David Wedderburn of that ilk (post, p. 161), who got a precept of clare constat as such heir, 29 Feb. 1744, and had sasine thereon of a South Marketgait tenement 17 Aug. 1752 (D.C. 98; F.S. 117), which he, as Peter's heir, disponed to David Mullo, 24 Sept. 1756 (F.S. 119). David was also served heir of provision[7] to Peter "his grand uncle," 29 Aug. 1743 (D.B.R. 521; D.Dec. 100).

The two daughters of Easter Powrie and Margaret Milne were,

I. **Elizabeth Wedderburn**, baptized in Dundee 11 May 1662 (D.B. 11), and mentioned in the bond by the Earl of Findlater to her parents, her brother Peter, and herself 13 Jan. 1669 (R.D. 177*a*). She is named as her father's only surviving daughter by Margaret Milne in a bond of provision by him to her, 27 July 1681 (S.W. 453), and in his will of 17 Nov. 1682 (S.A.T. 10). There is also a discharge by her to her brother of the annual rent of the bond of provision, 14 June 1684, in which she is called "onlie daughter" (*i.e.*, surviving, by any of his wives) of her father (S.W.

[1] He is also named as, if necessary, a substitute for his brother, to see to the settlement monies in the marriage contract of Margaret Wedderburn and John Pearson (S.W. 491 and post, p. 156).

[2] He witnesses those of Peter, son of John Wedderburn of Blackness, 2 Sept. 1675 (D.B. 25); of his niece, Janet Raitt, 24 Aug. 1686 (D.B. s.d. orig. record); Elizabeth, daughter of James Wedderburn, clerk, 16 Dec. 1689; Margaret, daughter of Alexander Wedderburn and Cristian Kinneth, 29 Oct. 1690; and, 28 June 1706, Peter, son of Alexander Wedderburn *v.* Grissell Watson (D.B. 43, 44, 57).

[3] See below s., the account of his sister Elizabeth.

[4] It is spelt thus, as pronounced, in the register.

[5] This marriage contract was registered in the Register of Deeds at Edinburgh Dec. 1723. See Bl. 29 and R.D. 307, where there is a slight difference as to date and a difficulty noted at Bl. 29.

[6] He certainly d. s.p. and would seem never to have issue, as none such are named in any of the records and especially not in the Dundee *Register of Baptisms*.

[7] According to my notes, one entry (D.B.R. 521) says heir only, the other (D.Dec. 100) heir of provision, though I have not found any provision or will of Peter in David's favour, and David was certainly his heir general also.

Part II. Chap. IV.

467). She married, 8 Oct. 1684 (after contract of 2 Sept.) the *Rev. Robert Rait* (D.M. 13), minister in Dundee, and died before 3 April 1704, when her brother Peter is named one of the mother's kin to their only and orphan son Alexander Rait[1] (D.Dec. 53), and became one of his curators 5 May 1704, 10 Jan. 1706 (D.D. 63). There is, 1 Dec 1741, a translation of £3,000 scots contained in a 1694 bond by Lord Kinnaird to Mr. Robert Rait, narrating a disposition thereof in 1714 by Alexander Rait, heir served and retoured to his father, in favour of Peter Wedderburn, his uncle (R.D. 349).

2. **Janet Wedderburn**, baptized in Dundee 17 July 1663 (D.B. 12), and certainly dead before 27 July 1681, when, as we have seen, her sister is called the only surviving daughter of their parents (S.W. 453). It is probably she who is named as "Kingennie's daughter," buried in Dundee, 1679-80 (D.M.D. 9), though this entry may refer to one of the elder daughters of her brother Alexander, who was, in a sense, "of Kingennie" at this date.[2]

[Easter Powrie had also a natural son,

John Wedderburn [1644?—1675?],[3] who is named 14 Oct. 1653, when John Wedderburn, "naturall sone" to Kingennie, witnesses the marriage contract of Marjory Wedderburn and James Thomsone (S.W. 307; ante, p. 146)[4]; 1 Nov. 1655, when, again called "natural son," he is apprenticed for seven years to the deacon of the baxtars (D.T.G. 4 *e*), and, 15 July 1658, as "son to Kingennie," when he is a witness to the protest against the removal of turf from the moor of Kingennie (S.W. 323). At the end of his apprenticeship he was examined by the craft, and being declared a sufficient craftsman was admitted a free master of the gild 28 Oct 1662 (D.T.G. 4). After this, he is generally called "baxter," *e.g.*, 2 Nov. 1661-62, when there is a decree for him (D.B.R. 473), and again 14 Aug. 1663 when he is admitted a burgess by his father's privilege (D.L.B. 54), and 20 March 1665, when he is a witness (D.P.B. 494). He is named on several occasions in the records of his craft up to Nov. 1670 (D.T.G. 4 *f*, note), and continues to be designated "baxter," *e.g.*, 27 Jan. 1666, when he is again a witness (D.P.B. 49 *b*); 11 May 1668, when he is grantee of a bond (D.D. 16); 12 Nov. 1669, when he takes an apprentice (*ib.* 17); and, 16 Jan. 1671, when he gets a decree (D.B.R. 480), and also dispones to Alexander Wedderburn, younger of Kingennie, a North Nethergait land, which he and his wife had acquired from Catherine and Grissell Tyrees, 6 Oct. 1668. He is also named as "maltman" in the records of the Maltmen of Dundee, 27 April 1670, when there is a payment to him (D.T.G. 8). Perhaps he died soon after Jan. 1671, as there is no later mention of him as living, though there is no mention of him as dead till 1690 (26 Nov.), the date of the marriage contract of his daughter Margaret (S.W. 491).

He married at Dundee 27 June 1666 (by banns, 16 May preceding) **Helene Rodger** (D.M. 10), and by her had issue two daughters:—

1. **Margaret Wedderburn**,[5] baptized in Dundee, 29 April 1667, her father's father, Easter Powrie, and his son, Kingennie, being witnesses (D.B. 14). She married at Dundee, 29 Jan. 1691, *John Pearson*, baxter (D.M. 15), the marriage contract (S.W. 491) being dated, 26 Nov. 1690, and made with the advice and consent of Alexander Wedderburn of Easter Powrie (her natural uncle), who provides a small tocher in satisfaction of any legacy left to Margaret by his father.[6] John Pierson died early in 1695 (D.Dec. 59),

[1] According to the Dundee registers she had issue, William Rait, bapt 24 Aug. 1685; Janet, 24 Aug. 1686; Alexander, 26 March 1688; Margaret, 23 May 1689. Her brother Patrick (*sic* for Peter) was a witness to the baptism of Janet, and is called "uncle" to the infant in the register of her baptism. Of these children, William died before 1714, when his brother Alexander was his father's heir (R.D. 349), and Alexander before 1741, as he is called deceast in the translation of that date (*ib.*).

[2] See ante p. 150, n. 7.

[3] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 307, 323, 491; D.L.B. 54; D.P.B. 494, 496, 510, 515; D.B.R. 473, 480; D.D. 16, 17; D.T.G. 3 *a*, 4 *e f*, 8; D.M. 10; D.B. 14, 16.

[4] A John Wedderburn, not designed, who witnesses a sasine 18 July 1652 (D.T.G. 3 *a*), is, I think, he, but may be the son of Sir Alexander of Blackness.

[5] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 491, 509 *a*, 542; D.B.R. 493, 502; D.Dec. 50, 59, 93; Br.T. 17; D.M. 15; D.B. 14.

[6] See the legacy to "Ma: Wedderburn, wife (*sic* for daughter) of John Wedderburn," in the confirmation of Easter Powrie's will (S.A.T. 10).

at the end of which year (4 Dec.) his relict and executrix gives up his will to be confirmed (Br T. 17). She is named thereafter, 29 Dec. 1696, when she grants a discharge for the annual rent of her tocher to the factor of Easter Powrie (S.W. 509 *a*); 15, 17 May, when she has an action *v.* Euphame Smith (D.B.R. 493); and, 27 Jan. 1703, when there is a decree against her (D.Dec. 50). In 1708 (15 May, 30 Aug.) she was suing Alexander Wedderburn of that ilk in regard to her tocher, which was ultimately paid to her, after his death, 21 Oct. 1714 and 9 Aug. 1716 (S.W. 542). She was living, 18 Oct. 1723, when she witnessed the baptism at Dundee of Margaret, daughter of her son "Alexander Pearsone, baxter, and Isobel Reid" being herself designed in the entry grandmother to the child (D.B. s.d., orig. record). She died shortly before 6 July 1737, when there is a decree anent the roup of the household plenishing of the late Margaret Wedderburn, relict of John Pearson (D.Dec. 93). By her husband she had had three sons, all of whom were baptized in Dundee, viz., Alexander, 7 Jan. 1692; John, 2 Feb. 1693; and James, 3 Sept. 1695 (D.B. s.dd., orig. record).

2. **Euphame Wedderburn**, baptized in Dundee 27 June 1668 (D.B. 16). As there is no other reference to her, she probably died young.]

Alexander Wedderburn[1] [1640-92], fourth of Kingennie, and second of Easter Powrie, eldest son of Alexander Wedderburn and Elizabeth Ramsay, was born about 1640, and is first named 5 April and 21 Nov. 1643 in connection with the will and estate of his mother's father, John Ramsay (S.W. 286, 288), and next, 16 Oct. 1618, when he is entered heir to his brother John in the North Marketgait land of their late mother (D.P.B. 274).[2] He matriculated at S. Andrew's in 1655, but there is no record of his graduating there (S.A.R. 28). After this the earliest references to him are 15 July 1658, when he, as procurator for his father, requires Durham of Omachie to desist from taking peat from the moor of Kingennie (S.W. 323 *ut sup.*); 29 June 1660, 8 June 1662, when he is a witness (S.W. 344; D.D. 10); 28 April 1663, when he witnesses his father's acquisition of Easter Powrie (S.W. 358-59); and, 7 May 1663, when he is attorney for his stepmother, Margaret Milne, in regard to the charge on Wester Gourdie in her favour (F.S. 37). On these occasions he is called "younger of Kingennie," "eldest," or "elder son and apparent heir" of his father.

He, "younger of Kingennie," was admitted burgess of Dundee by his father's privilege, 15 May 1665 (D.L.B. 55), at the close of which year he married (see below), when his father, 1 Jan. 1666, settled on him the lands of Kingennie,[3] and, subject to his own liferent, those of Easter Powrie also (F.S. 48, 49). After this he is often called "of Kingennie," while his father is generally "of Easter Powrie," but as the father is still sometimes called "of Kingennie," it is not always possible on minor occasions to distinguish who is meant by that designation.[4] Thus, 28 March 1667, Alexander of Kingennie, who petitions for leave to get in debts due to his grandfather, the late John Ramsay, is clearly the son, who, when a child, had been formally confirmed an executor to his grandfather's will (S.W. 286-385), and there is, of course, no difficulty when the two, father and son, are named together "of Powrie" and "of Kingennie" on the same occasion (*e.g.*, D.B. 14).[5]

[1] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 286, 288, 323, 344, 358-59, 362, 377-80, 385, 395-96, 400-3, 408, 417, 431-35, 446, 451, 455, 460-62, 468-71, 474-80, 482, 484, 487-89, 490-94, 496-99, 500-1, 503-5, 507-9 *a*, 513, 525, 538, 542, 600, 607-10; Bl.P. 10 *passim*, 18, 65; S.A.R. 28; D.C. 77, 79, 81; D.L.B. 55; D.P.B. 474, 502, 510, 515, 516, 528, 536, 539-40, 543, 570, 589; D.B.R. xxxvi, title, 477, 489; D.D. 10, 13, 19, 23, 25, 31, 40, 71, 117; D.Dec. 6, 9, 13, 14, 16, 59; D.T.G. 19; D.M.D. 16, 22; G.S.R. 129; R.H. 13, 14, 27; G.R.S. 41-41, 135; F.S. 37, 48, 49, 52, 55, 63, 71, 72, 74; R.D. 207, 216, 252; R.A.D. 105; Br.T. 15, 21, 23; S.A.T. 10, 13; D.B. 14, 15, 18-28, 36, 41, 43.

[2] His father disponed it to Thomas Scott (D.D. 13). See ante, p. 152.

[3] The lands of Kingennie were confirmed to him, his wife, and their heirs by the superior, James, Marquis of Douglas, by charter and sasine thereon registered 21 Oct. 1669 (F.S. 55).

[4] They are sometimes also called "elder and younger of Kingennie," *e.g.*, 7 Sept. 1672, bond to him (S.W. 600); and, 11 April 1677, Alexander Wedderburn, younger of Kingennie, witnesses the baptism of Mathilda, daughter of John Wedderburn of Blackness (D.B. 27).

[5] As instances of the difficulty of distinguishing whether father or son is meant by "Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie," we may note the following:—18 May 1669, discharge (S.W. 396); 2 March 1670, a curator to Alexander Milne (*ib.* 400); 9 June 1670, sent c. him by James Horne (*ib.* 401-3); 22 July 1671, bond of relief to John Scrymgeour of Kirktoun (*ib.* 408, 417, 446); 8 Jan. 1673, witness

Part II. Chap. IV.

He granted, 1 Nov. 1667, a three years' tack of part of Kingennie to Alexander Machane, at the rent of "three chalders victual, 300 merks money, a dozen capons and seven dozen poultry," payable at stated terms, the tenant also paying the vicarage duty and the schoolmaster's stipend (D.D. 19), and, 15 Feb. 1668, agreed to set the mill of Kingennie in tack for five years for "15 bolls of oatmeal, 12 capons and 12 hens," he to uphold the mill "in hir lyeing geir" and the tenant to uphold it "in hir goeing geir" (S.W. 395). In 1671, Jan. 16, he got from John Wedderburn, baxter (ante, p. 156), a North Nethergait land (D.P.B. 515); 5 Oct. 1672, is a legatee under the will (D.C. 77) of his cousin, Thomas Haliburton, son of Margaret Wedderburn (ante, p. 139); Sept. 1673, gets sasine of two annual rents (G.R.S. 41. 42); and, 11 Nov. 1676, of a North Argylegait land (D.P B. 528).[1]

He does not seem to have taken an active part in affairs, although occasionally named as giving sasine as "sheriff in those parts," *e.g.*, Aug. 1667, of Grange of Barrie to Patrick Kyd of Craigie (D.P.B. 502; F.S. 52); sitting on assize, 6 Feb 1669 (D.B.R. 477); admitted to the baxtars' craft, 21 Oct. 1669 (D.T.G. 4 *g*); giving sasine of Woodhill to William Kyd, 1 Sept. 1671 (D.P.B. 516), while, 18 May 1686, he is one of those who sign a declaration of their intention to "live peacablie and regularly, tree of all fanatical disorder" as required by the act of 2 June 1685 (D.B.R. vol. 36, fly-leaf).

He is constantly named in connection with members of his family, as witnessing at Dundee the baptisms of children of the name,[2] both in his father's lifetime and later; as a witness to the sasine given to Agnes, daughter of Sir Peter Wedderburn of Gosford, on her marriage, 8 Oct. 1674 (G.R.S. 43) and to that given to Cecilia, daughter of Sir Alexander of Blackness, on her marriage, Feb. 1676 (*ib.* 44); as a curator to James, Peter, and Margaret, children of William Kyd of Woodhill and Jean Wedderburn, 20 Aug. 1676, 20 March 1680, 18 Nov. 1685 (D.D. 23; D.Dec. 6, 16) the eldest of whom discharged him and his other curators of their trust, 26 April 1687 (R.D. 216).[3]

On the death of his father in 1683 he succeeded him as his heir, was executor to his will (S.A.T 10),[4] and a curator to his half-brother, Peter, 23 June 1683 (D.Dec. 13). He at once, 20 Dec. 1683, got a great seal confirmation of his marriage settlement and of his father's disposition to him of Easter Powrie (S.W. 461; G S.R. 129); an act, 7 Jan. 1684, of conversion in his favour relative to South Murraygait lands (S W. 462); a general retour as heir to his father, 16 July 1684 (S.W. 468-69; D Dec. 14), and a second[5] confirmatory charter of Kingennie to himself and his wife, 18 July 1684 (S.W. 470). He was cognosced heir to his father, 15 June 1685, both in a Dundee tenement (D.C. 79) and in an annual rent (D.P.B. 536); 16 March 1686, in the shadow half of Wester Gourdie (S.W. 475; R.H. 13), precept and sasine following 12, 20 May (S.W. 476-77; F.S. 71); and yet again in another annual rent, 31 May 1688 (D.P.B. 539).

He is named in regard to various bonds, discharges, decrees, etc. 1678-91. Of these, one was a bond by him and his father as cautioner to John Wedderburn of Gosford, 20, 24 Aug. 1681 (S.W. 455) on which we find him paying annual rent, 22 Nov. 1683,

(Bl. 18); 28 Sept. 1674, witness (D.B. 24); 15 May 1675, legatee under the will of Patrick Kyd (F.S. 63); 7 Nov. 1676, cautioner to the will of Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness (Br.T. 15); 22 Dec. 1677, discharge to him (S.W. 432); and 18 June 1678, an inquest for retour of John of Graham Claverhouse as heir to his great grandfather (S.W. 433-33 *a*); 14 July 1681, decreet on summons by Robert Lindsay in Dundee *v.* James Wedderburn, clerk, Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie, and others (R A.D. 105).

[1] There is, 27 Dec. 1680, a tack of Burnsyd in Easter Powrie (S.W. 451) by Alexander of Kingennie, the the signature to which is his.

[2] He is thus witness to those of Margaret, daughter to John Wedderburn and Helen Rodger, 29 April 1667 (D.B. 14); Matilda, Margaret, Alexander, David and Peter, children of John Wedderburn of Blackness (Bl. 10, s. 4 Aug. 1668, 4 Dec. 1670, 7 April 1672, 1 Jan. 1674, and 25 Aug. 1675; D.B. 20. 22. 23, 25); Alexander and Robert, sons of James Wedderburn, the clerk, 13 Nov. 1675 and 18 April 1677 (D.B. 26, 28); Alexander, son of Peter Wedderburn and Catharine Man, 30 Nov. 1678 (D.B. 30); James, John, and Jean, children of John of Blackness (Bl. 10. s. 2 Jan. 1679, 10 Oct. 1682, and 15 Feb. 1685), and Elizabeth and Jean, children of James Wedderburn, clerk, 21 Sept. 1686 and 16 Dec. 1689 (D.B. 41, 43). In all he is witness to some forty baptisms at Dundee of members of his family and others, 1663—1692 (*Dun. Par. Reg.*, passim).

[3] He was also an adviser as to the marriage contracts of Magdalene Thomsone and George Jack, 1 May 1686 (S.W. 478); Elspeth Thomsone and William Wallace, 4, 5 Dec. 1688 (S.W. 487, 494, and see facsimile of his signature Vol. ii, opp. p. 56), and Margaret Wedderburn and John Pearson, 26 Nov. 1690 (S.W. 491; Br.T. 17). See ante, pp. 146 n. 1; 156.

[4] As his father's executor, he is named 13 June 1690, in regard to a legacy to the poor of Dundee by Janet Milne, of which his father had been trustee (D.C. 81).

[5] See ante, p. 157 n. 3.

19 Dec. 1684, 18 Jan., 30 Nov. 1687 (*ib.* 460, 471, 480, 482).[1] I do not know what became of this bond, but soon after, 13 June 1688, he grants one for a like amount to James Wedderburn, the clerk (S.W. 484), and as John of Gosford had just died, and his estate no doubt was being administered, it seems likely that the latter was a means of paying the former bond. On the bond to the clerk he was paying interest, 13 Oct. 1690 and 1 June 1691 (S.W. 490, 492), while his son paid it and the capital in 1696 (S.W. 509, 525).

He died in Jan. 1692 (Br.T. 21),[2] and was buried in Dundee (D.M.D. 22), having by his will, 22 Oct. 1691, directed his "body to be honestly buryed in the ordinar buriall place of Dundee besyd my neirest freinds and relationes" (S.W. 496). By this will, a facsimile of his signature to which will be found opp. p. 56, Vol. ii., he appoints as his executor and universall legatour his only son Alexander, and him failing, his brother, Peter. Provision is made for his two daughters, Rachell and Margaret, and tutors appointed "for ruleing and guiding" his son. The will was confirmed at Brechin 18 Nov. 1709, being given up by Alexander Wedderburn of that ilk, his son and executor; the confirmation recording the date of his death as Jan. 1692.[3] The executorship of his son is referred to in a discharge by Patrick (son of William) Kyd to his curators, of whom he had been one, 10 Feb 1692 (D.D. 40); 2 March 1692, when there is a decree for a sum due by him (D.B.R. 489); 6, 14 Aug. 1695, when there is a discharge to him of a boud made by his grandfather and father (S.W. 505); 29 Dec. 1696 and 15 May 1699, when he pays off the annual rent and principal of his father's abovemmned bond for 5,000 merks to James Wedderburn, the clerk, to James' son and widow (S.W. 509, 525); 15 June 1706, when he grants a discharge to Sir Alexander, second baronet of Blackness (D.D. 71); and also, 29 Dec. 1696 and 30 Aug. 1708, in regard to the sums due by him under the marriage contract of Margaret Wedderburn and John Pearson (S.W. 509 *a*; D.Dec. 59).[4] He is named of course in the retours of his son as his heir (S.W. 497-98, 513; R.H. 14, 27; F.S. 72, 74), and also in regard to his daughter Rachel (S.W. 507-8, 538), and his son's children (S.W. 542, 607-10; D.P.B. 570, 589; D.D. 117). With these entries I shall deal under the accounts of the persons to whom they more immediately refer (post, pp. 161 seqq.).

He had married, 20 Dec. 1665, his second cousin, **Grissell Wedderburn**, fourth daughter to Sir Alexander of Blackness (Bl. 9). The marriage contract—a closely written roll of eleven sheets—is dated 18 Dec. in that year (S.W. 377-78, and signed by both spouses, their parents, and several witnesses (see facsimile vol. ii., opp. p. 56). The bride's tocher was 11,000 merks, and on the husband's part there is an elaborate settlement of the family estates on himself, his wife, and their issue. It was followed by a charter and sasine 18, 23 Dec. (S.W. 379-80), while on 1 Jan. 1666 he and his wife got, as we have seen, sasine of Kingennie and the reversion of Easter Powrie (F.S. 48, 49). By his wife, who was born 8 Feb. 1647 (Bl. 9) and died 1685-86, and was buried in Dundee as appears from the mortcloth dues for "Easter Powrie's leady" at this date (D.M.D. 16), he had issue four sons and four daughters:—

1. **John Wedderburn**[5] [1667—1688-9]. He was born in Oct. 1667 and baptized in Dundee on the 10th of that month (D.B. 15).[6] He is next named 7 Feb. 1681

[1] Other such references are 1671-80, action betweeu him and John Scrymgeour of Kirktoun in regard to a bond of relief (S.W. 408, 427-28, 446; R.A.D. 95); 7 Sept. 1672, bond by John Scrymgeour of Kirktoun to him "younger of Kingennie" (S.W. 600); 1, 5 June 1677, bond to him (D.D. 25); 18 July 1678, action in regard to it (S.W. 434); 26 May 1677, bond as cautioner for his father to Graham of Duntrnon (S.W. 431); 15 Nov. 1678, obligation (*ib.* 435); 16 July 1681, discharge (D.D. 31); 31 March 1682, decree for him (D Dec. 9); 1 March 1684, bond to him (R.D. 207); — 1686, discharge to him by Rev. Robert Edward of Murroes (S.W. 474); 14 July 1686, discharge to him by Sir David Carnegy of Pitarrow (R.D. 252); 25 Oct. 1689, by James Kinnaird (S.W. 488); 22 July 1690, by David Hunter in Burnsyde (*ib.* 489), and, 14 June 1691, by James Kyd of Craigie (*ib.* 493).

[2] He died after 7 Jan., when his son is still called "younger of Powrie" when a witness to the baptism of Alexander, son of John Piersoun and Margaret Wedderburn (D.B. orig. record s.d.).

[3] It was again confirmed at Brechin 22 Aug. 1716, on behalf of his granddaughter Grissell, and at S. Andrew's, 7 Nov. 1722, on behalf of his grandson David Wedderburn, of that ilk (Br.T. 23; S.A.T. 13).

[4] There are also in the Scrymgeour-Wedderburn charter chest an elaborate inventory of his estate, dated 27 June 1692 (S.W. 500-1), and two accounts of the dealings with it, 1692-94, by the curators of his son (*ib.* 503-4), to which reference is made in the account of his son.

[5] Synopsis of Refereuces:—S.W. 479, 484, 487, 494; S.A.R. 34; D.P.B. 540-41, 543, 570; D.D. 117; D.M.D. 19; D.B. 15, 34, 36.

[6] It may be noted that his father is called "younger of Kingennie" in all the entries of the baptisms of his children at Dundee.

and 11 Oct. 1682, when he is a witness to the baptisms of two of his namesakes, the sons of his maternal uncles Peter Wedderburn, and John of Blackness (D.B., 34, 36). He matriculated at S. Andrew's in 1687 (S.A.R, 34), but took no degree. In 1687, Oct. 7, he, "eldest son," was cautioner to a bond of provision made by his father to his second surviving son Peter for 6,000 merks (S.W. 479), and, 15 June 1688, was a witness to his father's bond to James the clerk for 5,000 merks (S.W. 484). A settlement of the North Argylegait land, which his grandfather had got from Barten Belson (ante, pp. 114-15) was made on him as "eldest son" of his father, 5 Aug. 1688, when, he being still a minor, his uncle John of Blackness is his attorney (D.P.B. 540), and this land is referred to as his after his majority, 30 Oct. 1688, on an occasion when he is styled "John Wedderburn of Easter Powrie (D.P.B. 541). He is last named as living 4, 5 Dec., when he, "younger of Easter Powrie," witnesses and signs the marriage contract of Elspeth Thomsone and William Wallace (S.W. 487, and see facsimile of his signature vol. ii, opp. p. 56), but died unm. soon after, and was buried at Dundee, his name, "John Wedderburn of Easter Powrie" occurring in the Morteloth Dues of the burgh for 1688-89 (D.M.D. 19). His youngest brother Alexander was his heir, and was so entered in the North Argylegait property, 1 Dec. 1690 (D.P.B. 543), his heirship being referred to years after, 13 Feb. 26 April 1751, in connection with the inheritance of this property by his son David (D.P.B. 570; D.D. 117).

2. **Alexander Wedderburn**[1] [1668—80?] born in Aug. 1668, and baptized in Dundee 25th of that month (D.B. 18). He died in infancy, his youngest brother, born about 1681, receiving the same name, while Peter was "second son" in 1687 (S.W. 479). Thus John (*ut sup.*) was succeeded by his youngest brother Alexander, there being no brothers between them in age living at that date.
3. **Peter Wedderburn** [1670?—1687]. There is no record of his baptism in the *Dundee Parish Register*, so that he was no doubt born elsewhere, perhaps about 1670, though the birth-dates of his brothers and sisters make this a little doubtful. He is first named 2 Sept. 1675, when, as a mere child, he witnesses, together with several other namesakes, including his uncle Peter, the baptism of his cousin Peter, son of John of Blackness. The entry identifies him as "son to the laird of Kingennie" and his uncle as "sone to the laird of Easter Powrie" (D.B. 25). On 7 Oct. 1687 his father makes a bond of provision to him as his second son "for his better help to ane honest lyvelihood and sustentatione in this world" (S.W. 479), and he was living 4-8 Dec. 1688, when, with his brother John, he witnesses and signs the marriage contract of William Wallace (S.W. 487 *ut sup.*, and see the facsimile of his signature, vol. ii, opp. p. 56). He died between April and Michaelmas 1689,[2] and was buried at Dundee (D.M.D. 20).
4. **Alexander Wedderburn**, who succeeded as his father's heir, and carried on the line of the family. See post, p. 161.

Of the daughters,

1. **Elizabeth Wedderburn**, born in Dundee Aug. 1669, being baptized there 23 Aug. (D.B. 19).
2. **Matilda Wedderburn**, born in Dundee Aug. 1671, being baptized there 17 Feb. (D.B. 21).

Neither of these daughters are named in the bond of provision to their brother Peter 7 Oct. 1687 (S.W. 479), before which date they had, no doubt, died.[3]

3. **Margaret Wedderburn**. There is no entry of her baptism in the *Dundee Parish Register*, so that she was probably born elsewhere. She and her sister Rachel are the only daughters of their father named in his bond of provision, 1687 (S.W. 479 *ut sup.*), and she is named in his will as his eldest daughter 22 Oct. 1691 (*ib.* 496). She died between Sept. 1692 and 1693, when "Easter Powrie's daughter, Margaret Wedderburn," is named in the Morteloth Dues (D.M.D. 23).

It is clear that he cannot be the Alexander who ultimately succeeded, as he was still a minor at his father's death in 1692 and for some years after. See post, p. 162, n. 4.

[2] He must have predeceased his brother John, as otherwise, he, and not Alexander, would have been John's heir, and even if John and Peter died at practically the same time, the retour of Alexander in North Argylegait would, no doubt, have alluded to Peter.

[3] I have suggested (post, vol. ii., p. 534) that it is possible that one of them is the Kingudie's (*sic* for Kingennie's) daughter referred to in the Mortcloth Dues of Dundee, 1686-88 (D.M.D. 18), but have since found that there were Watsons of Kingudie at this time. See also D.M.D. 9, note; and ante, p. 156

The expenses of her illness (£34 16. 0.) and of her funeral (£103 13. 4.) are recorded in the account of her brother's estate for 1692-94 (S.W. 504).

4. Rachel Wedderburn.[1] Of her baptism also there is no mention in the *Dundee Parish Register*, so that she too was born elsewhere. She is named with, but after, Margaret in the 1687 bond of provision (S.W. 479), and as second daughter of her father in his will in Oct. 1691 (*ib.* 496). She was between 14 and 21 years old in 1693, as in that year, 9 Oct., there is an edict of curatory to her "only daughter of the late Easter Powrie" (D. Dec. 22). She is also named in the accounts of the estate for 1691-94, as receiving her annual rent and as bearing a share of the cost of her sister Margaret's funeral (S.W. 503-4). From August 1694 on she boarded with her uncle John Wedderburn of Blackness in Edinburgh, whence, 2 Sept. 1696, she writes to Thomas Milne of Milnefield, factor to her brother's estate to pay her uncle £543 8. 4 (scots), which she found she owed him for her two years' maintenance, "out of the first end of what annual rents my brother is resting me" (S.W 507). A facsimile of her signature to this letter faces p. 72 of vol. ii. There is also a receipt by her to Milnfield for £100 paid her on account of her annual rents, 6 Feb. 1697 (*ib.* 508); a bond by Henry Crawford of Monorgan to her for four hundred merks 27 May 1706 (R.D. 278), while a ticket by her to her cousin Alexander, afterwards second baronet of Blackness, for fifty merks on 4 June in that year, is named in the "Judiciall Inventory" of his son's estate (M.P. 12).[2]

She married in 1711 *Gilbert Stewart*,[3] merchant in Edinburgh, to whom she brought a tocher of ten thousand merks, while he settled twenty-six thousand. The marriage contract is dated at Wedderburn, 27 July 1711 (S.W. 538). She is thus the "my cousine Mrs. Stewart," of whom Alexander Wedderburn, the clerk (afterwards fourth baronet of Blackness), speaks in two letters to George Seton, 1 Sept. 1711 and 30 Jan. 1712, as owing fifty merks to the estate of the late baronet (M.P. 45, 51) I do not find the date of her death recorded, but her husband is mentioned, 4 Nov. 1713, in the will of his brother-in-law of Wedderburn, who appoints him one of the tutors to his children (S.W. 541); 15 July 1714, in a decreet (R.A.D. 147) which he obtains *v.* Rachel, daughter of George Wedderburn, merchant (post, Part III., chap. iii.); 28 Nov. 1716, in a letter by him, dated from Edinburgh, to David Brisbane, in regard to the affairs of young Sir John Wedderburn, then in Rotterdam (S.W. 551); and, 5 Feb. 1718, in an action by him *v.* Alexander Wedderburn, the clerk, and his namesake, the ship-master (D.B.R. 507). The last mention I have of him is in a bond, 5 March 1742, by David Wedderburn of that ilk to pay to his sister Grizel half the sum of ten thousand merks, which Gilbert Stewart, merchant in Edinburgh, has bound himself to pay him (S.W. 567). The sum named is, no doubt, the tocher of Gilbert's wife (*ut sup.*), on whose death, without issue, it went presumably to her own next-of-kin.

Alexander Wedderburn[4] [1681—1713], fifth of Kingennie, third of Easter Powrie, and first of Wedderburn (fourth and youngest but only surviving son of Alexander Wedderburn and his wife, Grissell Wedderburn), was born about 1681 (see below). The place of his birth I have not ascertained, but it seems not to have been at Dundee, the parish registers of which contains no entry of his baptism. He is first named, 7 Oct. 1687, in the bond of provision by his father to his brother Peter (S.W. 479), and next, 1 Dec. 1690,

[1] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 479, 496, 503-4, 507-8, 538, 541, 551, 567; M.P. 12, 45, 51; D.R.R. 507; D.Dec. 22; R.D. 278; R.A.D. 147.

[2] Rachel Wedderburn, "daughter of Alexander Wedderburn of that ilk," who is godmother, 15 Sept. 1707 to Rachel, daughter of William Lindsay, merchant in Dundee (Dun. Par. Reg., orig. record, s.d.) is probably she, and not her niece, Rachel, who was only born 3 April 1707 (see post, p. 164). Another entry in 1730 (*ib.* s.d.), when a Rachel Wedderburn, not designed, witnesses the baptism of Rachel daughter of Robert Gray, is more probably the sister of Sir John Wedderburn, third baronet of Blackness, as Mrs. Stewart, if alive, would be mainly in Edinburgh.

[3] A recent pedigree of the Stewarts of Cardneys and Stenton, published in the *Scottish Antiquary* Jan. 1893 (pp. 103-6), says that Gilbert Stewart was second son of Thomas Stewart of Stenton by his wife Margaret Murray), sixth son of George Stewart, fifth of Cardneys, and gives the year of his death as 1742.

[4] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 479, 496-99, 503-5, 507-11, 513-18, 525, 528, 532-34, 536, 538-39, 541-45, 550-53, 560, 565, 570, 607; Bl. 27, 65; J.W. 21; M.P. 13; S.A.R. 39; D.P.B. 543, 569-70, 580; D.B.R. 489, 493, 500, 502; D.D. 40, 42, 45, 71, 117; D.Dec. 27, 28, 35, 45, [illegible]; D.M.D. 13; G.S.R. 135, 144; A.P.S. 58, 61; R.H. 14, 27, 32; G.R.S. 62, 63; F.S. 72, 74, 76, 89, 92, 123; R.D. 236, 259, 278, 282, 298 *a b*, 319, 361; R.A.D. 150, 152, 160; Br.T. 21-23; S.A.T. 12; D.R. 60, 64.

Part II. Chap. IV.

when he is entered heir to his brother John (D.P.R. 543, *ut sup.*) and, 22 Oct 1691, in his father's will, which describes him as "my only lawful sone," and constitutes him "sole and only executer, univirsall legatour and intromittour." At this date he was under age, as the will appoints "tutors for ruling and guiding him," and "failiceing of him be decease before he be major or maryed" appoints his uncle Peter in his place (S.W. 496).[1]

He was retoured heir general to his father at Forfar, 4 March 1692, being described in the retour as now of Easter Powrie (S.W. 497; R.H 27), and, 24 March, 25 April, was also specially retoured as his heir in Easter Powrie and Wester Gourdie (S.W. 498; R.H. 14), of which he got sasine "done at the manor place of Powrie" 6 May following (S.W. 499; F.S. 72). His tutors then, 7, 27 May, granted a factory to William Gray, writer in Dundee, to uplift the rents of Powrie (D.D. 42), but were discontent with Gray's management and replaced him by Thomas Milne of Milnfield, one of themselves, 20, 23 Nov. 1694 (D D. 45).[2] A bond, 1 Feb. 1695, by Gray to Easter Powrie and his tutors was, no doubt, on account of his intromissions with the estate (R.D. 236).[3]

His tutors' accounts of his estate, 1691-94 (*ib.* 503-4) shew that, as a boy, he was educated under a "governour" as they include payment of £1. 4. 0. for "ane yoall to Erroll for carrieing up of Alex. Wedderburne and his governour's chists when they were at Erroll" in 1692, and also payment "for Easter Powrie and his governour's boord from Mertimes 1692 to Candlemas 1694." These accounts are signed by him, 5 Feb 1695 (see facsimile of signature opp. p. 72 of vol. ii), in which year, 6, 14 Aug, there is a discharge to him, on payment by the factor, of a bond granted by his father and grandfather to Andrew Gray (S.W. 505). He chose his curators 11 May 1695 (D.Dec. 28) so that he was then just over fourteen. It is thus that in 1696 his sister Rachel writes, 11 Sept., not to him, but to one of his tutors, for her annual rents (S.W. 507-8); 29 Sept., the factor for his curators pays the interest on his father's bond for 5,000 merks to the son of James, the clerk (*ib.* 509); and in 1697 payments continue to be made by the tutor, *e.g.*, 9 Jan., to the minister of Murroes of his stipend (*ib.* 510); 27 Jan., to his uncle, Peter Wedderburn, of the interest on a bond (*ib.* 511); while 9 Feb., there is a set of "queries," *i.e.*, a case for counsel's opinion, as to changing the tenure of Easter Powrie (*ib.* 512).

In 1697 he matriculated at S. Andrew's (S.A.R. 29) the entry[4] describing him as "de eodem" "of that ilk,"[5] although the barony of Wedderburn was not then constituted, and 22 May of that year he got a precept of clare constat as heir to his father in Kingennie (S W. 513; F.S. 74), on which sasine followed 11 June (S.W. 514), whereupon he, with the consent of his curators, resigned Kingennie to the superior for a charter of "novo damus," which was granted 12 July and on which sasine followed 30 July (S.W. 515-18).

"Wedderburn of Easter Powrie" is named with John of Blackness, 7 June 1697, as one of the commissioners of supply for Forfar (A.P.S. 58) although then only seventeen years of age, and thus still under his curators, who are named in a decree 22, 31 Aug. 1698 (D.Dec. 35), and in an action and decree 13, 20 May 1700 (D.B.R. 498; D.Dec. 45).[6]

He came of age in 1702 and is again named as a commissioner of supply for Forfar 5 Aug. 1704 (A.P.S. 61) but does not seem to have been active in affairs.[7] There are a few references to bonds, actions, etc., in which he is named, *e.g.*, 1703, March 1, bond to him by Lindsay of Edzell (R.D. 298 *b*); Sept. 20, bond to him by George Kirkcaldie (*ib.* 259); Nov. 17, bond by him to Robert Gardyne of Latoun (*ib.* 298 *a*); 1706, May 6, 11, action by and decree for him, designed "of that ilk" (D.B.R. 500; D.Dec. 58); of June 15, discharge by him, again so designed, as executor of his father (D.D. 71); 1707, Nov. 28, bond by him to William Graham of Duntroon (S.W. 532); 1708, May 15, Aug. 30, action *v.*

[1] It is as executor to his father that he is named 10 Feb. (D.D. 40) and 2 March 1692 (D.B.R. 489), although there is no record of his giving up his father's will for confirmation until 18 Nov. 1709 (Br.T. 21).

[2] Milnfield is called the pupil's "near kinsman" in this document, but, as the pupil's father was the son of his father's first, not of his third, marriage, the relationship was very distant. Milnfield was a near connection by marriage, not by blood.

[3] He and his tutors get a decree, 20 Oct. 1694 (D.Dec. 27).

[4] In a note to this entry in vol. ii., I have treated him as born in 1668, not having at that time realized that the Alexander born in that year must have died, and the Alexander matriculating in 1697 been a younger brother, born after his death.

[5] He is occasionally called "of that ilk," *i.e.*, of Wedderburn, before the erection of Easter Powrie into the barony of Wedderburn in 1703.

[6] They are not named in the discharge, 15 May 1699, of the bond for 5,000 merks granted by his father to James, the clerk (S.W. 525).

[7] See the comment of James Wedderburn Colvile, Bl. 65. J.W. in his printed memoir says that he was appointed Governor of Broughty Castle by James III. in 1716, but this is an error, as he died in 1713. The Governor of Broughty Castle was the clerk of Dundee, afterwards fourth baronet of Blackness.

him by Margaret Wedderburn, relict of John Pearson (D.B.R. 502 ; D.Dec. 59 ; *ut sup.*, p. 156); 1709, action by him *v.* the minister and elders of Liff (S.W. 535) ; and 1710, July 24, bill drawn by him on Duntroon (*ib.* 536).[1] He is also occasionally named in connection with members of his family, *e.g.*, 15 April 1701, witness to the first marriage of his uncle Peter (Bl. 27) ; 27 May 1706, brother german of Rachel Wedderburn (R.D. 273) ; 27 Feb. 1709, name-father to Alexander, son of Alexander Wedderburn, bailie, and Margaret Watson (*ib.* 62), and 27 July 1711, witness to the marriage contract of his sister Rachel (S.W. 538).

The main alteration he effected in his estate was the creation of the lands of Easter Powrie into one whole free barony, now and in all time coming to be called the barony of Wedderburn under Great Seal Charter, 12 March 1708 (S.W. 533 ; G.S.R. 135) upon which he got sasine 14 Sept. following (S.W. 534 ; G.R.S. 52).[2]

He died 7 Dec. 1713 (R.H. 32), and was buried at Dundee, as appears by the entry of his name, "the Laird of Wedderburn," in the Mortcloth Dues 1713-14 (D.M.D. 43). By his will, 4 Nov. 1713, in which he describes himself as "tender and sickly in body," he appoints tutors to his four (surviving) children, Peter, Grizell, David, and Gilbert. The eldest, Peter, is left "executor and universall legatee, etc.," while to the three younger their bonds of provision are confirmed. To his "well-beloved spouse, Grizell Gardyne," is left the household furniture provided to her by her marriage contract (S.W. 541). A facsimile of his signature to this will faces p. 72 of vol ii. He is often named after his death in connection with the confirmation of his will (S.W. 550 ; Br.T. 22 ; S.A.T. 12) and the affairs of his children, Peter, David, and Grizell.[3]

He had married, in 1703, **Grissell Gardyne**, youngest daughter of Robert Gardyne, younger of Latonn. The marriage contract is dated at Midleton of Gardyne 31 Dec. 1702, and is witnessed by her father and by his uncle Peter (S.W. 528). The bride's tocher is seven thousand merks, while the husband settles an annuity of one thousand. Sasine on this contract was registered 3 Nov. 1703 (F.S. 76). By Grissell Gardyne,[4] who survived him, and was left by him one of the tutors to their children "during widowity" (S.W. 541), but married secondly, 5 March 1718, David Graham of Duntroom, heir male of John, Viscount of Dundee,[5] Wedderburn had issue five sons and two daughters :—[6]

1. **Alexander Wedderburn**, born 12 Dec. 1702, but predeceased his father in 1704-5, when there is an etry in the Mortcloth Dues recording the use of the cloth for "Alexander Wedderburn's child" (D.M.D. 34).
2. **Robert Wedderburn**, b. 25 Feb. 1705. He also died in his father's lifetime,[7]

[1] He is, I think, the Mr. Wedderburn named in letter among the Mounie Papers, 15 July 1710 (M.P. 12).

[2] There is a tack of Serriochhall, par. Murroes, granted by him to Thomas Scot for seven years, 15 Feb. 1705 (R.D. 282), and one of Wester Gourdie to Andrew Rob for nine years (S.W. 539).

[3] See also D.P.B. 569-70, where 21 Dec. 1722, 8 Jan. 1723, lands in Dundee once his are named.

[4] She is named as "Lady Wedderburn," 28 Nov. 1716, in a letter from her brother-in-law, Gilbert Stewart, to David Brisbane (S.W. 551) ; got, as relict, an elk to her husband's confirmed testament, 6 Nov. 1717 (S.A.T. 12) ; is mentioned as one of the tutors to her daughter Grizell in a decree, 1 Jan. 1718 (R.A.D. 150) ; and again, as Wedderburn's relict, in a decree, 1 Nov. 1718 (*ib.* 152).

[5] I have not ascertained the date of her death, but she was living in July 1710 (S.W. 570), and had issue by her second marriage three daughters (*ib.* note) and a son Alexander (d. 1782), whose male line became extinct on the death (unmarried) of his only son Alexander, when the representation of the Viscounts of Dundee and (but for attainder) the title passed to the Grahams of Meathie. See post, Part III., chap. ix. a., the account of the Wedderburns, one of whom, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Wedderburn of Pearsie, m. James Graham of Meathie, and had issue. See also, in regard to Grissell Gardyne's second marriage, a letter in 1826 (J.W. 21) from her great nephew, Thomas Gardyne of Midleton, to her great grandson, William Stirling Graham of Duntroon, where he speaks of both her marriages.

[6] The births of these children, none of whose names occur in the Dundee register of Baptisms, are given in a register in an old folio Book of Common Prayer and Bible (London 1700), now at Birkhall, thus: "Alexander my eldest sone was born 12 December 1703. Grisel was born 14 Februare 1705. Robert was born 25 februare 1706. Rachel was born 3 April 1707. Peter was born 19 June 1708. David was born 21 Aprile 1710. Gilbert was born 9 October 1712." The last entry but one having faded is rewritten in another hand below the above entries, thus : "David was born 21st April 1710." On the back of the title page to the Bible portion of the book the whole of the entries are repeated in the hand of Alexander Scrymgeour-Wedderburn, with this added note, "This copied from an MSS. on the first page which being loose is in danger of being lost. I suppose written by the father of David Wedderburn." Inside the cover of the book is written "David Wedderburn his Buik." The book is, no doubt, the "New house Bible" excepted by the tutors of Wedderburn from the sale of the plenishing 14 Dec. 1713 (S.W. 542).

[7] The deaths of Alexander, Robert, and Rachel in their father's life-rent are proved by the omission of their names from his will, and by the minute book of the sederunts of the tutors of the surviving children of Wedderburn, in which also they are not named (S.W. 542). See also post, p. 164, n. 2, as to Rachel's death.

Part II. Chap. IV.

between Sept. 1708 and 1709, when the Mortcloth Dues contain an entry of the use of the cloth for the "Laird of Wedderburn's child" (D.M.D. 38).[1]

3. **Peter Wedderburn**, who succeeded his father. See below.
4. **David Wedderburn**, who succeeded his brother Peter. See below.
5. **Gilbert Wedderburn**, born 9 Oct. 1712 and survived his father, in whose will he is named (S.W. 541), but died shortly before his brother Peter (S.W. 560).[2]

And the daughters,

1. **Grizel Wedderburn**, who, on the death of her brother David in 1761, succeeded to his estates, as heiress of Wedderburn. See post, p. 167.
2. **Rachel Wedderburn**, born 3 April 1707, and died in the lifetime of her father.[2]

Peter Wedderburn[3] [1708-14], sixth of Kingennie, fourth of Easter Powrie, and second of that ilk, third but eldest surviving son and heir of his father, was born 19 June 1708 (*ut sup.*, p. 163, n. 6). He is named in his father's will (S.W. 541 *ut sup.*), as eldest son, and, 3 Feb. 1714, after his father's death, when David Brisbane, his factor, gets a decree on his behalf for sums due to his father (D.Dec. 69), to whom he was retoured heir special in Wedderburn or Powrie, and in Wester Gourdie 25 Feb. 1714 (S.W. 543; R.H. 32). The precept for his infeftment as such heir in these estates is dated 21 April (S.W. 544), and sasine thereon is given at the "tower, fortalice, and manor place of Wedderburn" 29 April 1714 (*ib.* 545; F.S. 89). He died 10 May 1714, a date given in the retour of his brother David as heir to him in the family estates (S.W. 565; R.H. 33; F.S. 90).[4]

David Wedderburn[5] [1710—1761], seventh of Kingennie, fifth of Powrie, and third of Wedderburn, fourth but only surviving son of his father, was born 21 April 1710 (*ut sup.*, p. 163, n. 6). He is named as second (surviving) son in his father's will, 4 Nov. 1713 (S.W. 541), but, as we have seen, on the death of his brother Peter, 10 May 1714, he succeeded to the family estates in which he was retoured heir, Feb.-March 1715 (S.W. 546-48, 565; R.H. 33; F.S. 90); and he was also cognosced heir to his grandfather in a North Overgait tenement, 13 Feb. 1715 (D.P.B. 589);[6] while, two years later, 20 Feb. 1717, there is a precept of clare constat by the commissioners to the Duke of Douglas to infeft him in Kingennie as his father's heir, on which sasine follows 4 May (S.W. 552-53; F.S. 92). In 1719 Oct 5 he, as his father's heir, got sasine of an annual rent (G.R.S. 63), and 7 Nov. 1722 got confirmation, as executor dative and next-of-kin, of the will of his grandfather, Easter Powrie (S.A.T. 13). Other references to his succession during his minority will be found, 6 Dec. 1724, when the division of property between him and his sister Grissell was a matter of doubt (S.W. 560); and, 19 July 1729, when the minister of Liff brought an action (for his stipend?) against him as only son and heir retoured of his

[1] "Robert Wedderburn, son to the laird of that ilk" is a witness, 16 Feb. 1708, to the baptism of Robert Wedderburn, afterwards of Pearsie (D.B. 59). He was, of course, but two years old, but the entry of the names of even infants as name-parents or witnesses to baptisms is very common. Thus, Rachel, "daughter to Alexander Wedderburn of that ilk," who was godmother, 15 Sept. 1707, at Dundee to Rachel, daughter to William Lindsay, may possibly be his sister, then barely six months old (*ib.* s.d. and see ante, p. 161, n. 2).

[2] The mention, 21 Oct 1714, of his father's bond of provision to him (S.W. 542 s.d.) is thus after his death, in consequence of which his sister Grizel was afterwards, 9 Aug. 1716, confirmed executrix to their father, as "coming in the place of Peter, who was executor nominate by the father" (*ib.* s.d.); and 2 Aug. 1720 there is an order to make up a separate account of Grissell's executory by the death of her father and brothers," *i.e.*, Peter and Gilbert (*i.b.*, s.d.). An entry, 1713-14, in the Dundee Mortcloth Dues (D.M.D. 44) looks as if Peter, Gilbert, and Rachel had all died at about the same time, probably from infectious illness.

[3] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 541-45, 560, 565; D.Dec. 69; D.M.D. 44; R.H. 32, 33; F.S. 89-90.

[4] See also S.W. 542, 560 for references to his services as his father's heir and his brother David's service as heir to him.

[5] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 541-52, 546-48, 552-53, 557, 560, 562, 564-67, 570, 573, 579, 582-84, 586-91, 594-95, 597, 599, 600, 601, 603-7, 611-12, 616-17, 619, 621, 628-30, 633-34; Bl. 65; S.A.R. 40; D.C. 96, 98, 100; D.P.B. 583, 587, 589-91; D.B.R. 513, 515, 518, 521; D.C.B. 187, 192; D.D. 106, 116-17; D.Dec. 72, 79, 85, 92, 94, 100, 101; D.T.G. 4 *n*; D.M.D. 57; G.S.R. 144; R.H. 33, 39; G.R.S. 63, 77; F.S. 90, 92, 100, 114, 117, 119, 122-23, 128; R.D. 319, 318, 350, 353, 364, 370, 373, 378, 388 *a b*, 392, 395, 398, 404, 444; R.A.D. 160-61, 165, 180, 182; Br.T. 26; S.A.T. 13.

[6] There is a decree for David Brisbane, factor for the tutors of David Wedderburn of that ilk, 1 Sept. 1714 (D.Dec. 72).

father (R.A.D. 160). Later on, 1734-37, he was, as we have seen, retoured heir to his great grandfather, the provost, 1734-37 (D.P.B. 583; D.B.R. 515; D.D. 106; D.Dec. 92), of whose Murraygait land he disponed (D.D. 106); and, yet later, 29 Aug. 1743, was served heir to his great uncle Peter (D.B.R. 521; D.Dec. 100), of whose South Marketgait land he got sasine 17, 28 Aug. 1752 (D.C. 98; F.S. 117), but disponed it also to David Mullo (F.S. 119).

Some details of his education are given in the minute book of his tutors and curators, 1713-31 (S.W. 542). In 1718, in view of the fact that "his health may readily not allow him to goe class to a publick schoole," they propose that he should have "a governour who may carry on his education whether at schoole or not," and offer the post to the Rev. James Goldman, who does not seem to have acted, as soon after a Mr. Lyon is spoken of as governour. He did not remain long, as in Sept. 1719 it is resolved to dismiss him and put "the pupill under Dr. Scrymgeour at S. Andrew's." I doubt if this plan was carried out, as David was clearly at school in Dundee in 1725, as well as under a governour, Mr. Livingstoun, with whom he did not agree. His curators then proposed that he should "goe to the Humanitie class at S. Andrew's," but he "declaires his resolution to stay at the schoole of Dundie" till November, when "he inclin'd to S. Andrews to the Colledge to eat at the Colledge table and have Mr. Mudie for his governour," and to this the majority of his curators consent; and, further, "seeing he is not sufficiently perfect of the Latine, they agreed he should be for one year in the humanity class in the old colledge." He seems to have been still in Dundee, however, 5 Feb. 1726, when he writes to Dr. Scrymgeour asking him to approve of Robert Mudie (to whom some of his curators had objected) as his "governour" (S.W. 562), and his name does not appear in the S. Andrew's register till 1728 (S.A.R. 40). He came of age 21 April 1731, and discharged his curators on 15 May in that year (S.W. 542, 565, and see facsimile of his signature opp. p. 72 of vol. ii.).[1]

He had been entered a member of the baxter's craft 3 Sept. 1730 (D.T.G. 4 *b*), but was never admitted to the freedom of Dundee, nor does he seem to have taken any part in public affairs,[2] though he is named as an overseer of beer duties 25 March 1731 (D.C. 96);[3] as sitting on an inquest 27 Dec. 1732 (D.Dec. 85), and again, "residenter" in Dundee" and on an inquest 11 March 1738 (*ib.* 94). Nor did he take part in the political situation of the '45, in which several of his cousins of the Blackness branch were actively concerned, the only allusion to him in regard thereto being an order of the Dundee Council, 21 Aug. 1750, that "Mr. Wedderburn be paid for quartering officers" (D.C.B. 192).

There are occasional references to his private affairs, *e.g.*, 3 April 1723, an action by him *v.* John Sellars (D.B.R. 513); 1735, submission and decreet arbitral between him, Blackness, and the minister and heritors of Liff (S.W. 566); 17 May 1740, another action *v.* him, residenter in Dundee (D.B.R. 518); 16 July 1740, factory to him by Anna Bruce, wife of Peter Lobry in S. Petersburg, to manage her affairs in Scotland[4] (R.D. 348); 5 March 1742, bond to his sister Grizel (S.W. 567); 30 Nov. 1742, bond by him to Dr. John Wedderburn of Idvies (S.W. 567), and he was also a trustee of the estate of the Campbells of Kethick, 1738-56 (D.D. 116; R.D. 378, 388 *a b*); and of a small trust for the widow and grandchildren of Sir Alexander, fourth baronet of Blackness, 1744-54 (S.W. 573, 579, 589).[5]

[1] See for other slight references during his minority 29 Sept. 1720, bond by the Campbells of Kethick to the factor of his estates (R.D. 319); 22 Oct. 1722, decree for the factor (D.Dec. 79) and two books of the rent rolls of the estates 1719-20, 1727-31 (S.W. 557, 564).

[2] Hence James Wedderburn-Colvile's view of him (Bl. 65).

[3] He is so named again in another Act, 25 March 1756 (D.C. 100).

[4] There is a letter, 16 July 1740, from her to David's sister Grizel to whom she sends a "vere courios pees .... the figeur of the feier workes that was let of in mosko at the correnation of thir present Empres" and a "small meddell of the peas" for David (S.W. 570). She was a daughter of Alexander Bruce in Dundee and would seem to have been a family servant, who married Peter Lobry, a periwig maker in S. Petersburg. A discharged account (1751) between her and David, among a bundle of old accounts, 1736-79 (S.W. 567), no doubt relates to his factory of her affairs.

[5] See also bond by him to Dr. John Wedderburn of Idvies, 30 Nov. 1742, and discharge, 5 March 1752, by Dr. John's representative (S.W. 567); 14 April 1743, bond to him by John Wedderburn, younger of Blackness (R.D. 350); 28 June 1743, when he witnesses the sale of Blackness to the Hunters by Sir Alexander and his son (R.D. 364); 7 Feb. 1745, 3 March 1748, two protested bills *v.* him (*ib.* 356, 370); 8 June 1749, bond by him and another to the minister of Tranent (S.W. 582-83, 588); 7 Aug. 1752, account between him and Robert Wedderburn of Pearsie (S.W. 586) and 19 Nov. 1753, when he was nominated a tutor and curator to the children of David Scrymgeour of Birkhill, though the nomination never came into force (S.W. 587).

Part II. Chap. IV.

He had acquired at the end of 1727, before he was of age, for 46,000 merks, the lands and Bank of Baldovan[1] (D.Dec. 101 ; F.S. 100) from Thomas Nairn, who seems to have been in his debt (R.A.D. 161), and here he for some time resided, the old manor place of Wedderburn, which, at his father's death had been "not habitable for some years past and in a ruinous condition," having been almost all pulled down (S.W. 542). J. W. in his MS. says, on the authority of Henry Scrymgeour-Wedderburn, that "he kept a pack of "foxhounds[2] at the Bank, which was the scene, under his auspices, of several bacchanalian "meetings. At one of these, on a Saturday evening, an irreverent scheme had been laid "between himself and a numerous party to incapacitate Mr. [Hugh Maxwell], minister of "Strathmartine, for officiating on the following day. The minister's head being of stronger "materials than was supposed, he drank the whole party out, laid them on feather beds "round the dining room floor, and retreated to his manse not any the worse himself" It was to this minister, then at Forfar, and his eldest son, that, 6 April 1743, David disponed Bridgend of Aehray and part of Baldovan (D.Dec. 101 ; F.S. 114 ; R.D. 444), while some years later. 10 July 1759, he agreed to sell the Bank and the rest of Baldovan to Walter Tullideph of Balgay (S.W. 597). The disposition is dated 24 Nov. 1759,[3] and the price was £6,750 stg. (*ib.* 599 ; R.D. 392).[4]

His sale of Baldovan was, no doubt, due to his acquisition of another property, that of Bullion, co. Perth, from his distant relative and factor David Brisbane (post, Part III., chap. ii.), who, being unmarried and having but one surviving sister, Margaret, left his estate of Bullion and a South Nethergait property[5] in Dundee to her for life and to David Wedderburn in fee.[6] David Brisbane's "scheme" for this disposition of his property is dated in 1750 (S.W 584). the disposition itself following 13-14 Jan. 1752 (S.W. 629-30 ; D.P.B. 591), whereupon Margaret Brisbane at once, 12 Feb. 1752, (R.A.D. 404) released her life-rent in Bullion to David Wedderburn before her brother's death, which took place 15 Feb. 1752. David Wedderburn proposed to build a residence at Bullion, and there is a submission (20 Sept.) and decreet arbitral (7 Nov.) between him and his neighbour, Thomas Miln of Milnfield,[7] on matters involved by this intention, in 1760 (S.W. 603 ; R.D. R.D. 395), while there is another such submission and decreet 23, 27 Jan., 3 Feb. 1761, between him and his neighbour, Mrs. Marion Clayhills (wife of Dr. George Murray) of Innergowrie, in regard to the burn of Innergowrie, and the marches of two properties (S.W. 604-5 ; R.D. 398).[8]

He died at Dundee, 27 June 1761 (R.H. 39),[1] and was there buried, the Morteloth

[1] He had litigation *v.* the tenants of Clepington in regard to the multures of Baldovan, 4, 16 Feb. 1738, in which the town of Dundee appointed as their advocate David Scrymgeour of Birkhill, unless, "as a near relative of Wedderburn," he should object to act (D.C.B. 187). In 1739 Dec. 18, there is a decreet on Wedderburn's summons *v.* Guthrie of Clepington, to which John Wedderburn is appointed a commissioner to hear evidence for David, and his father, Sir Alexander, is summoned as a witness (R.A.D. 165).

[2] There is a portrait of David in a red coat and full bottomed wig at Birkhill.

[3] J.W. in his MS. says that David sold the Bank before 1754, but the disposition is clear for 1759. He also says, "before it was sold to Dr. Walter Tullideph, it was called the 'Bank of Wedderburne,' but either the doctor or his son-in-law, Sir John Ogilvy, who got the estate with Miss Tullideph, his wife, called it the Bank of Baldovan and built an addition to the house (*Pence Pearsie*)." This, too, is an error, as it was certainly called the Bank of Baldovan when David bought it.

[4] There is an inventory of the writs of Baldovan, 24 Dec. 1759, in the Wedderburn charter chest (S.W. 600) from which it appears that the lands at one time belonged to the Scrymgeours of Dudhope and Kirktoun. Perhaps it is thus that, 20 July 1760, Wedderburn and Tullideph sue Lady Jean Maitland (relict of Sir James Ferguson of Kilkerran) for production of the writs of Baldovan (R.A.D. 180), the Maitlands having superseded the Scrymgeours in Dudhope. See the next chapter.

[5] There is cognition of David Brisbane in this South Nethergait property as heir to his mother 14 Jan. 1752, with the entry therein, March 4, of Margaret, his sister, as his heir in liferent, and, June 4, David Wedderburn in fee, under the said disposition (D.P.B. 591). Margaret Brisbane made a settlement on Grizel Wedderburn and Helen Davidson, daughter of Balgay, which was registered 17 April 1771 S.W. 646).

[6] He also left legacies to his cousins and namesakes, David Wedderburn, son of the late Sir John, and to David Read, son of Alexander Read of Turfbeg (post, Part III.), which are named S.W. 584, 590, 591, 594-95.

[7] See also a bundle of papers *re* the affairs of David and Grizel and Miln of Milnfield (S.W. 601).

[8] Other dealings with his properties by David are, 21 Nov. 1735, a tack of the lands of Hillhouses, co. Forfar, to Andrew Donaldson (R.D. 373) ; 7 Sept. 1743, the sale of a North Murraygait land (D.P.B. 587) ; 1744, a submission by him and Alexander Duncan of Lundie to David Scrymgeour of Birkhill of differences *re* the thirlage of Wester Gourdie and Denmiln, with decreet 27 Feb. 1745 (R.D. 353); and, 13 Feb 1751, his cognition in the North Overgait land, acquired by his great grandfather from Barten Belsone (ante, p. 114), and which, having passed to his grandfather, his uncle John, and his father, and now to himself, he, 26 April 1751, sells for £190 stg. (D.P.B. 590 ; D.D. 117).

Dues of Dundee 1760-61 recording the use of the cloth at his funeral (D.M.D. 57). He had never married, and with his death the male line of his great great grandfather Alexander Wedderburn, second of Kingennie, became extinct. The male representation of Alexander Wedderburn, first of Kingennie, then fell to the descendants of his second son James (post, Part iii.), while the heirs of line were first, David's sister Grizel, and at her death, unmarried, in 1778, the descendants of John Scrymgeour of Kirktoun, by Magdalene, eldest daughter of Alexander Wedderburn, third of Kingennie (post, chap. v).

On David's death his sister Grizel was retoured his heir (see below), and was also declared executrix of his "testament dative" 24 Feb 1762 (S.W. 612; Br.T. 26), her executorship of his estate being occasionally named, *e.g.*, 6 July 1761, when she pays to Margaret Brisbane the rents of Bullion for 1760, and the interest on a 4,000 merk bond granted to Margaret by David (S.W. 606); 19 Aug. 1763, when she pays over to the grand-children of Sir Alexander of Blackness the funds which David had held in trust for them (S.W. 616-17; ante, p.),[2] and 4 Nov. 1762, when she unsuccessfully disputes payment of a claim by Dr. Willison of Dundee for attending her brother as physician on a journey to Bath shortly before his death (S.W. 611).[3]

Grizel Wedderburn[4] [1705-78], only surviving daughter of her father, and heiress of her brother David as eighth of Kingennie, sixth of Easter Powrie and fourth of that ilk, was born 14 Feb. 1705 (*ut sup.*). She is named in her father's will, 4 Nov 1713 (S.W. 541), and in the minute book (*ib.* 542) of the tutors of her brothers and herself, where it appears that on the deaths of Peter and Gilbert she became entitled to certain monies and to the executory of the wills of her father and grandfather, confirmed to her, 22 Aug. 1716 (S.W. 550; Br.T. 22, 23). She is thus named as her father's executrix in a decree *v.* William Graham of Duntroon, 1 Jan. 1718 (S.W. 554-55, 563; R.A.D. 150). During the life of her brother David, there are but few references to her,[5] and with those relating to her as executrix to her brother, I have dealt in the account given of him.[6]

She was retoured heir general to her brother, 17 Aug. 1761 (R.H. 39) and 28 Sept. following got sasine of an annual rent as his heir (F.S. 122). She was also, 21 Jan. 1762, retoured his heir in the barony of Wedderburn, and in Wester Gourdie, of which she got sasine, 12 May following, as "his only sister and nearest heir" (S.W. 607-10, 633-34; R.H. 39; F.S. 123). Of Kingennie she got sasine as his heir, 23 May 1765, on precept by the commissioner for Archibald Douglas, 15 Feb. preceding (S.W. 619, 621; G.R.S. 77), while at about the same time John, Lord Gray, made a disposition anew of Wester Gourdie in her favour, 13 April 1765, on which she got sasine, 25 June 1766 (S.W. 620, 623-24).

Being thus in full possession of the family estates, and neither married nor any longer young, she made an elaborate bond of tailzie, dated 31 July and recorded 6 Aug. 1766, of them and of Bullion, in which she called to the succession a long series of heirs (S.W. 625-27, 633-34; G.S.R. 144; F.S. 129). She was not, however, retoured heir to her brother in Bullion till after this date, viz., 23 Sept., 1767, and then did not get sasine thereof till 2 Jan. 1768 (S.W. 628-30; G.R.S. 79). In order, apparently, to perfect this entail and obtain a great seal charter confirming it, an inventory of writs, "by which the charter of

[1] See also *Scot's Mag.* 1761, p. 336, and *Gent. Mag.*, p. 334, but the latter miscalls him Daniel, and gives the date 28th.

[2] She pays interest on this fund, 26 May 1763 (S.W. 615), which seems to have at once been resettled on Lady Wedderburn and her daughters, and again placed in trust with Grizel (*ib.* 618), to whom Lady Wedderburn grants discharges for the interest in 1766 and 1768 (*ib.* 622, 632), while there is another discharge to Grizel in regard to it by Margaret Wedderburn, wife of Dundas of Blair, in 1771 (S.W. 647).

[3] Even as late as 14 May 1778, not long before her own death, she discharges a bond granted to her brother in 1761 (F.S. 122, 128).

[4] Synopsis of References:—S.W. 541-42, 550, 554-55, 560, 563, 567, 570, 601, 606-12, 615-39, 642, 646-47, 653, 656-64, 701; J.W. 22; D.M.D. 62; G.S.R. 80, 141; R.H. 39, 40 n. 42, 56; G.R.S. 77, 79-80; F.S. 122-23, 128-29; R.D. 361, 415, 425, 458; R.A.D. 150, 182; Br.T. 22, 23, 26.

[5] She is named in the case for opinion as to the division between her and him of the estates of their brothers and sister, 6 Dec. 1724 (S.W. 560); in a bond by her brother to her, 5 March 1712 (*ib.* 567); and another bond to her, 10 June 1745 (R.D. 361). The letter of Anna Lodey *ante* p. 165, n. 4 is also addressed to her (S.W. 570), and there is in the Wedderburn chest a bundle of accounts, 1756-79 (*ib.* 557), relating to her and her brother's affairs, and another bundle of papers, 1762-71, relating to them and Milnfield (*ib.* 601). She is once named in the Dundee Parish register, 25 May 1749, when she witnesses a baptism.

[6] See above, and S.W. 606, 611, 612, 615-18, 622, 632, 647; F.S. 125; Br.T. 24.

Part II. Chap. IV.

the barony of Wedderburn in her favour is to be revised," was drawn up in 1769 (S.W. 633-34), and she was, 13 April 1769, also retoured heir to her great great grandfather,[1] Alexander Wedderburn of Cangennie, clerk of Dundee (S.W. 567, 635; G.R.S. 144; R.H. 40 *n*).

Thereafter, 7 Aug. 1769, there followed a charter of resignation under the Great Seal (S.W. 637; G.S.R. 144), on which sasine was given 2 Oct. in that year (G.R.S. 80). By this charter, which recites her bond of tailzie in 1766, and her various retours, the barony of Wedderburn and the lands of Wester Gourdie, Kingennie, and Bullion are settled on herself and the heirs of her body, whom failing on (1) Mr. David Scrymgeour of Birkhill; (2) on his two sisters, Janet and Marion Scrymgeour; (3) the children of the late Sir John Wedderburn (fifth baronet) of Blackness; and (4) the nearest heirs whomsoever of Grizel,[2] the said heirs to succeed in order of seniority, while on the failure of males in any given family the eldest heir female is to succeed throughout the whole course of the succession without division, the right of primogeniture having place between heirs female as between heirs male. The heir succeeding is to be always bound to assume and use the name Wedderburn only, and is also to use the arms of Wedderburn of that ilk.

Grizel never married, and, having survived her brother some sixteen years, during which (says J.W. in his MS.) "by her honour and worth she did credit to her name,"[3] died at Dundee 7 Nov. 1778, and was there buried 12 Nov (S.W. 660; D.M.D. 62; R.H. 42; and *Scot's Mag.* 1778, p. 629). A portrait of her in her youth is at Birkhill. She was succeeded, under the provisions of her entail, by Alexander Scrymgeour of Birkhill (eldest son of the late Mr. David Scrymgeour of Birkhill), who thereupon assumed the name and arms of Wedderburn, and was the first of the Scrymgeour-Wedderburns of Wedderburn and Birkhill, of whom an account is given in the following chapter.[4]

[1] See ante, p. 151, n. 5.

[2] In the extracts from the Register of Deeds in vol. ii. I have omitted this entail (registered in Durie's office, vol. 205, pt. 2, 19 Aug. 1766), because its full terms are given elsewhere (F.S. 129). J.W., in his MS., professing to quote from "The Records in Edin^{r}, July 1825," adds after the issue of Sir John, "Robert Wedderburn of Pearsie, Thomas Wedderburn of Cantra, and Elizabeth Wedderburn, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander, fourth baronet of Blackness, and their descendants." I have not found any record of the entail with any such words," although Charles Wedderburn of Pearsie and John (son of Thomas) Wedderburn and the heirs of their bodies are included in the tailzie made by Alexander Scrymgeour-Wedderburn, of both Wedderburn and Birkhill, 5 July 1811 (R.D. 458). Either J.W. quotes from some register which I have not examined, in which case it is odd that it should differ from both the Great Seal Record and the Register of Deeds, or, more probably, the added words are his own expansion of Grizel's "nearest heirs whomsoever," in which case he is inaccurate, as the place assigned to females and their descendants would, under this deed, though not under that of 1811, give precedence over the descendants of Robert and Thomas Wedderburn to the descendants (if any) of Elizabeth, who m. Robert Rait, who would be descendants of Alexander, second of Kingennie; and similarly, it would be necessary to extinguish the descendants, through females, of Sir John, first baronet of Blackness, the line of one of whose daughters, at any rate, viz., Matilda m. Campbell of Kethick, I have not exhausted.

J. W. gives no particulars in regard to her management of her brother's affairs, and I have found none of value. She brought an action to check encroachments on Kingennie 16 April 1768 (S.W. 631); let the "parks of Wedderburn" for five years, 15 May 1767 and 19 Feb. 1772 (R.D. 415. 425); and had litigation with Milnfield *re* the marshes of Bullion 12 July 1770 (R.A.D. 182). There is also a letter from her to Alexander Scrymgeour in Edinburgh, 24 Jan 1771, which she signs "Grissall Wedderburn" (S.W. 642) and two documents between her and Margaret Brisbane, 1769 and 1771 (S.W. 636, 646), the dates of which raise a difficulty as to the date of Margaret Brisbane's death (see *ib.* 636 *n*, and post, Part III, chap. ii).

[3] Alexander Scrymgeour was retoured heir of tailzie and provision to her in Wedderburn, 16 Nov. 1779, at Forfar (S.W. 657-58) and at Edinburgh, 29 March, 21 April 1780 (R.H. 42), and got a charter and sasine of the barony 21 April, 4 May 1780 (S.W. 661-63; F.S. 129). There is in the Scrymgeour-Wedderburn Chest a case for opinion as to this succession and obligation to bear only the Wedderburn arms which describes him as succeeding "in right of his great grandmother who was sister to her (Grizel's) grandfather" (S.W. 653) which is accurate, and there are one or two letters, 2 Oct. 1779, 4 Jan. 1780, as to his service and estates (S.W. 656, 659) and another case for opinion 20 June 1781 (S.W. 664). He was advised that the name and arms of Wedderburn could be borne jointly with those of Scrymgeour. A later retour, 16-18 March 1864, of Frederick Lewis Scrymgeour-Wedderburn describes Grizel as his great grand-aunt, which is altogether wrong, as she never had a nephew or niece. She was second cousin of his grandfather, *i.e.*, his own second cousin twice removed.

PART II.

Chapter V.

The Scrymgeour-Wedderburns of Wedderburn, and Birkhill.

With some account of their male descent from the Scrymgeours of Dudhope. (*See pedigrees at pp. 171 and 177.*)

I now proceed to give an account of the Scrymgeour-Wedderburns of Wedderburn, who, as we have seen, became the heirs of line of Alexander Wedderburn, second of Kingennie, upon the death of Grizell Wedderburn of that ilk in 1778, being descended from his grand-daughter, Magdalene Wedderburn, who in 1659, married John Scrymgeour of Kirktoun.

The history of the Scrymgeours of Kirktoun, for some centuries previous to Magdalene Wedderburn's marriage, is so clearly and fully given by various documents in the Scrymgeour-Wedderburn charter chest,[1] that, although I had not originally intended to enter on it in this work, I now propose to give its main lines here, and at the close of the chapter to add a note on the Scrymgeours of Dudhope, of whom the Kirktoun family were undoubtedly a junior branch.

The progenitor of the Kirktoun family was

David Scrymgeour, a younger son of Sir John Scrymgeour, constable of Dundee, who witnesses a document by his father, 11 March 1458,[2] and died before 21 June 1500, leaving a son,

James Scrymgeour, to whom, as "son of the deceased David Scrymgeour, his brother," Alexander Scrymgeour, resigned the lands of Kirktoun, 21 June 1500, and who was retoured heir to this Alexander, his paternal uncle, in 1505.[3] He married Elizabeth, elder of the two daughters of James Scrymgeour of Dudhope, constable of Dundee, who, 24 October 1539,[4] granted to them and their heirs male a charter of the lands of Ballegarno in satisfaction of their claims to the unentailed lands of the lordship of Dudhope and constabulary of Dundee (S.W. Charter Chest vi., i., 16). James[5] and his wife, Elizabeth, are

[1] The references to the documents in the early part of this account are thus mostly to the Scrymgeour-Wedderburn charter chest, and not to vol. ii. of this work.

[2] This is a notarial instrument, 11 March 1458, by which "dominus Johannes Scrymgeour, constabularius de Dundee," resigns the land of Balrudry in the barony of Panmure, co. Forfar, for infeftment to James Scrymgeour, his son and heir apparent. Witnessed by (among others) David Scrymgeour, "filio dicti domini Johannis Scrymgeour." This important document was found by the late Mr J. Riddell in the Gray charter chest in 1844, and a note of it sent by him, 3 Oct. 1844, to Mr Smith, W.S., agent for Mr. Scrymgeour-Wedderburn of Wedderburn (S.W. Charter Chest, vi., xii., 152).

[3] See the following documents in the Scrymgeour-Wedderburn charter chest:—

(*a*) Notarial instrument, 11 Jan. 1467-68, attesting the production of a submission, 5 Nov. last, between James Scrymgeour, constable of Dundee, and one venerable (*i.e.*, reverend) clerk, Mr. Alexander Scrymgeour, brother to the said James. The instrument designs Alexander "canonicus Lesmoren" (S.W. Charter Chest vi., i., 1).

(*b*) Charter, 21 June 1500, by James Scrymgeour, constable of Dundee, of the lands of Kirktoun of Earlstradichtie, in favour of Sir Alexander Scrymgeour, chaplain, and his heirs male (*ib.* vi., i., 2), with instrument of sasine thereon of the same date (*ib.* 3).

(*c*) Charter, 21 June 1500, by James Scrymgeour, constable of Dundee, of the said lands of Kirktoun, etc. (proceeding on the resignation of Sir Alexander Scrymgeour, chaplain), in favour of James Scrymgeour and his heirs male, whom failing the granter and his heirs (*ib.* 4) and instrument of sasine thereon, 22 June 1500, in favour of the said James Scrymgeour, son of the deceased David Scrymgeour, brother of the said Alexander Scrymgeour (*ib.* 5).

(*d*) Retour, 31 July 1505, of James Scrymgeour as heir to the said Sir Alexander Scrymgeour (*ib.* 10), and sasine to him of the lands of Benvie as such heir 19 May 1506 (*ib.* 11).

There can, I think, be no doubt that the Canon, Alexander, named in (*a*) as brother to the constable in 1468, is identical with the chaplain Sir Alexander, named (1500) in (*b*), and in (*c*) as father's brother to James Scrymgeour, who was (1505) his heir. If these documents stood alone it would be clear enough, but when it is also shown by the document of 1458 that Alexander, the brother of the constable, had also a brother David, the matter seems to be made certain.

[4] Douglas s. Dundee cites this as of Oct. 23, but my note of it gives Oct. 24.

[5] The identity of James Scrymgeour, who got sasine of Kirktoun in 1500, with the James who married Elizabeth Scrymgeour is proved, *e.g.*, by a charter under the great seal, 2 March 1541, in which the husband of Elizabeth is described as James Scrymgeour, formerly of Kirktoun (G.S. R. vol.).

Part II. Chap. V.

named in various other documents, and at one time owned the lands of Balbeuchlie (*ib.* VI., ii, 22). She died before 27 Oct. 1554, when her son was retoured heir to her (*ib.* VI., i., 15). By her James Scrymgeour had issue (beside four younger sons, James William, Thomas, and Alexander) a son and heir,[1]

John Scrymgeour, served heir to his mother (*ut sup.*), and described as of Ballegarno in his retour as heir to his (maternal) grandfather, James, the Constable, 3 Nov. 1563 (*ib.* VI., i., 24 *a*), and in the charter of Dudhope in 1565. He married Agnes Bruce,[2] who is named as "relict of John Scrymgeour of Kirktoun," *e.g.*, in her will, dated 28 June 1590 (*ib.* VI., ii., 18). By her John Scrymgeour had issue three sons, and, according to Douglas, three daughters, Margaret, Isobel, and Egidia. Of the sons, the two younger were Gilbert (named immediately after his brother John in the charter of Dudhope, 1587; and d.s.p.) and George, who also d.s.p., while the eldest was

John Scrymgeour, who is named in the charter of Dudhope of 1587, and was retoured heir, 15 Dec. 1610, to his great great great grandfather, John Scrimgeour, "constable of Dundee," "patris abavi" (*Inq. Ret.*).[3] He died in 1629. He married Marion Fotheringhame, daughter of James Fotheringhame (brother-german of Thomas Fotheringhame of Powrie), the marriage contract being dated at Dundee 4 May 1593 (*ib.* IV, iv., 1; S.W. 100), and by her he had issue four sons and three daughters. The sons were,

1. James Scrymgeour married Elizabeth Graham, daughter of George, bishop of Orkney, but died s.p. in his father's life.
2. John Scrymgeour, who was retoured heir to James Scrymgeour, younger of Kirktoun, his brother german, 6 Aug. 1633 (*Ret. Inq. Gen.* 1976) and thus became his father's heir. See below.
3. Gilbert Scrymgeour, died s.p. before 6 Sept. 1623, when his brother John is named as his executor and heir (S.W. Charter Chest VIII., ix., 29).
4. William Scrymgeour, called his father's second son, 1 July 1630 (*ib.* VIII., ix., 38). He was a major in the army, and died Sept. 1650, having married, in 1643, Janet Guthrie, daughter of Patrick Guthrie, by whom (who married secondly Dougal McPhersone) he had issue two daughters, of whom one, Margaret, alone survived and was his heiress and executrix, 23 Dec. 1653 (S.W. 300). She was served heir to her father in Auchmuchtie, 9 Feb. 1654 (*Ret. Forfar* 329);[4]

while the daughters were

1. Magdalene, married Alexander Wedderburn second of Kingennie (ante, p. 145).
2. Margaret, married William Hunter of Balgay.
3. ———, married Robert Kinloch in Dundee.

John Scrymgeour, eldest surviving son and heir of John Scrymgeour of Kirktoun and Marion Fotheringhame, succeeded to Kirktoun, and married Jean McGill, daughter of James McGill of Rankeillor Nether. The marriage contract, dated 1-11 Oct. 1624,

[1] See precept of sasine, 8 June 1565, by John Scrymgeour, constable of Dundee, to infeft John Scrymgeour, son and heir of the late Elizabeth Scrymgeour, elder daughter and one of the heirs of line of the late James Scrymgeour, constable of Dundee, in Kirktoun of Erlistradichty, in excambion for other lands including the mains of Ballegarno, to hold the same to the said John Scrymgeour and the heirs male of his body, and to his brothers, James, William, Thomas, and Alexander, and the heirs male of their bodies in succession, etc. (S.W. Charter Chest, v., ii., 11).

[2] Douglas (*Peerage* s. Dundee) says she was daughter of Sir William Bruce of Earlshall, and cousin german of her husband, but his account of the Bruces (*Baronage* s.v.) does not bear this out. See next note.

[3] This retour, which is quoted by Douglas, raises a good deal of difficulty. There are four retours of the same date (15 Dec. 1610), viz., those (*a*) of John Scrymgeour of Kirktoun as heir of John Scrymgeour, constable of Dundee, "patris abavi"; (*b*) of William Bruce of Earlshall as heir of the same John Scrymgeour, "patris abavi ex parte matris"; (*c*) of James Scrymgeour of Dudhope as heir of John Scrymgeour, constable of Dundee, "abavi," and (*d*) of this James as heir of his father. The last two of these agree with Douglas' account, but the first two are not clear. Douglas, while quoting (*a*) as above, does not see that according to his account the (maternal) "patris abavi" of John of Kirktoun was not Sir John Scrymgeour, but Sir James. The paternal line he does not trace, but the account of it which I have given does not remove the difficulty, and, moreover, it is clear that at this date the Kirktoun family were not the senior line of Dudhope. A similar difficulty arises in the case of Bruce of Earlshall, in regard to whom Douglas' information s. Bruce of Earlshall differs curiously from that given s. Dundee. In the former (*Baronage* s.v.) he says that Sir Peter Bruce m. Elizabeth, d. of James Scrymgeour, while in the latter (*Peerage* s.v.) he says that Sir William Bruce m. Agnes Scrymgeour. Further examination of Scrymgeour documents would very likely clear up the matter, but I must content myself here with stating the difficulty, and cannot pause to solve it.

[4] See ante, p. 149, as to her litigation with her tutor, Alexander Wedderburn of Easter Powrie.

describes him as "John Scrymgeour younger, eldest lawful son of John Scrymgeour of Kirktoun," and is made by him "with consent of his said father and Marion Fotheringhame his mother (*ib.* vi. 2-8). He died in 1656 (*Nisbet's Heraldry*, II., App., p. 51), having had issue by his wife three sons and three daughters. The sons were,

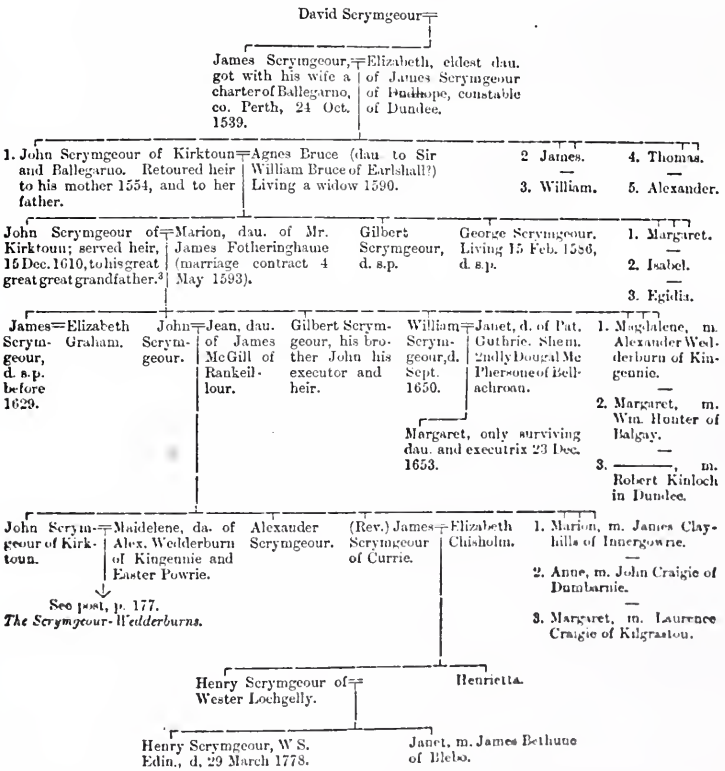
1. John Scrymgeour. See below.
2. Alexander Scrymgeour.[1]
3. James Scrymgeour, "who was minister at Currie and had[2] a son, Henry Scrimgeour of Wester-Lochgelly, father of Henry Scrimgeour W.S. in Edinburgh, who died 29 March 1778, and of a daughter, Janet, married to John Bethune of Blebo" (*Douglas*, s. Dundee).

while the daughters were

1. Marion, m. James Clayhills of Innergowrie.
2. Anne, m. John Craigie of Dumbarnie.
3. Margaret, m. Laurence Craigie of Kilgraston.

} These all had issue.

The Scrymgeours of Kirktoun.



[1] Nisbet (*Heraldry*, II., App., p. 51) writing in 1742 says that "Alexander has no lawful issue."
[2] Nisbet (*ibid.*) who says that he married Elizabeth Chisholme, and adds a daughter Henrietta.
[3] See ante, p. 170, n. 4.

Part II. Chap. V.

John Scrymgeour, the eldest son, succeeded his father in Kirktoun. He was served heir to his grandmother, Margaret Fotheringhame, in half of Glenboy, 16 Jan. 1662 (*Ret. Forfar* 381) and also heir to his grandfather, John of Kirktoun, 21 Jan. 1684 (*Inq. Gen.* 6529). Douglas says of him that he was "nearest and lawful heir of entail to John, Earl of Dundee (who d. s.p. 23 June 1668) and ought to have succeeded to the barony of Dudhope, office of constabulary, etc., in virtue of the deeds of entail and charters under the great seal before narrated; but was deprived of his right thereto by the recognition in favour of Charles Maitland of Hatton, by which also he and other creditors on the estate lost their lawful debts. This, with the misfortune of having bought the life-rent of the Countess of Dundee, who died soon afterwards, obliged him to sell Kirktoun for the satisfying of his creditors." (*Douglas*, s. Dundee.)[1] He, no doubt, made some attempt, ineffectual against such influence as that of the Duke of Lauderdale, to establish his rights of succession on the death of the Earl of Dundee, as, 19 Nov. 1668, there is a summons at the instance of John Scrymgeour of Kirktoun as "nearest and lawful heir to the deceased John, Earl of Dundee, against the havers of writs to be inspected for his service as heir" (S.W. Charter Chest VI., iii., 55), and there are a good many documents extant (*ib.*) relating to the litigation in which he was involved.

He was at one time provost of Dundee, which he represented in the Scottish Parliament. Thus in the Dundee Council Books we find an order for the clerk to subscribe a commission to John Scrymgeour of Kirktoun, provost, to the coming parliament, 19 Sept. 1702, and later in that year, 17 Nov., he is named as provost, and "then at London about the union of the two kingdoms" (D.C.B. vi. 470, 477, orig. record).[2]

He married, 4 July 1660, **Maidelene Wedderburn**, daughter of Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie and Easter Powrie (ante, p. 152), by whom he had issue four sons and one daughter.[3] The sons were,

1. John Scrymgeour, born 30 Jan. 1661, died young.
2. Alexander Scrymgeour, born 12 Jan. 1663, but died before Dec. 1669.
3. James Scrymgeour, born 14 Jan. 1664, and was living 27 June 1698, when he is called his father's eldest son (S.W. 522). He d.s.p.
4. Alexander Scrymgeour. See below.

while the daughter's name was

Joan.

Alexander Scrymgeour, only surviving son and heir of John Scrymgeour and Maidelene Wedderburn, was born in Dec. 1669, and is named as "Alexander Scrimseor,

[1] The following account of the way in which John Scrymgeour of Kirktoun's rights of succession were treated by the Duke of Lauderdale, then all-powerful in Scotland, was enclosed by his great grandson Henry Scrymgeour-Wedderburn to J.W.:—

"The Duke of Lauderdale represented to his Majesty, that the Earl had died without leaving any heirs—therefore that He as King had right to his Estate, which he could dispose of as he thought best—the Duke, being a favourite, easily obtained a Gift of it, called a Gift of Ultimus Hæres—in virtue of which, he surrounded the House of Dudhope, at that time quietly possessed by John Scrymgeour of Magdaleues Kirkton, near Dundee (*My Great Grandfather*) lineally descended from the Constable and Heir of Eutail by Charter and Tailzie made in the year 1586. (which Charter is in *my* possession) with *a party of Horse*, and carried off every paper he could lay his hands upon—the Duke soon found he could not hold the Estate by this tenure, as there was no doubt of Mr. John Scrymgeour being the legal Heir to both title, and Estate, but having got possession of the papers amongst which there were many discharged Bonds and receipts for Money—spent by the Earl when abroad, some of which had been paid by the Earl himself and the rest by Mr. John Scrymgeour, and finding if these were destroyed and some of the creditors in them prevailed upon to claim *anew*, he could make it appear, that the Earl had burthened his Estate, above half the value, and thereby had incurred the forfeiture by Recognition, he availed himself of this, and obtained from an ungrateful King (Charles the Second) a Gift of that Forfeiture, which was the property of the whole Estate, the Debt upon which had been incurred to support the King. Mr. John Scrymgeour laid out a great deal of money in redeeming the Earl's Bonds, and particularly in buying up the Widow's Jointure, and *that* joined to the enormous expence of a long and tedious Law Suit with such a King's favourite, as, every body knows, this Duke was, his Circumstances were so much impaired that he was obliged to sell his Paternal Estate of Magdalene's Kirkton, &c. &c. near Dundee,—*at that time* rented above ten thousand Merks a year, about £555 sterling.

[2] He must be the John Scrymgeour, eldest son of John Scrymgeour of Kirktoun, named 1699—1701 (S.W. 524, 526-27).

[3] In an old black letter "breeches" Bible, 1591, now at Birkhill, there is on the back of the title-page to the New Testament the following register:—"The children begotten betwixt John Scrymsour of Kirktoun and Magdalen Wedderbourne were born as follows, Jhone was borne the 30 of Januar 1661; Alexander was born the 12 of Januar 1663; James was born the 14 of Januar 1664; Joan was born — (*sic*); Alexander was born Decbr 1669."

grandchild," in the will of his mother's father, in 1682 (S.A.T. 10). On the presentation, 12 Aug. 1693, of David Scot of Scotstarvit, he was appointed professor of Humanity in S. Leonard's College, S. Andrew's, the presentation describing him as "second son of John Scrymgeour of Kirktoun" (S.W. VIII., ix., 62), and he was admitted to the chair 7 Sept. in that year (*ib.* 63). He subsequently became professor of philosophy in the old college, and is so named 28 March 1702, when he protests against being appointed professor of Greek by the university (*ib.* 67), and, 16 July, 1702, when he raises letters of suspension against the provost and masters in regard to a pretended act, whereby they claimed power to appoint professors (*ib.* 68).[1]

He was afterwards appointed by Queen Anne to be second master and professor of Divinity in the New College of S. Andrew's, the appointment being dated 31 Jan. 1713, and registered under the privy seal 6 March (S.W. VI., i., 41).[2] His admission by the university did not, however, pass without protest, owing to the fact that he was not in the ministry. There were protests by the moderator, and answers by the professor up to the last, 18 March and 22 April (S.W. VIII., ix., 75-76), although, 23 April, his admission took place (*ib.* 77). It was not, however, from S. Andrew's, but from King's College, Aberdeen, that he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity, 26 Oct. in this year (*ib.* 78). There is (*ib.* 81) a memorial for him, dated 14 July 1726, which narrates the holding by him of his professorship for over twenty years, and refers to his admission, in 1713, as professor in the New College, to the annoyance of the college, he not being a clergyman. It also states that in 1718 he was attacked by the Synod of Fife, who charged him with "having convened with the rebels in the time of the Rebellion," and alleged that "his wife and children went to Episcopal meetings, and that the English service was countenanced by him." Douglas describes him as "a man of great learning and knowledge in the liberal arts and sciences." He was one of the tutors to the children of his cousin, Alexander Wedderburn of Wedderburn, 1713-31, and is occasionally named in connection with that trust (S.W. 541-12, 526, 565; R.A.D. 150). A facsimile of his signature to one of the documents in connection with it faces p. 72 of vol. ii. (S.W. 542). His portrait is at Birkhill.

He purchased, 13 Aug. 1723, from David Balfour of Grange, the lands of New Grange, in the parish of Balmerino (S.W. II., iii., 23), which he settled, 4 May 1730, on himself for life, and on his eldest son David and his issue, whom failing on his second son James and his issue, by a disposition confirmed by Great Seal Charter, 22 June following (*ib.* VIII., xii., 3-4).[3]

He married, in 1697, **Janet Falconer**, daughter to Dr. David Falconer, professor of Divinity at S. Andrew's (by his wife, Margaret Brydie, daughter to David Brydie). The marriage contract is dated 16 Sept. 1697 and is referred to in a will which she made in favour of her husband, 20 Feb. 1699 (S.W. VIII., ix., 65).[4] By her Dr. Scrymgeour had issue two sons and two daughters:—

1. **David Scrymgeour.** See post, p. 174.
2. **James Scrymgeour,** named as his second son in the 1730 disposition and Great Seal Charter of New Grange, but d.s.p.[5]

and

[1] There seems at one time to have been considerable friction between the town and the University in regard to the episcopal principles of the latter. In 1705 the University protests (26 April) against the Magistrates of S. Andrews having seized and imprisoned the Episcopal preacher and (13 Nov.) against the treatment of the Episcopal meeting house (S.W. VIII., ix., 70, 71).

[2] He had been recommended to be professor of Divinity in the New College, and elected by the University 4 March 1707 (S.W. VI., iii., 161-163).

[3] These lands are elaborately described in the disposition of 13 Aug. 1723 as "all and haill the fourth part of the town and lands of Newgrange, also and haill the fourth part of the lands of Cleckenicleugh and Batalaw, the half lands of Corstaulds, all and haill an acre of the lands of Cultray, etc., etc." The professor also purchased some acres in Cultray in the same parish in 1728 (S.W. II., i., 25).

[4] There are various documents relating to the Falconers, Brydies, and families allied with them in the Scrymgeour-Wedderburn Charter Chest, (*e.g.* IV., v., 21; VIII., ix., 79; xii., 25, 26). From some of these it appears that Robert Falconer of Craigfindie, par. Darsie, co. Fife, had two sons, 1, David; 2, John. The elder, David d. in Jan. 1682, leaving issue by his wife and relict Margaret Brydie, a daughter Janet, who m. Alexander Scrymgeour, and a son John Falconer of Allanhill, advocate, who married and had issue a daughter Margaret, d.s.p. 1776; and a son David Falconer, d.s.p. 1776, to whom his great nephew Henry Scrymgeour-Wedderburn of Wedderburn was retoured heir, 15 Jan. 1815, in the lands of Wester Little Kinneir, par. Balmerino, co. Fife.

[5] I have not ascertained the date of his death, but there is no mention of him in the exhaustive entails of Wedderburn 1766 on, which name both his brother and his sisters and their issue as substitutes in the succession, so that he clearly d. unm. s.p. before 1766.

Part II. Chap. V.

1. **Marion Scrymgeour.** She married George Hewett (son of George Hewett, sometime bailie in S. Andrew's), who was at one time a merchant in S. Andrew's, and later at Newcastle, but afterwards entered the ministry. He is named at Newcastle 3 Dec. 1753 (S.W. VI., v., 32 *a*) and in a bond, 24 June 1757 (*ib.* 14) by her brother David to his wife is described as having been merchant first at S. Andrew's and later (1746) at Newcastle. In the testamentary disposition, however, of her mother's cousin, David Falconer, 22 July 1776, there is a legacy to "Janet Hewett, my cousin, daughter of the Rev. Mr. George Hewett, and Marion Scrymgeour, aunt to Mr. Alexander Scrymgeour of Birkhill" (S.W. 652) and in Janet Hewett's discharge of the sum left her, dated 21 March 1777, she is described as "daughter of Mr. George Hewett, minister of the gospel, and of Mrs. Marion Scrymgeour, sponses, both deceast" (S.W. VI., v., 42). Marion Scrymgeour is named in the entails of the Wedderburn estates, 1766-69 (S.W. 637; G.S.R. 144; F.S. 129); 1785 (S.W. 671), and 1811 (S.W. 699; R.D. 458). She was living in 1773, when, 18 Sept. there is a receipt for the cost of the passage of Mrs. Hewett, six children and a servant from Dundee to London (S W. VI., v., 31 *b*), but died between then and 21 March 1777 (S.W. VI., v., 42, *ut sup.*). I have not ascertained the names of all her issue. Her daughter Janet is named (*ut sup.*), and a Fleming Hewett, who writes to Alexander Scrymgeour-Wedderburn, 24 Nov. 1781, in regard to the expense of his outfit for merchant-shipping service in the West Indies (S W. VI., v., 45), and a Scrymgeour Hewett, named in an account for school books, 13 April 1787 (*ib.* 47) are, no doubt, sons, and there is also a Mary Hewett named in a note of annuities and legacies left by the settlement of Janet Scrymgeour (Mrs. Gillespie, senior, post, p. 176), dated 1811 (S.W. VI., v., 54).[1]

2. **Jean Scrymgeour.** She married Alexander Watson, surgeon in Dundee, and died, leaving issue, before 1766, as she is from the first named as deceased in the entails of the Wedderburn estates, 1766 –1811 (*ut sup.*). Two daughters by her, Margaret and Janet Watson, are named in the testamentary disposition, 23 July 1776, of their cousin David Falconer, and in the discharge, 7, 17 March 1777, by them to his executor of the sums left them by him (S.W. vi., v., 40-41); and she may have have had other issue.[1]

David Scrymgeour, eldest and only surviving son of Dr. Alexander Scrymgeour and Janet Falconer, was, no doubt, born at S. Andrew's, but at what date I have not ascertained He is named in his father's settlement of Newgrange on him and his issue, 4 May, 22 June 1730 (S.W. viii., xii., 3, 4, *ut sup.*). He was admitted an advocate in 1731, and some four years later bought the estate of Birkhill,[2] which has since been the residence of his descendants.

He seems to have had a considerable practice at the Scotch bar, and is always named as "of Birkhill, advocate," *e.g.*, 4, 16 Feb. 1738, when he is nominated advocate for the town of Dundee in a process between the town and David Wedderburn of that ilk, unless, "as a near relative of Wedderburn,"[3] he prefers not to act (D.C.B. 187).[4] From 1736-43 he received the freedom of several burghs, viz., 1736, of Aberbrothock; 1738, of Dundee; 1742, of Pittenweem, Ayr, and Stirling; and 1743, of Elgin (S.W. ix, xiv., post, vol. ii., p. 88). In 1748, on the abolition of heritable jurisdictions, he was appointed sheriff

[1] Mr. Henry Scrymgeour-Wedderburn, now of Wedderburn and Birkhill, has no knowledge of any living descendants of these two aunts of his grandfather's, and believes their lines to be extinct.

[2] Birkhill, originally called Corbie or Corbie-hill, was held in 1655 by Sir John Leslie of Newton, son of the Hon. Sir. John Leslie, who was fifth son of Andrew, fourth Earl of Rothes, and was killed in the storming of Dundee by General Monk in 1651. Sir John of Newton m. Isobel, daughter of George Hay of Naughton, and died in 1682, leaving with two sons (John, d. num., Alexander of Balcormo, d. s.p. ?) four daughters. Of these the eldest, Elizabeth, m. William Dick of Grange, and had two daughters, Janet and Anna, of whom the elder, Janet, m. (i.) Mungo Carnegie, advocate, d. 1705, and (ii.) Alexander Alison, W.S., who died 1728, leaving an only surviving son, John Alison, who was retoured heir to his father in the lands and barony of Birkhill and got sasine thereof, recorded at Cupar 18-24 March 1729. His father's estate was considerably involved, and was thus sold to David Scrymgeour in 1735 (S.W. v., ii, 1-10).

[3] David Scrymgeour is named as witnessing transactions of David Wedderburn 6 April 1743 and 27 Jan. 1744 (F.S. 114; R.D. 444). There is also a letter to him from his brother-in-law, John Wedderburn, 22 Sept. 1744 (S.W. 575).

[4] See letters from Alexander Grant, 26 Oct. 1768 and Donald McQueen, 8 July 1769, the latter of which is endorsed by his son, "From the substitutes and sheriff clerk of Inverness after my father's removal with their acknowledgments of gratitude" (S.W. VI., v., 29).

depute of the county of Inverness,[1] an office which he held till 1768, when his health failed (S.W. vi., v., 28), and he retired.[2] His portrait and that of his wife are at Birkhill. Part II. Chap. V.

On 19 Nov. 1753, he made a disposition and nomination of tutors and curators to his children, Alexander, John, and David (S.W. 587),[3] and ten years later, 20 April 1763, executed a bond of provision to his younger sons, John, David, and Henry, and his daughter Janet, as well as to his sister Marion (*ib.* 613, and see above). He is named, in the 1766-69 entail of her estate by Grizel Wedderburn of Wedderburn (*ib.* 637; G.S.R. 144), and would have succeeded to them had he survived her, but died at Birkhill, 11 July 1772.

He had married, 12-13 Aug. 1739, **Katharine Wedderburn**, sixth daughter of Sir Alexander Wedderburn, fourth baronet of Blackness. The marriage contract is dated at Dundee, 11 Aug. (S.W. 568), and is signed by the spouses and others (see facsimile of her signature opp. p. 72, of vol. ii.). The marriage took place immediately after, but whether on the 12th or 13th, and at Balmerino or Dundee, is not clear, for it is entered in the register of both parishes.[4] Her husband soon after, 8 Oct 1739, charged Newgrange with an annuity in her favour, and she is often named with him, *e.g.*, in the entails of 1766-69. Upon the marriage of their son, Alexander Scrymgeour, in 1771, her husband (20 Feb.) made a general conveyance of his estate to him subject to certain annuities payable to himself and, should she survive him, to his wife, Katharine Wedderburn (S.W. 644-45). Thus, there are several receipts, 1787-92, from her to her son Alexander for her annuity (S.W. 682[5]). She died at Birkhill 19 March 1796, and was buried at Balmerino on the 23rd (S.W. 682; J.W. 12).[6]

By her, David Scrymgeour had issue four sons and five daughters:—

1. **Alexander Scrymgeour** (afterwards **Wedderburn**). See post, p. 176.
2. **John Scrymgeour**, baptized at Edinburgh, 30 Nov. 1746 (Ed.B. 42). He is named in his father's settlements of 1753 and 1763 (*ut sup.*), and was also a legatee under the will of his cousin, David Falconer (S.W. 652). He entered the East India Company's military service, going out apparently about 1768, in which year, 28 March, he was at Rupert Street, London, and signed a bond to his father (S.W. VI., v., 26). He was at Benares, 26 Jan. 1788 (*ib.* 48), and in Bengal, 12 Jan. 1789 (*ib.* 49), but died unm. at Bangalore in March 1791 (J.W. 12).[6] He is named as one of those called to the succession in the Wedderburn entails of 1766-69 and 1785, but in that of 1811 by his eldest brother (R.D. 458) his name is omitted, on the ground that, he having died unm., it is not necessary to include it. His portrait in youth is at Birkhill.
3. **David Scrymgeour**. He, like his brother John, is named in the settlements of his father, 1753 and 1763, and in the will of his cousin, David Falconer. On 21 Dec. 1774 he was "leaving the country," and in view of this discharged his brother Alexander of his patrimony. In Feb. 1776 he obtained an appointment in the East India Company's service as "writer to Bencoolen," which he announces to his sister-in-law, Elizabeth Ferguson, in a letter dated at London 12 Feb. (S.W. VI., v., 36). A letter, also from London, dated 5 March 1776, to his brother Alexander, is expressed to be written on the eve of his departure for abroad, and there is another from Portsmouth, dated 10 March (*ib.* 37, 38). He made a will

[1] Perhaps he was thus intimate with his brother-in-law, Thomas Wedderburn, collector of excise there, in connection with whose affairs he is named, 21 Sept. 1711 (S.W. 576), 14 Nov. 1759 (*ib.* 598), and 9 Aug. 1768 (R.A.D. 181). See s the account of Thomas Wedderburn, post, Part III., chap. x.

[2] See also 1744, submission by Alexander Duncan of Lundie and David Wedderburn of that ilk to him of a dispute as to the thirlage of Wester Gourdie and Denmiln, with decreet 27 Feb. 1745 (R.D. 353); 1758, memorial for his opinion re the Findlays of Easter Lithnot (*ib.* 536); 10 July 1764, decreet arbitral by him (D.P.D. 591); 9 June 1766, another such decreet (D.C. 102).

[3] The tutors are David Wedderburn of that ilk, David Falconer, Henry Scrymeour, W.S., Robert Wedderburn of Pearsie, James Paterson of Carpow and Katherine Wedderburn, "my beloved spouse."

[4] See D.M. 25 and *Balmerino Par. Reg.* sub. "1739 Aug. 12. Mr. David Scrimgeour of Birkhill, advocate, and Mrs. Katherine Wedderburn, daughter to Sir Alexander Wedderburn of Blackness, baronet, in the parish of Dundee, gave up their names for proclamation in order to marriage and having been orderly proclaimed and nothing objected they were married." In the *Dundee Reg.* the date is given as Aug. 13.

[5] See also *Edin. Evening Courant*, 21 March 1796, "Died at Birkhill the 19th current Mrs. Katharine Wedderburn, widow of the late David Scrymgeour, advocate."

[6] See also *Edin. Evening Courant*, 23 Feb. 1792. "Died at Bangalore, in March last, Captain John Scrymgeour, commander of the 28th battalion of Sepoys, second son of the late David Scrymgeour of Birkhill, Esq."

Part II. Chap. V.

31 July 1778, dated at "Fort Marlbro' in the East Indies" 31 July 1778, by which he appointed his brother, Alexander, his sole legatee (*ib.* 44), and died unm. in India, Sept. 1780 (J.W. 12). His name, therefore, though occurring in the entails of 1766-69 and 1785 is, like that of his brother John, expressly omitted from the entail of 1811 (*ut sup.*). His portrait in youth is at Birkhill.

4. **Henry Scrymgeour**, who succeeded his eldest brother Alexander, as Wedderburn of Wedderburn, in 1811. See post, p. 179.

The five daughters were,

1, Grizel; 2, **Janet**; 3, **Grizel**; 4, **Elizabeth**; and 5, **Marion**. Of these the eldest died, æt. 3 and the three youngest also when quite young (J.W. 12), while the second, and only surviving one,

Janet Scrymgeour, was born about 1747, although she is not named in her father's disposition of 1753, but only in that of 1763 (*ut sup.*). She and her issue are named, after her brothers and the issue of her brother Henry, in all the entails of 1766—1811 (*ut sup.*). She married, 20 May 1776, after contract of 18 May, in which she is described as her father's only surviving daughter, *John Gillespie*, son of Dr. John Gillespie of Kirktoun and Mountquhannie, co. Fife, and died at Birkhill 18 March 1811 (J.W. 12),[1] having had issue one son and three daughters, viz., David (m. Mary, d. of George Carnegie of Pitarrow), Margaret (m. James Carnegie), and Elizabeth and Mary Henrietta who d. unmarried.[2]

Alexander Scrymgeour, afterwards **Wedderburn of Wedderburn** [1742—1811]. He was born in 1742 (where, I have not ascertained) and was bred to the law. On 20 Dec. 1765 there is a memorial for him to the Lords of Counsil and Session desiring his trial to be remitted to the Dean and faculty of advocates (S.W. VIII., ix., 92), which is, I suppose, in connection with his admission as an advocate. This took place in 1766 (Adv. Adm. 6), after which he is constantly described as "advocate," *e.g.*, 9 June 1766, when he and his brother David witness a decreet arbitral made by their father (D.C. 102). On 20 Feb. 1771, in view of his marriage, his father made over his properties to him (*ut sup.*) and on his father's death in the following year, he succeeded as his heir. He is named in the will of his cousin, David Falconer, 23 July 1776, as universal legatee and executor (S.W. 652) and became, on his death, the heir of line of his great grandfather, Dr. David Falconer of S. Andrew's (ante, p 173 n.).

On the death of Grizel Wedderburn of Wedderburn, 7 Nov. 1778, he succeeded to the estates of Wedderburn, Kingennie, and Bullion, both under the provisions of her entail and also "in right of his great grandmother, who was sister to her grandfather" (S.W. 653, 656), being thus her heir special under the tailzie and general in right of descent. I have already (ante, p. 168, n. 3) dealt with his retours to her, 1779-80, some opinions of counsel which he took as to the terms of his succession, and with several letters,[3] etc. in regard to the matter. Upon succeeding he assumed the name of Wedderburn, and

[1] See also Sir William Fraser's *History of the Carnegies*, pp. 310-11 (Edin. 1867).

[2] Of the two surviving children of Janet Scrymgeour and John Gillespie,

1. The son, **David Gillespie** of Kirktoun and Mountquhannie (d. 1827), married Mary Carnegie, daughter of George Carnegie of Pitarrow, and had issue a son and a daughter. Of these, the son, **David Gillespie**, now of Kirktoun and Mountquhannie, married Susan Bethune, daughter of Lt.-Gen. Bethune of Blebo, and had issue, 1, David (b. 1841, m. 1880 Maria, daughter of Alexander Bethune of Blebo); 2, Alexander (b. 1844); 3, James Carnegie (b. 1845, m. 1883 Selina Elgiva, dau. of F. L. Scrymgeour-Wedderburn; post, p. 183); and a daughter, Maria Bethune, m. 1872 James Carnegie; while the daughter, **Susan Gillespie** m. *James Wemyss* of Wemyss-hall (b. 1798, d. 1871) and had issue two daughters (Mary Carnegie and Susan Jane) and three sons, 1, James (b. 1828, living s p. 1897); 2, David, m. 1859 Marie von Waldenkirk, and has issue James Carnegie (b. 1861, m. Mabel Young and d. 1896, leaving a daughter) and Edward Henry, b. 1864; and, 3, Henry, m. 1857, Vincent Sheriff, and has issue including a son David.
2. The daughter, **Margaret Gillespie** (d. 1828) m. 1801 Captain *James Carnegie*, and had issue two sons, 1, James, b. 1806, d s p. 1851; and, 2, David, Stronvar, co. Perth, m. (*a*), 1837, Julie Zeuthen and had a daughter d. inf., and (*b*), 1845, Susan Mary Aune, dau. of David Carnegie of Gothenburg, by whom (d. 1859) he had issue two sons, 1, James, now of Stronvar, b. 1846; m., 1872, Maria Bethune Gillespie (see above); 2, David Douglas, b. 1848, d. 1856; and a daughter, Julie Isabella, m. 1881 Charles Hope (son of Hon. Charles Hope), now of Cowdenknowes, Earlston, co. Berwick.

[3] His agent was Samuel Mitchelson, W.S. in Edinburgh, to whom he granted a factory dated at Bristol 31 May 1779 (R.D. 434) and who was in communication with John Ure of Forfar anent his service (S.W. 656-59).

Pedigree of the descent from John Scrymgeour of Kirktoun and Maidelene Wedderburn, m. 1659.

John Scrymgeour of Kirktoun. = Maidelene, dau. of Alex. Wedderburn of Kingennie and Easter Powrie. (Marriage contract 1659.)

- John Scrymgeour, b. 30 Jan. 1661; d. s.p.
- Alexander Scrymgeour, b. 12 Jan. 1663; d. s.p.
- James Scrymgeour, b. 14 Jan. 1664; d. s.p.
- Alexander Scrymgeour, b. 1669. = Janet, only da. of Dr. David Falconer (marriage contract 16 Sept. 1697).
- Joan.

David Scrymgeour, advocate, of Birkhill, d. 11 July 1772. = Catharine, dau. of Sir Alexander Wedderburn, 4th Bart. of Blackness, d. 19 March 1796.

- James Scrymgeour, d.s.p.
- Marion, m. George Hewett. ↓
- Janet, m. Alexander Watson. ↓

1. Alexander Scrymgeour, born 1742, succeeded his cousin Grizel Wedderburn in Wedderburn 1778. Died 1811, s.p. = Elizabeth, dau. of James Ferguson, of Pitfour. Died 1810.
2. John Scrymgeour, died unm. 1791.
3. David Scrymgeour, died unm. 1789.
4. Henry Scrymgeour, b. 1755, d. 1841; succeeded his brother Alexander in Wedderburn, 1841. = Mary Turner Maitland, dau. of Hon. Fred Lewis Maitland. Died 1851.

1. Catharine, d. æt. 3.
3. Grizel
4. Elizabeth
5. Marion
} d. yng.

and

2. Janet, d. 1811 m., 29 May 1776, John Gillespie of Kirktoun and Mountquhannie, co. Fife. ↓

1. David Scrymgeour, b. 1799, d. 1804. — 2. Alexander Scrymgeour, b. 1805, d. 1806. — 3. Alexander Scrymgeour, b. 1807, d. 1820.
1. Hon. Helen Arbuthnott, d. 1840.
Frederick Lewis Scrymgeour-Wedderburn of Wedderburn and Birkhill, b. 1808, d. 1874. = 2. Selina Mary Garth, dau. of Capt. Thomas Garth of Haines Hill, co. Berks.

1. Margaret Louisa, b. 1794; m. Alexander Smith; d.s.p. —
2. Katharine, b. 1794; m. Robert Cathcart, d.s.p. —
3. Elizabeth Wedderburn, b. 1795; d. unm. 1838. —
4. Jannette, b. 1796, d. unm. 1883.
5. Mary Turner, b. 1798; m. Dr. Thos. Smith; d.s.p. 1837. —
6. Isabella, b. 1806; d. unm. 1826. —
7. Mathilda, b. 1804, d. 18 m. R. N. Isaacke ↓ —
8. Euphemia, b. 1809; m. Dr. John Scott; d.s.p. 1851.

Henry Scrymgeour-Wedderburn of Wedderburn and Birkhill, b. 1840. = Juliana Braddell, dau. of Thomas Braddell, of Coolmelagh, co. Wexford.

- Frederick Lewis, b. 1858, d. 1865.
- Alexander Scrymgeour-Wedderburn, b. 1859.
- Mary, b. 1853, d. 1867.
- Charlotte Louisa.
- Selina Elgina, m. J. C. Gillespie, Capt. R.H.A.

- Henry Scrymgeour-Wedderburn, b. 1872.
- Frederick Lewis Scrymgeour-Wedderburn, b. 1874.
- Charles Keneth Scrymgeour-Wedderburn, b. 1887.
- William Ogilvy Dalgleish Scrymgeour-Wedderburn, b. 1894.
- 1. Helen Margaret. — 2. Mary Turner. — 3. Anne Grizel.
- 4. Katharine Elspeth. — 5. Juliet. — 6. Maud Kathleen.

Part II. Chap. V.

quartered the Scrymgeour with the Wedderburn arms.[1] He also, if he had not already done so on his father's death, ceased to practice at the bar, and settled down at Birkhill, where he managed his own estates, as well as one adjoining Birkhill and belonging to Sir Laurence Dundas (first Earl of Zetland). He also kept a pack of fox hounds at Birkhill, being "the first person to keep hounds in the East or North of Fife" (*Records of the Fife Fox Hounds*, by Lieut.-Col. Babington, p. 13., Edin., Blackwood, 1883). This pack was kept by him from at least as early as 1786 down to 1800, when the hounds went to Mountquhannie where his relative Mr. Gillespie kept them till 1802. "Mr. Wedderburn did not hunt more than about three days a fortnight, and seldom more than ten miles from home. He did not send out cards, but told the field where the next meet was, and at least upon one occasion the precentor in the parish church of Balmerino announced a meet of the fox hounds after the service. Having quarrelled with his huntsman and whip, Mr. Wedderburn once took out the hounds to exercise by himself, they got away from him and he was occupied till midnight in getting them together again. On non-hunting days he often used to work with his own hands in a quarry, or plant trees, and he kept the workmen's hours" (*ibid.*).

There are several references to his acquisition of and dealing with his own and other properties. Thus 13 Nov. 1779, he got sasine of an annual rent of £1,000 stg. out of the lands of Milnhill, which he almost at once renounced in favour of the Crichtons of Milnhill (G R.S. 84-85); 1786 Nov 29, Dec. 19, he got a disposition and sasine of a South Nethergait tenement in Dundee (D.P.B. 599 ; D D. 136) and in the following year, in 1787-88, sold a house in the Old Assembly Close, Edinburgh which he had owned up to that time (Orig. letters at Birkhill). The South Nethergait property was still his 5 Aug. 1797 when he granted a license to Captain Laird to build against the wall of his house (D.P.B. 603).[2]

He was much respected by his family, and was thus constantly nominated as a curator and trustee, *e.g.*, 6 Oct. 1792, to the children of James Graham of Meathie (D.D. 144); and 1800-1803, to those of Sir John Wedderburn of Balindean (Bl. 82, 83) upon whose death he was often consulted both by their mother and their brother, Sir David (S.W. 688-89, 694-96). There are also various letters to him from members of his family, *e.g.*, from Sir John Wedderburn of Balindean, 1773—1803 (S.W. 649, 655, 681, 686); Charles Wedderburn of Pearsie, 1787—1807-11 (*ib.* 673, 692, 697); young James Graham of Meathie, 1794 (*ib.* 679), and Sir John Wedderburn-Halkett, 1787 (*ib.* 674-75). Alexander Wedderburn, Lord Chancellor Loughborough, also often corresponded with him in regard to the Fife elections in 1779, 1795, and 1802 (*ib.* 654, 680, 685), and some letters passed between them also in regard to the family history in which the Chancellor had always taken a deep interest and which he desired to see clearly proved and accurately recorded (S.W. 665-68).

He at one time contemplated making out his claim to the peerages of Dundee and Dudhope, and began to put his papers in order with that view, but seems never to have had them completely inventoried, and thus attempted to construct a sufficient pedigree on insufficient materials. A bond which, 20 Dec. 1789, he gave to John Brown of Coalston in connection, apparently, with the proposed prosecution of his claim, inaccurately narrates his descent. (R.D. 445).[3]

In May 1803 he executed a deed of entail of his properties of Wedderburn and Birkhill, etc., which he petitioned to have recorded in the *Register of Tailzies* 7 March 1807 (S.W. 690). I have not searched this register, but it was registered in the *Register of Deeds* 5 July 1811 (S.W. 690), and follows the old entails of 1766 and 1785 except that certain persons named in the earlier documents who had since died unmarried or without issue are now omitted, and Charles Wedderburn of Pearsie, and John Wedderburn of Spring Garden and their issue are now called *nominatim* to the succession (R.D. 458). At the same time, 10 May 1803, he executed a bond of provision in favour of the six

[1] He obtained a charter of Kingennie from Archibald Douglas of Douglas in favour of himself, and his issue, and his two surviving brothers, John and Henry, 6 May 1785 (S.W. 670-71), on which sasine did not follow till 3 Sept. 1806 (S.W. 693).

[2] See also 7 July 1789 disposition by him of some lands in Balmerino to Charles Morrison of Naughton (R.D. 449), 10 June 1792 letter to him from Thomas Davidson anent the late David Brisbane (S.W. 676) ; 4 Feb. 1793 memorandum as to the teinds of his lands (S.W. 677) ; and 10, 12 May 1807 a tack by him to Peter Simpson of the lands of Wester Gourdie for nineteen years at £594. 13. 4. a year (R D. 456).

[3] See as to this claim, post, pp. 185 seqq.

daughters[1] of his brother Henry, which was also registered 5 July 1811 (R.D. 459 *a*). A bond of annuity to two of his principal servants, made, 30 June 1811, in his last illness, is registered on the same date (*ib.* 459 *b*).

He died at Edinburgh 4 July 1811 (S.W. 698 *a*; J.W. 12), when he was succeeded by his only surviving brother Henry who was retoured heir to him 6 Sept. 1811 (R.H. 47). He had married, 2 March 1771 (J.W. 12), **Elizabeth Ferguson**,[2] second daughter to James Ferguson, a lord of session under the title of Lord Pitfour (by his wife, Anne Murray, daughter to Alexander, fourth Lord Elibank). The marriage contract and a settlement (*ut sup.*) on him by his father in view of his marriage are both dated 20 Feb. 1771 (S.W. 644-45). By her, who was born 7 June 1742, died at Pitfour 13 Oct. 1810 (J. W. 12; *Scot's Mag*, 1771, p. 878), and was buried with her husband at Balmerino, he had no issue.[3] There is a full length portrait of her, and another of her husband at Birkhill,[4] and a facsimile of his signature faces p. 72 of vol. ii.

Henry Scrymgeour, afterwards **Wedderburn of Wedderburn** [1755—1841], fourth and youngest, but ultimately only surviving, son of David Scrymgeour of Birkhill, was born 3 Nov. 1755 (S.W. 698; J.W. 18). In about October 1773 (S.W. 649) he went out to Jamaica, where members of his mother's family had been established since the '45, and were now prosperous. He there owned an estate called the Baulk; became a member of the House of Assembly, and continued to reside till 1790-91, when he returned home.

On the death of his brother Alexander, s p., in 1811, he succeeded him in the family estates and assumed the name and arms of Wedderburn in addition to his own, being thus the tenth of the name in successive ownership of Kingennie, eighth of Easter Powrie, and fifth "of Wedderburn."[5] He was also, as we have seen, retoured heir general to his brother, 6 Sept. 1811 *ut sup.*), and soon after, 15 Jan., 17 April 1812, obtained a charter and sasine of Kingennie in favour of himself and the substitutes named in his brother's (1803) entail (S.W. 699-700). Later on, 15 Jan. 1815, he was retoured heir to his great uncle, John Falconer of Allanhill, through whom he inherited the lands of Wester Little Kinneir, par. Kilmany, co. Fife (S.W. VIII., xii., 25, 26), and in the will of whose son, David, he had been named as a legatee many years back, 23 July 1776 (S.W. 652).[6] From his brother's death until his own death, thirty years later, he resided chiefly at Birkhill[7] and at Edinburgh (17, Abercromby Place).

In 1820, when preparations were being made for the coronation of George IV., he put in a claim to act at the coronation as Hereditary Royal Standard Bearer of Scotland. In this matter he acted at the instance and with the help of my grandfather (the J.W. so often named in this book), then in London, who drew up and presented his petition to the committee of Privy Council, then sitting as a Court of Claims in regard to the ceremony. The ground of his claim was, of course, his position as heir male of the last Earl of Dundee and his predecessors, who, from an early period, had been hereditary royal standard bearers of the Scottish Kings. The consideration of his petition and other coronation business was delayed, "the Queen's affairs having temporarily checked all proceedings of this nature, nor will they be attended to, till she is disposed of" (Letter J.W. to H.S.W.

[1] At this date (1803) Henry Scrymgeour had only six daughters and a son David, who died in the following year. Three other sons and two other daughters were born later. See post, pp. 181-82.

[2] She is named in the family register of Sir John Wedderburn of Balmdean as godmother to his daughter Margaret, 1 July 1772 (Bl. 93).

[3] There are at Birkhill a large number of letters between him and his wife, eloquent of their mutual attachment throughout the forty years of their married life; as well as a bundle of about two hundred addressed to Elizabeth Ferguson by members of her family both before and after her marriage from 1760 up to the time of her death, and a family register in her hand recording the dates of the birth of her parents and their children. The letters are interesting as giving the manners and feelings of the time, and contain a good deal of matter relating to the families of her maternal aunts, Barbara m. Sir James Johnstone of Westerhall, Helen m. Sir J. Stewart of Grandtully, and also to other members of her mother's family. There is a miniature of her mother at Birkhill.

[4] A photographic reproduction of that of her husband is given in the *Records of the Fife Foxhounds*, already quoted.

[5] He had, of course, been named as a substitute in the Wedderburn entails and charters of 1766-69, 1785, and 1803 (S.W. 625-26-27, 637-38, 671; G.S.R. 144; F.S. 129; R.D. 458). A memorial or case for opinion *re* these entails is dated 3 July 1813 (S.W. 701).

[6] See as to the Falconer family, ante, p. 173, n. 4.

[7] He was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant for Fife, in 1811 and was (says J. W. in his MS.) "of course, a freeholder, justice of the peace, and commissioner of supply for the counties of Angus and Fife, and a freeholder of Dundee by virtue of the old residence in the Netherga t (*Angus Almanack* 1837)."

Part II. Chap. V.

8 Feb. 1821)[1]; but at length, 2 July 1821, the Privy Council, while they postponed without decision his right to appear at the coronation, approved his hereditary title to the office he claimed, and he was presented as royal standard bearer at the King's levee at Edinburgh in the following year. The office is now held by his grandson and successor, whose attendance as Hereditary Royal Standard Bearer of Scotland, together with that of the other great Scottish officers of state, was commanded by the Queen when Her Majesty unveiled the statue of the Prince Consort in Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, 17 Aug. 1876.[2]

Like his brother Alexander, he at one time contemplated establishing his right to the Earldom of Dundee and Viscountcy of Dudhope before the House of Lords, and continued to some extent the investigation begun by his brother, with the assistance of the eminent Scotch peerage lawyer, Mr. J. Riddell, but beyond this took no active steps.[3]

He took much interest in the preparation by J.W. of his printed memoir of the Wedderburns and gave him every opportunity and information in his power, but the mass of documents in his possession relating to the Wedderburns seems to have remained practically unexamined.[4] Several letters passed between them on the subject (S.W. 705, 706; J.W. 12, 13), and there are also some letters to Henry Scrymgeour-Wedderburn from other members of the family, incidentally containing notes of family matters,[5] which I have made use of in the accounts of those to whom they refer. At one time, 17 Feb. 1835 (S.W. 721), there was talk between him and my grandfather, then at Auchterhouse, near Dundee, of his restoring the Wedderburn monuments in the Howff, but nothing was done, and we can only regret that this work was left untouched till nearly sixty years later (1892-93), when the condition of the so long neglected stones had become hopelessly bad (see post, s. the Chapter on the Howff).

Mr. Scrymgeour-Wedderburn died at Edinburgh 20 Dec. 1841 (*Gent. Mag.* vol. xvii., p. 228). There is a fine portrait of him at Birkhill, painted by Raeburn in 1822,[6] as well as one of his wife by George Watson, and a group by the latter artist of three of his children (Frederick, Matilda, and Euphemia) when young. There are also miniatures of most of his daughters at Birkhill. A facsimile of his signature is given opposite p. 72 of vol. ii.

He had married at Edinburgh, 5 April 1793,[7] **Mary Turner Maitland,**[8] eldest daughter to Captain the Hon. Frederick Lewis Maitland, R.N., sixth son of Charles, sixth

[1] This and other letters on the subject are in the Scrymgeour-Wedderburn Charter Chest, vi., xii., 128-38, and see J.W. 15.

[2] See letters to him from the Secretary of State, 28 July, 1, 2 Aug. 1876, now at Birkhill. Among the other officers of state who attended with him were the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal (Marquis of Lothian), the Keeper of the Great Seal (Earl of Selkirk), the Lord Justice Clerk, Lord Clerk Register, Lord Justice General, and Lord Advocate; the hereditary Standard Bearer (Earl of Lauderdale) and the hereditary Armour Bearer (Sir H. J. Seton-Stewart, Bart.).

[3] When I came to examine the Charter Chest and collect together all the material Scrymgeour and Wedderburn documents, either in it or at Birkhill, I found that Mr. Riddell had inventoried barely one sixth of the documents now in the chest. See vol. ii., pp. 3 and 84-88, where it appears that there are now some 2 500 papers, out of which Mr. Riddell inventoried 371.

[4] Alexander Scrymgeour-Wedderburn had made a cursory examination for Lord Loughborough in 1782, and had then drawn up a list of some twenty-five Wedderburn documents (S.W. 669), which J. W. seems also to have examined; but the greater mass, if looked at, were not dealt with.

[5] See S.W. 702, 703, 707-9, 711, 714, 715, 716, 718, 721; and J.W. 11-20; for letters to him from J.W. and Charles Wedderburn of Pearsie. There are also some letters from Sir James Webster-Wedderburn, viz., 6 March 1824, asking him to be a trustee of his marriage settlement which H.S.W. declined (S.W. 712-13); 16 Dec. 1829, to give evidence as to Sir James' (supposed) claim to the Blackness baronetcy (post, Part III, chap. ix.) and also in the Wedderburn suit (see post, *ibid.*), but H.S.W. does not seem to have encouraged the correspondence.

[6] The receipt for this picture is at Birkhill. It is dated 24 April 1822, and the price of the picture was eighty guineas.

[7] There is a family register in his hand in an old (1762) Bible at Birkhill, beginning "Henry Scrymgeour and Mary Turner Maitland were married at Edinburgh on the fifth day of April 1793," after which there follows a list of their children in the above account of whom the entries relating to them are quoted. The numbers after each name give the priority of the children irrespective of their sex. The *Edinburgh Parish Register* not having been searched for the name of Scrymgeour, the entries of H.S.W.'s marriage and his children's births, are not given in vol. ii., pp. 499 *seq.*

[8] Her father died 16 Dec. 1786 (S.W. 698), having married 28 Aug. 1767. Her mother was Margaret Dick Makgill, heiress of Rankeillour and Lindores, co. Fife, a descendant of the same family as Jean McGill, who married John Scrymgeour of Kirktoun in 1624 (ante, p. 170). It appears that James McGill of Rankeillour who had made a settlement of his property in 1738, d.s.p., and was succeeded by his sister Isobel McGill who m. the Rev. William Dick of Cupar and d. 13 Jan. 1787 (S.W. 698), and was succeeded by her grand-daughter Margaret Maitland-Makgill, who d. 17 March 1825 (*Maitland-Makgill Papers*, S.W., vii., ii., B. 1-5).

Earl of Lauderdale, and by her, who was born 24 Oct. 1768 (S.W. 698) and died at Birkhill 21 Oct. 1851 (*Gent. Mag.* vol. xxxvi., p. 668), had issue four sons and eight daughters, of whom, as we shall see, only one son (the youngest, Frederick) survived, and only one daughter (Mathilda) had issue.

Of the sons,

1. "**David Scrymgeour** (6th) was born at Gayfield Place, Edin^{r}, 17th August 1799. Register'd in the West Church, parish of St Cuthbert. Died at Ely, Fifeshire, 9th April 1804."[1]
2. "**Alexander Scrymgeour** (9th) was born in Duke Street, Edin^{r}, 16th December 1805. Died 16th February 1806." (See also J.W. 11.)
3. "**Alexander Scrymgeour** (10th) was born in Duke Street, Edin^{r}, on the 3rd day of January 1807. Register'd in St Andrew's parish, Edin^{r}, 6th March 1807. Died at Edin^{r} on the 7th February 1820." He died in Abercromby Place of fever. (See *Gent. Mag.*, xc., pt. i., p. 282; S.W. 708-10; J.W. 14).
4. "**Frederick Louis Scrymgeour** (11th) was born in Duke Street, Edin^{r} on the 4th day of March 1808. Register'd in St Andrew's Church parish, Edin^{r}, 6th August 1811." He succeeded his father as only surviving son, and carried on the line of the family. See post, p. 182.

while of the daughters,

1. "**Margaret Louisa Scrymgeour** (1st) was born at Edin^{r} 21 Jany 1794." She is named in her uncle Alexander's bond of provision 1803 (R.D. 458). She married at Birkhill, 27 July 1842 (*Gent. Mag.*, xviii., 420), *Alexander Smith*, W.S. in Edinburgh (son of Thomas Smith, one of the principal clerks of the bills). By him, who died 3 Aug. 1868, æt. 82,[2] she had no issue. She resided, after his death, at 18, York Place, Edinburgh, where she died, 10 Jan. 1876. Buried there.
2. "**Catharine Scrymgeour** (2nd) was born at Edin^{r} 22^{d} Jany 1794." being thus twin with her sister Margaret.[3] Also named in the said bond of provision (*ut sup.*). She married, 4 Dec. 1814 (S.W. 702), Captain *Robert Cathcart*, R.N., of Carbieston and Pitcairlie, co. Fife, but by him, who died Nov. 1833 (J.W. 19), had no issue. She died at Edinburgh, 12 April 1880, and was buried at Pitcairlie.
3. "**Elizabeth Wedderburn Scrymgeour** (3d) was born at Edin^{r} 19th Feby 1795 Register'd S. Andrew's Church, Edin^{r}." She also is named in the bond of provision (*ut sup.*). She died unmarried at Macao in China 23 Aug. 1838, and was buried 24 Aug. in the English burying ground there by the chaplain of H.M.S. "Wellesley." (*Doctors' Commons Burials*, ii., p. 529).[4]
4. "**Jannette Scrymgeour** (4th) was born at Ramornie, Fifeshire, 5th Aug. 1796. Register'd at Kettle church, Fifeshire." See again the bond of provision (*ut sup.*). She resided for many years at Nairn, co. Inverness, and died at Birkhill 4 Feb. 1883 (*Times*, Feb. 7 1883). Confirmation of her will, dated 26 Aug. 1875, and registered in the Fife Commissariot 17 March 1883, was granted, at Cupar, to Henry Scrymgeour-Wedderburn, her nephew and executor (L.W. 48).
5. "**Mary Turner Scrymgeour** (5th) was born at Ramornie, Fifeshire, 6th March 1798. Register'd at Kettle Church, Fifeshire." She again is named in the above bond (*ut sup*). She married *Thomas Smith*, Physician General in the East India Company's service, but by him, who predeceased her, had no issue. After his death she lived at West Grange, Edinburgh, where she died 25 March 1887 (*Times*, 28-29 March 1887). She was buried at Edinburgh. Confirmation of her will was granted by the Edinburgh Commissariot, 13 April 1887 (L.W. 53).
6. "**Isabella Scrymgeour** (7th) was born at Gayfield place, Edin^{r}, 10th March 1801. Died at Edin^{r} 18th April 1826." See again the bond of provision (*ut sup.*), and J.W. 20, where the day of her birth is given as 19th April.

[1] J.W. says that he and his two next brothers were buried at Balmerino.

[2] See the *History of Writers to the Signet*. He had married first, 1 June 1830, Mary, daughter of James Christie of Durie, co. Fife.

[3] Their father's register adds below their names "Both registered, S. Andrew's Church, Edin."

[4] She is described as "Elizabeth Scrymgeour Wedderburn of Birkhill, Balmerino, Fife, æt. 44." There is a note of her death, in her father's hand, on the cover of one of his account books at Birkhill:—"Aug. 23. Daughter Eliza W. S. died Morca (*sic*) in China in the forenoon of 22^{d} Aug. 1838, of a bilious fever of three weeks standing, got accounts of it 14th Jany 1839."

Part II. Chap. V.

7. "**Mathilda Scrymgeour** (8th) was born in Duke Street, Edin^r, 30th May 1803," & died at North Foreland Lodge, Broadstairs, co. Kent, 3-4 Dec. 1864. Buried at S. Peter's, Isle of Thanet. She had married at Birkhill, 15 Sept. 1829, Captain *Robert Matthew Isacke*, in the naval service of the East India Company, eldest son of Captain Isacke (d. 1831), of Croomes Hill, Greenwich, co. Kent, and by him (who died at North Foreland Lodge, 6 March 1896, and was buried at S. Peter's) had issue four sons and two daughters.[1]

8. "**Euphemia Scrymgeour** (12th) was born in Duke Street, Edin^r, on the 28th day of September 1809." She married at S. Peter's, Thanet, co. Kent, 20 Jan. 1848 (as his second wife) *John Scott*, M.D. and F.R.C.S. Edin., physician to the East India Company (*Gent. Mag*, xxix., 422), and a man of considerable note in his profession. After her marriage she lived in Stratton Street, London, but after her husband's death, at the Angles, East Sheen, co. Surrey, where she died 3 Feb. 1881 (*Times*, Feb. 1881), and was buried at Barnes. She left no issue, an only child of her marriage having died soon after its birth. She left a will, probate of which, describing her as domiciled in England, was granted 22 March 1881 (L.W. 41).

Frederick Lewis Scrymgeour-Wedderburn [1808-74], only surviving son of his father, was born at Edinburgh, 4 March 1808 (ante, p. 181). He was educated at the High School, Edinburgh, and privately in Hertfordshire, after which he entered the army, as a cornet, in the 10th Royal regiment (Hussars), 10 June 1826; was a lieutenant in 1829, and captain, 14 Dec. 1832; but sold out in 1835. On his father's death he succeeded him in his estates,[2] being retoured his heir, 18 Nov. 1842 (R H. 54).[3] It was in his time that the old mansion house of Birkhill was enlarged and the present building, of which an illustration faces this page, erected. Mr. Scrymgeour-Wedderburn died at Birkhill, 16 Aug. 1874 (L.W. 34), and was buried at Balmerino.

He was twice married,[4]

i. At Arbuthnott House, co. Kincardine, 26 April 1839, to the Hon. **Helen Arbuthnott**, fifth daughter of John, eighth Viscount Arbuthnott, and Lady Margaret Ogilvy,[5] eldest daughter of Walter, seventh Earl of Airlie, and by her (who died at Balgarvie, co. Fife, 23 April 1840, and was buried at Balmerino) had issue a son and successor,

Henry Scrymgeour-Wedderburn, born 18 April 1840. See post, p. 183.

ii. At Hurst Church, co. Berks, 31 August 1852, **Selina Mary Garth**, daughter of Captain Thomas Garth, R.N., of Haines Hill, co. Berks (see also *Gent. Mag.*, N.S., vol. 38, p. 521), by whom, resident after her husband's death at Sandleford Lodge, Newbury, and living (1897) at Haines Hill, he had issue two sons and three daughters:—

The sons were,

1. "**Frederick Lewis Scrymgeour** (4), born at Birkhill Janv. 9th 1858." (See also *Gent. Mag.* 1858, vol. iv, p. 206.) He died at Birkhill 19 Feb. 1865 (*Gent. Mag.*, N.S., vol. iii., p. 407). Buried at Balmerino.

[1] Of these the three elder sons were, i., Matthew Henry George Isacke (b. 1834. d. unm. 1856); ii., Robert James Isacke (b. 1837, d. unm. 1869); iii., Fredrick William Isacke (b. 1839. d. unm.), while the youngest was, iv., Henry Wedderburn Isacke (b. 1841), living 1897 at North Foreland Lodge, m., at Canterbury 1865, Louisa, dau. of Rev. — Chesshyre, Canon of Canterbury, and has had issue eight sons,

1, Robert Henry; 2, Frederick William (d. 1873); 3, Charles Victor; 4, Matthew William Stuart; 5, Hubert; 6, Reginald; 7. Ernest (d. 1893); 8, Clement (d. 1881).

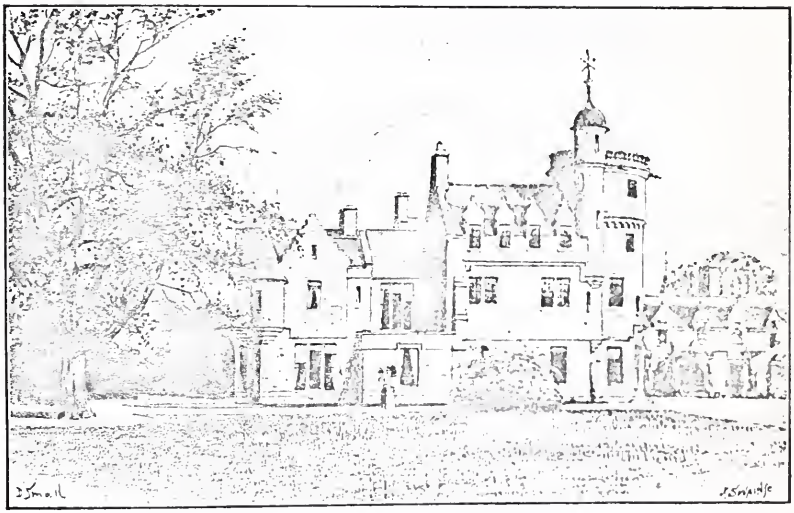
The two daughters were i., Mary Harriet, b. 1832, m. 16 Feb. 1854, Charles Morse, barrister-at-law (second son of Charles Morse of Catton Park, co. Norfolk), by whom, who died 25 March 1883, she had issue three sons and three daughters (see Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 1894 ed., s. Morse-Boycott) ii., Margaret Louisa, b. 1836, m. at Paris, 1869, J. Hardy, captain 9th Lancers, by whom she has issue two daughters, Maud Ellenora, m. Captain F. Douglas Pennant, K. R. Rifles (see Burke's *Peerage*, s. Penhryn), and Helene Clementina.

[2] He had already been appointed a deputy lieutenant, co. Fife, 1829, and co Forfar, 1830.

[3] I have already dealt with his inaccurate retour (R.H. 56) 16-18 March 1864, to his "great grand-aunt Grizel Wedderburn of Kingennie," ante, p. 168, n. 3. His eldest son was retoured heir to him 2-8 Dec. 1874, and also confirmed executor to his will (R.H. 59; L.W. 34).

[4] Here again there is a family register by him in his father's Bible at Birkhill, beginning "Frederick Louis Scrymgeour-Wedderburn and Helen Arbuthnott were married at Arbuthnott House, April 26th 1839. Henry Scrymgeour, their son, was born at Balgarvie, April 18th 1840. His mother died April 23rd 1840." See also *Gent. Mag.*, N.S. (1840), vol. xiii., pp. 645, 667. In quoting from the above register I have omitted the names of the godparents, which are there given in detail.

[5] Her sister, Lady Helen Ogilvy, married in 1797 John Wedderburn, afterwards at Auchterhouse (post, Part III., chap. x.).



BIRKHILL

2. "**Alexander Scrymgeour** (5), born at Birkhill Sept. 8th 1859." (See also *Gent. Mag.*, 1859, vol. vii., p. 413). He entered the army, being gazetted Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery 18 Dec. 1878, Captain 1 Oct. 1886, and Major 1 Oct. 1896; was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir in 1882, and is now (1897) serving with the frontier field force in India.

while the daughters were,

1. "**Mary Scrymgeour** (1), born Decr 10th 1853 at Edinburgh." (*Gent. Mag.*, vol. xli., p. 76). She died at Birkhill, æt. 13, March 15 1867 (*Gent. Mag.*, N.S., vol. iii., p. 407). Buried at Balmerino.
2. "**Charlotte Louisa Scrymgeour** (2), born at Portobello, May 7th 1855. Living (1897) at Haines Hill.
3. "**Selina Elgiva Scrymgeour** (3), born at Birkhill, August 22nd 1856." She married at Sandleford, Newbury, co. Berks, 21 June 1883. *James Carnegie Gillespie*, Captain (now Colonel) R.H.A., third son to David Gillespie of Mountquhannie, Cupar, Fife (see ante, p. 176, n. 2). Living s.p. (1897) at Weedon, co. Northamptou.

Henry Scrymgeour-Wedderburn, only child of Frederick Lewis Scrymgeour-Wedderburn, by the Hon. Helen Arbuthnott, was born at Balgarrie, co. Fife 18 April 1840. He was educated at Harrow, after which he joined the 17th Leicestershire regiment in March 1858; was captain August 1867, but sold out in 1868. He was returned heir to his father 2-8 Dec. 1874 (R.H. 59).

He married, 31 March 1869, at S. Bartholomew's Church, Dublin, **Juliana Braddell**, youngest daughter of Thomas Braddell, Esq., of Coolmelagh, co. Wexford, Ireland, and by her has issue four sons and six daughters[1]:—

The sons are,

1. "**Henry Scrymgeour-Wedderburn** (3), born at Birkhill 28 June 1872. Registered in Balmerino parish. Baptized in S. James' Church, Cupar, Fife, 8 Sept. 1872." Educated at Crieff and Glenalmond. Entered the army and joined the Gordon Highlanders in Dec. 1893.
2. "**Frederick Lewis Scrymgeour-Wedderburn** (4), born at Birkhill, 27 June 1874. Registered in Balmerino. Baptized in S. James' Church, Cupar, Fife, 9 August 1874." Went out to Alberta, Canada, in Oct. 1891, and having returned home in 1895, went out again to Buenos Ayres.
3. "**Charles Kenneth Scrymgeour-Wedderburn** (9), born at Birkhill, 29 May 1887. Registered in Balmerino. Baptized at Birkhill, 11 July 1887."
4. "**William Ogilvy Scrymgeour-Wedderburn** (10), born at Birkhill, 22 November 1894. Registered in Balmerino. Baptized at Birkhill, 3 Jan. 1895."

while the daughters are,

1. "**Helen Margaret Scrymgeour-Wedderburn** (1), born at 18, York Place, Edinburgh, 3rd January 1870. Birth registered in S. Andrew's district, Edinburgh 4th Jany. 1870. Baptized in S. Paul's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, 14th February 1870."
2. "**Mary Turner Scrymgeour-Wedderburn** (2), born at Kilmany Cottage, Kilmany, Fife, 19th February 1871. Registered in Kilmany parish. Baptized at Kilmany Cottage 22nd March 1871."
3. "**Anne Grizel Scrymgeour-Wedderburn** (5), born at Birkhill, 6th October 1878. Registered in Balmerino. Baptized at Birkhill, 17th Decr. 1878."
4. "**Katherine Elspeth Scrymgeour-Wedderburn** (6), born at Birkhill 6th November 1879. Registered in Balmerino. Baptized, 31st Dec 1879."
5. "**Juliet Scrymgeour-Wedderburn** (7), born at Birkhill, 26th June 1881. Registered in Balmerino. Baptized in St James' Church, Cupar, Fife, 5th August 1881."
6. "**Maud Kathleen Scrymgeour-Wedderburn** (8), born at Birkhill, 16th August 1883. Registered in Balmerino. Baptized at Birkhill, 22nd September 1883."

[1] I once more quote from a family Bible register at Birkhill, headed "Henry Scrymgeour Wedderburn married to Juliana Braddell, on the 31st March 1869, at S. Bartholomew's Church, Dublin." In this case also I omit the names of godparents.

Part II. Chap. V.

NOTE.

Inscriptions on the Scrymgeour-Wedderburn Monument at Balmerino, co. Fife:—[1]

The Monument has three granite panels inscribed thus:—

I. To the memory of
Elizabeth Ferguson, wife of Alexander Wedderburn of Wedderburn and Birkhill, Died 13th Oct. 1810. Alexander Wedderburn of Wedderburn and Birkhill, Born 1742 Died 4th July 1811.
Henry Wedderburn of Wedderburn and Birkhill, Born 3rd Nov. 1755 Died 30th Dec. 1841.
Mary Turner Maitland, wife of Henry Wedderburn of Wedderburn and Birkhill, Born 24th October 1768, and died 21 Oct. 1851.

II. To the memory of
Alexander, Son of Henry Wedderburn of Wedderburn of Birkhill and Mary Turner Maitland, Born 3rd January 1807 and died 7th Feby. 1820.
Isabella, Daughter of Henry Wedderburn of Wedderburn and Birkhill and Mary Turner Maitland. Born 10th March 1801, and died 7th April 1826.
Elizabeth, Daughter of Henry Wedderburn of Wedderburn and Birkhill and Mary Turner Maitland Born 19th March 1795, and died in China 23rd Aug. 1838. And
Janet, Daughter of Henry Wedderburn of Wedderburn and Birkhill and Mary Turner Maitland Born 5th August 1796, and died 4th February 1883.

III. To the memory of
The Honorable Helen Arbuthnott, wife of F. L. S. Wedderburn of Wedderburn and Birkhill Born 10th April 1815, and died 23rd April 1840.
Frederick Lewis Scrymgeour Born 9th January 1858. Died 19th Feby. 1867,
Mary Scrymgeour, Born 10th Decr. 1853. Died 15th March 1867,
Children of Frederick L. S. Wedderburn and Selina his wife.
Frederick Lewis Scrymgeour Wedderburn of Wedderburn and Birkhill, Born 4th March 1808. and died 16th August 1874.

[1] I have numbered the panels in order of the dates of the inscriptions, but in the monument itself No. III. is in the centre, with No. II. on the right and No. I. on the left.

Chapter V.

Appendix.

The Scrymgeours of Dudhope.

I have already (ante, p. 169) referred to the descent of the Scrymgeours of Kirktoun from the Scrymgeours of Dudhope, who, for many years, were the ruling family in Dundee, where they held the office of hereditary constables of the burgh, as well as that of Hereditary Royal Standard Bearer to the Scottish Kings. The chief of this eminent family was, in 1641, by patent of 15 Nov., raised to the peerage by the titles of Viscount of Dudhope and Lord Scrymgeour, with remainder to his heirs male, and later on (in 1661) his grandson was created Earl of Dundee.[1]

On his death, without issue and with no near male relatives, the Duke of Lauderdale took advantage of this fact and of his own power, to misrepresent to the King that the Earl had died without any heirs male, and thus obtained for his brother, Charles Maitland of Hatton, a gift of the Earl's estates. This is not the place to go into this matter, but as I have above referred to the Scrymgeours of Kirktoun as heirs male to Scrymgeours of Dudhope, and to the fact that both Alexander Scrymgeour-Wedderburn and his successor (ante, pp. 178, 180) began to put in order proof with a view to establishing their rights to the peerages of Dundee and Dudhope, I add a few general observations to show how the matter stands, without any endeavour to go into details, which, if stated without full evidence, might serve only to confuse what may yet be the subject of full investigation and careful proof. In this view I print on p. 186, in order to place on record, a copy of the extract by the clerk to the Privy Council of Scotland of the enrolment of the Dudhope patent, from which it is clear that the limitations of that patent were to heirs male.[2] This being so, two questions remain,

(1) Are the Scrymgeours of Kirktoun in fact descended from a common ancestor with the Scrymgeours of Dudhope, and if so, how is that descent shown?

(2) Are they now, by the necessary extinctions of senior branches being sufficiently shown, the senior branch of the Scrymgeour family?

As to the first of these questions, I have already (ante, p. 169) noted some of the evidence, and as to the last, reference may be made to the accounts of the family given by both Nisbet (as early as 1742) and by Douglas, both of which are printed below (pp. 187 seqq.), and still more particularly to an opinion expressed by Mr. Riddell, the eminent peerage lawyer, that no difficulty arose on that score.

In regard to both of them, however, there are the two important facts that both have already, in 1821, been affirmatively answered by a committee of the Privy Council, sitting as a court of claims (ante, p. 179), since the right of Henry Scrymgeour-Wedderburn to the office of Hereditary Royal Standard Bearer rests on precisely the same grounds as his right to the peerage of Dudhope, and (assuming the limitations to heirs male) to that of the Earldom of Dundee; and further that his right to this office was, as we have seen (ante, p. 180), recognised and acted on by the Crown in 1876. It would seem that these facts should now go far to render further proof unnecessary, but into this matter I do not intend to go, while I have not attempted to test by an examination of the evidence available in both the Scrymgeour-Wedderburn Charter Chest and the public records, the accuracy of subjoined accounts of the Dudhope family given by Nisbet and Douglas. I add these, however, as giving, no doubt, much that is accurate and as providing a useful groundwork of investigation, if not a history which can be accepted without proof.

[1] It is said that the limitations of this patent are not known, and no doubt no primary evidence of its terms is at present forthcoming. Mr. Riddell, however, speaks of "two old copies of the signature of the Patent of the Earldom of Dundee under the sign manual in 1661, in a MS. collection of such signature in the Advocates Library and in another in the British Museum Harleian MS., which give the Earldom, etc., to heirs male." I have not investigated these documents.

[2] The patent was written to the Great Seal, in the index to which occurs "Infeftm Johannis Vicecomitis de Dudhope, Dom. Scrimgeour 15 Nov. 1641," although in the place of reference at the beginning of vol. 57 of the Register, twelve leaves are missing, destroyed, it is said, by the Duke of Lauderdale, who, however, forgot the existence of the index.

Part II. Chap. V. App.

EXTRACT (30 Nov. 1641) BY THE CLERK TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND OF THE ENROLMENT OF PATENT CREATING SIR JOHN SCRIMGEOUR OF DUDDOP VISCOUNT DUDDOP AND LORD SCRIMGEOUR WITH REMAINDER TO HIS HEIRS MALE.

Apud Edinburgh ultimo die mensis Novembris anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo quadragesimo primo.

The whilk day Joh(n) Earle of Loudoun Lord high Chancellor of this kingdome produced and exhibite (*sic*) before the lord(s o)f privie counsell a patent under his Mateis great scale of the date at Halyrudhous the fyftene of November instant whereby his Matie for the good and faithfull service done be his trustie and welbelonit *Sr Johne Scrimgeour* elder of *Duddop* Constable of *Dundie* and his progenitors to his Matie and his predeccssors of eternall memorie (for the which they were honnoured with the heretable title of *The King's standard bearers*) Being willing to bestow some farther degree of honnour upon the said *Sr John Thairfoir* his *Matie hes made Constitute and Creat* him and his heirs male lawfullie gottin or to be gottin of his bodie qlks failleing his heirs male whatsomeuer Viscounts *of Duddop* and *Lords Scrimgeour* As the said patent of the date foresaid more fullie proports Quhilk being read heard and considderit be the saids lords: and they acknowledging his Mateis royal remembrance of the said *Sr Johne* and his predecessors thair faithfull service They have ordained and ordains him and his heirs male lawfullie gottin or to be gottin of his bodie; and failleing thairof his heirs male whatsomeuer, to be called in all time comming *Viscounts of Duddop* and *Lords Scrimgeour*, and to have place voice and precedence in all parliaments generall councells publict and privat meetings amonge the viscounts of this kingdom According to the date of the patent foresaid Quhilk patent the said lord Chancellor delivered to Sr Patrick McKie of *Larg* in name of the said viscount of Duddop; which the said Sr Patrick being personallie pūt receaved with all humilitie upon his knees. Extractum de libris actorum secreti consilii S D N Regis per me *Archibaldum Primerose* clericum ejusdem sub meis signo et subscriptione manualibus

Arch Primerose Cler. S. Cons.

[This important document is in the possession of Mr. Scrymgeour-Wedderburn at Birkhill. It is endorsed "10 Dec. 1778, Registered in the Books of Session as a probative writ," having been so registered by Alexander Scrymgeour-Wedderburn of Wedderburn, when he first thought of proving the peerage claim. It is now mounted on linen and the edges bound with green silk, in order to preserve it. In size it is 11¾ inches wide by 14¼ inches long. It is in the handwriting of the time, except the words here given in *italics*, which are written in a plainly and rather larger hand. In the first two lines the *n* in "John" and the *s* and *o* in "lords of" are covered with a good sized blot, appparently of the same age as the writing.]

I. SCRYMGEOURS OF DUDOP.

(Reprinted from *A System of Heraldry*, by Alexander Nisbet, vol. ii., App., p. 49, Edin., 1742).

In the first volume of this *System*, page 294,[1] I gave a short account of the rise of the name of **Scrimgeour**, and of the family with their armorial bearings, but I, not being well informed, said that the family was now extinct; whereas, by better information, the heir male of tailzie, as also of line, viz., *Dr Alexander Scrymgeour*, Professor of Divinity in the University of S. Andrew's, with several others of the family, are extant, and have their arms matriculate in the *Lyon Register*, which I have given in the above cited place. Part II. Chap. V. App.

As to the rise of this ancient and honourable name (which the English spell *Scrimzeour*, and some families in Scotland *Scrimseour*) our historians agree, that it was upon occasion of a signal service done the King by Sir Alexander Carron, whose name was therefore changed into Scrymgeour, *i.e.*, a sharp fighter, and is the first knight we read of in our history. Buchanan places it in the reign of Malcolm III. in these words: "Hostium ibi (ad Speæam) tantum numerum, quantum ex illis regionibus cogi posse nunquam credidisset in ulteriore ripa, ad transitum prohibendum, stare conspicatus (Rex Milcolumbus Tertius) signifere cunctante flumen ingredi, signum ei ablatum, Alexandro Carroni, æquati notæ fortitudinis dedit; posterisque ejus is honos habitus est, ut regium in bello vexillum ferient, et pro Carrone, postea nomen Scrymigero positum: quod magistrum tractandorum armorum, multum sibi ex eo studio arroganteu, ipse vera virtute fretus, artisque ejus penitus imperitus vicisset."

Others, viz., Dr. Abercrombie and Crawford, place this action in Alexander I. his time, anno 1107, thus there having been a plot discovered against King Alexander I., his life, the rebels betook themselves to flight, and were pursued by the King and a part of his friends the length of the water of Spey. The rebels had passed and swimmed the water before the King and his party came up, upon which the King's small army made a stand, being afraid of the water, which had by this time run over all its banks, whereupon Sir Alexander Carron, a brave and valiant knight, took the standard and gave encouragement to the rest to follow, wherefore he had his name changed, and a special grant from the King to himself and the heirs male of his body to be Hereditary Standard Bearer to the Kings of Scotland, and gave him for his coat of arms a part of the royal bearing, as I mentioned, viz, Gules, a lion rampant, Or, armed and langued, Azure, with a sword in his dexter paw, proper, hilted and pomelled of the second; and the family, to perpetuate the action, have used the motto "Dissipate." Mr. Johnston, the poet, has left us the following verses to the honour of his memory, by which this action is very well represented:—

Quid trepidas? Da signa mihi, superabimus amnem
Terreat an pavidos nos fugitiva cohors?
Dixit et arreptis signis, ruit acer in hostem,
Nil rapidi metuens agmina torva vadi;
Hinc decus Augusto surgit sub principe, ab armis
Scrymigeræ genti, fama decusque manent
Arma alius jactet, nos scimus fortibus armis
Utier haud dici, malumus esse viri.

Buchanan, accounting for this action, says, "Verum Rex a suis retentus, Alexandro Carroni, Alexandri cujus supra meminimus, filio, partem exercitus dedit; qui, subito cum suis, animum ingressus audacia miraculo adeo conterruit hostes, ut passim in fugam statim se conjicerent."

This name hath been remarkable in our Scots history on several other occasions, particularly Sir Alexander Scrymgeour was among the first that took the field for King Robert Bruce, and faithfully adhered to him, in consideration whereof, when that valiant Prince came to be established on the throne, he gave him sundry lands about the burgh of Inverkeithing. Also Sir John Scrymgeour was killed at the fatal battle of Duplin, 1332. And another, Sir James Scrymgeour, constable of Dundee, his successor, was slain in the governor's army, against Donald, Lord of the Isles, at the battle of Harlaw, 1411.

[1] The following is the account given by Nisbet in his first volume (Edin., 1722), Pt. II., chap. iv., p. 294:—

"The name of **Scrymzeor**, Gules, a lion rampant, Or, armed and langued, Azure, holding in his dexter paw a crooked sword and Semeter, Argent.

The first of this name, as our historians say, was one Sir Alexander Carron, son of Alexander Carron, who carried the Banner of Scotland, before King Alexander I., in his expedition against the rebels in Merns and Murray; where, by Sir Alexander's conduct and eminent valour, the King obtained a notable victory over the rebels; for which his name was changed from Carron to Scrymzeor, which signifies a hardy fighter: and he got a coat of arms suitable thereto, which he transmitted to his posterity, who were long Standard Bearers to our Kings, and constables of Dundee.

Sir James Scrymzeor, constable of Dundee, was killed at the battle of Harlaw, and the family was long afterwards dignified with the titles of Viscount of Dudop and Lord Scrymgeor, the 15th of November 1641. This family is now extiuct. Their arms were supported by two grayhounds, collared, Gules, and for crest a lion's paw holding a semeter with the word Dissipate.

John Scrymzeor of Kirktoun, carried as above, within a border Gules; crest, a lion's paw erased holding a cutlace or semeter proper; motto, dissipate. New Register. And there

John Scrymzeor, baillie of Dundee, descended of a fourth son of Kirktoun, carries the same as Kirktoun, with a martlet for difference.

Mr. David Scrymzeor of Bowhill, Gules, two swords, points downwards, crossing other saltierways, Argent, hilted and pomeled, Or, a sinister hand couped in base, pointing downwards proper; crest, a lion's paw grasping a sword fess-ways proper; motto, Dissipate. New Register. And there

Mr. David Scrymzeor of Cartmore, carries the same with Scrymzeor of Bowhill, within a border, Or.

Part II. Chap. V. App.

This family has matched with several of the most noble families of this kingdom, as Gray, Southesk, Roxburgh and Dalhousie; and having flourished long in the state of barons, came to the honour of peerage in the person of Sir John Scrymgeour, constable of Dundee, who was raised to the honour of Viscount of Dudop and Lord Scrymgeour, by King Charles I., anno 1641, and his son was made Earl of Dundee in the year 1661. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War he accepted of a command in those forces that were sent from Scotland to the aid of the English Parliament against the King, and lost his life in the battle of Marstoun Muir, on the second of September 1644. "A person, says one, who for the nobleness of his extraction and many personal endowments, deserved a better fate."

This Viscount left a son John by his lady, daughter to Robert, first Earl of Roxburgh, who succeeded him in his estate and honours, and put himself in arms in behalf of King Charles II. and marched with him to the battle of Worcester, third September 1651, after which he suffered much for his loyalty; but living to see the Restoration, he received some part of amends, being created Earl of Dundee 1661. His lady was Anne, daughter of William, first Earl of Dalhousie, but on the twenty-third of June 1668 he died without issue.

Upon this Earl's demise, the whole estate and offices should have descended to John Scrymgeour, then of Kirktoun, having been tailzied to his grandfather, John Scrymgeour of Kirktoun, and the heirs male of his body, by a charter of tailzie under the Great Seal, upon a resignation made personally by James Scrymgeour of Dudhop, constable of Dundee, into King James VI. his hands, for that effect, dated at Holyrood House the twenty-fifth of November 1587, in these words, "Jacobus Dei Gratia Rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus, etc., salutis nos, post nostram perfectam ætatem viginti unius annorum completam, et generalem revocationem factam, dedisse, concessisse, et hac præsenti charta nostra confirmasse dilecto nostro Jacobo Scrymgeour de Dudop, constabulario, ac nunc præposito burgi nostri de Dundee, suisque heredibus masculis de corpore suo legitime procreatis seu procreandis; quibus deficientibus, Jacobo Scrymgeour filio legitimo quondam Jacobi Scrymgeour, qui patronus (or rather patruus) erat dicti Jacobi Scrymgeour de Dudop, suisque heredibus masculis de corpore suo legitime procreandis; quibus deficientibus, Joanni Scrymgeour de Kirktoun, et heredibus masculis de corpore suo legitime procreandis." And so on to several other families, as is more fully contained in the said charter of tailzie, an extract whereof, signed by Sir Archibald Primrose, Clerk Register, is in the hands of Dr. Alexander Scrymgeour, Professor of Divinity in St. Andrew's, and only son to the foresaid John Scrymgeour of Kirktoun.

John Scrymgeour of Kirktoun, to whom this tailzie was made, anno 1587, married Marion Fotheringhame, daughter to Mr. James Fotheringhame, son to the Laird of Powrie, and Margaret Lindsay, daughter to John Lord Lindsay, and Helen Stewart, daughter to John the second Earl of Atholl, by whom he had four sons, James, John, Mr. Gilbert, and William, and three daughters, Magdalen, Margaret, and Janet. James dying without male issue, his brother John succeeded him, and married Jean McGill, eldest daughter to James McGill of Rankeillor, and Anna Clephan, by whom he had three sons, John, Alexander, and Mr. James, and three daughters, Marion, Anna and Margaret.

John dying anno 1656, to him succeeded his son John, and married Magdalen Wedderburn, daughter to Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie and Elizabeth Ramsay, by whom he left on life only one son, Dr. Alexander, formerly mentioned, and one daughter, Jean. Alexander, John's brother, has no lawful issue; Mr. James was minister of the gospel at Currie, and married Elizabeth Chisholme, by whom there remains only one son, Mr. Henry Scrymgeour of Wester-Lochgelly, writer to the Signet, and one daughter, Henrietta.

Tho' it be thus plainly evident that there was no just ground to pretend that upon the Earl of Dundee's death the estate, etc., fell in the King's hands as ultimus heres, yet the Duke of Lauderdale had the interest with King Charles II. to procure a gift of ultimus heres in favour of his brother Hatton; and (that proving insufficient to answer his designs) thereafter a gift of recognition, in opposition to all the ties of friendship and gratitude a Prince could be under to his subject; for the Earl of Dundee had not only faithfully served King Charles II., and suffered much for him; but also to serve him the more effectually, had brought his estate under those burdens upon which the recognition was founded. A most pernicious advice to a Prince, to forget his friend, and ruin his family, in favour of a stranger.

For this recognition not only precluded Kirktoun from his just claim to the estate but also deprived him and many other innocent creditors of their just and lawful debts, which, with the misfortune of having bought the Countess' liferent, she dying soon after, so distressed Kirktoun's affairs that he was forced to sell his estate for the satisfaction of his creditors; particularly the lands of Kirktoun were then sold to John Scrymgeour, merchant in Dundee, whose heir retains the possession of them to this day.

Moreover, the above designed Dr. Scrymgeour is not only heir of tailzie to the Earl of Dundee, but is also heir of line to the original family of Dudop, to which the Earl's predecessor, the Laird of Glaister, succeeded as heir of tailzie anno 1546. For, about the year 1525, James Scrymgeour, constable, having no sons, only two daughters, Elizabeth and Anne, by his Lady, Mariot Stewart, James Scrymgeour of Kirktoun married Elizabeth, and by her had five sons, John, James, William, Thomas, and Alexander. Upon an agreement betwixt the constable and them, he disponed to them and their heirs male his lands of Balegarno, in full satisfaction of all hereditary right and title they might have to the untailzied lands of Dudop or the constabulary, by a charter dated at Dundee October 24 1539, which is in the doctor's hands. John, the eldest son of this marriage, by his Lady Anne Bruce, daughter to Sir William Bruce of Earlshall, and Anne Scrymgeour abovementioned, had three sons, John, Gilbert, and George, and three daughters, Margaret, Isabel, and Glies. John, the eldest, married Marion Fotheringhame, of which marriage the doctor is heir, so that it was manifestly injurious to alledge that this family was extinguished by the earl's dying without heir male of his own body. The atchievement of Scrymgeour, Earl of Dundee and Lord Dudop, is Gules, a lion rampant, Or, holding in his dexter paw a sword proper; supporters two gray hounds proper, collared Gules; crest, a lion's paw holding a sword proper; motto, Dissipate.

II. SCRIMGEOUR, EARL OF DUNDEE.

(Reprinted from the *Peerage of Scotland*, by Sir R Douglas, Ed. 2, by J. P. Wood, Edin. 1813, vol. i., pp. 462, seqq.)

The origin of the name of Scrimgeour is thus narrated in an interpolated passage of Fordun (I. 285):* Early in the reign of King Alexander I., who ascended the Scotish throne in 1107, some of the men of Mearns and Moray assaulted the residence of his majesty, who escaped by the assistance of one of his bedchamber men, called Alexander Carron, through a private passage. The king raising forces went in pursuit of the rebels, and came in sight of them on the other side of the Spey. The river was then high; but the king giving his standard to Carron, whom he knew to excel in courage and resolution, that brave officer crossed the Spey and planted the standard on the other side in sight of the rebels. The royal army following, the adversaries took to flight; and in reward of the gallant service of Alexander Carron, the king constituted him and his heirs heritable standard bearers of Scotland, made him a grant of lands, and conferred on him the name of Scrimgeour, signifying a hardy fighter. Buchanan places this event in the reign of Malcolm III.

Part II. Chap. V. App.

I. Alexander Scrimgeour was one of the associates of William Wallace in his glorious attempt to restore the liberties of Scotland. When Wallace was constituted governor of Scotland, he, under that title, conferred the constabulary of Dundee on Alexander, named Skirmischur, and his heirs (*Anderson's Diplom.*, pl. 43), for his faithful aid in bearing the royal banner of Scotland, which service he actually performs. This curious grant, dated at Torphichen, 29 March 1298, is of the following tenor:—

"Willielmus Walays, miles, custos regni Scocie, et ductor exercituum ejusdem, nomine prædicti "principis, Dni Joannis, D. G. regis Scocie illustris, de consensu communitatis ejusdem regni, omnibus "probis hominibus, &c. salutem. Noverit univer-sitas vestra, nos nomine predicti Dni. nostri regis Scocie, "per consensum et assensum magnatum dicti regni, dedisse et concessisse, ac ipsas donationem et con-"cessionem presenti carta confirmasse, Alexandro dicto Skirmischur, sex mercatas terre in territorio de "Dunde, scilicet terram illam que vocatur campus superior, prope villam de Dunde ex parte boreali, cum "acris illis in campo occidentali, que ad partem regium spectare solebat prope villam de Dunde, ex parte "occidentali, et etiam pratum regium in predicto territorio de Dunde, et etiam constabularium castri de "Dunde, cum suis pertinenciis, libertatibus, et asyamentis, sine aliquo retinemento, pro homagio predicto "Dno. Regi, et heredibus suis vel suis successoribus faciendo, et pro fideli servitio et succursa suo predicto "regno impenso portando, vexillum regium in exercitu Scocie, tempore confectionis presentium, etc.'

II. Nicoll Skyrmeschour, probably his son, had, from King Robert Bruce, a charter (*Robertson's Index*, 20) of the office of standard-b arer; and of the lands of Hilsfield, South Borland, and Marisland, in the barony of Inverkeithing, forfeited by Roger Moubray.

III. Alexander Skyrmechur, probably his son, had a charter (*Penes Geo. Constable, scrib. Edin. D.*) of several lands near Dundee, 1357; and had a letter of safe-conduct into England, 29 March 1366 (*Fœdera*, III., ii., 109). King Robert II. granted a charter (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, 101) to Gilbert de Glacestr, of the lands of Glacestr, with the castle of the same, which belonged to the said Gilbert, in the sheriffdom of Argyll: also all his lands in the sheriffdoms of Forfar and Perth, and which the said Gilbert had resigned into the king's hands, to him and the heirs male of his body: which failing, to Alexander Skyrmechur, and Agnes, his wife, and the longest liver of them, and the heirs procreated betwixt them, 3 May 1374. The same monarch, in 1378, granted a charter (*Reg. Mag. Sig.* 147) to Patrick de Inverpefir, of part of the lands of Cragy, near Dundee, the superiority of which Alexander Skyrmchur, constable of Dundee, our cousin, had resigned. He died 1383, leaving a son.

IV. Sir James Scrimgeour, constable of Dundee, who obtained from King Robert II. a charter to himself and Egidia his wife, of the lands of Hilsfield, etc, in the barony of Inverkeithing, on his own resignation 1384. King Robert III granted a charter to St. Salvator's altar, in the parish church of Dundee, of some lands in the barony of Dundee, on the resignation of James Skirmechour, constable of Dundee; and Sir James Skyrmichour, constable of Dundee, witnessed a charter of Alexander de Murray of Cullyn, 11 March 1390-1. Among those who accompanied Alexander, Earl of Marr, to Flanders, in the service of the Duke of Burgundy, in 1408, was—

> Schere James Scremgeoure of Dundee,
> Comendit a famous knight was he;
> The kingis banneoure of fe,
> A lord that wele aucht lovit be. (*Wyntoun*, II, 433.)

He fell at the battle of Harlaw, fighting under the command of the same Alexander, Earl of Marr, against Donald, Lord of the Isles, 24 July 1411 (*Fordun*, II., 415), leaving a son.

John, his heir; and a daughter, Egidia, married to James Maitland, second son of Sir Robert Maitland of Leithingtou; they had a charter, dated 1450.

V. Sir John Scrimgeour, constable of Dundee, the eldest son was apparently a prisoner in England, as there is extant an order for releasing John Skrymzeour, and other captives, out of the Tower of London, 13 April 1413 (*Fœdera* IV., ii., 28). He entered into an indenture (*Penes D. Graay, D.*) with Sir Andrew Gray of Foulis, submitting all differences betwixt them to John, abbot of Balmerinoch, and other arbitrators, 28 February 1422-3. Sir John Scrimgeour, constable of Dundee, cousin of Alexander, Earl of Ross, had a charter (*Mag. Sig.*, L., ii., No 132 from the said Alexander, Earl of Ross, Lord of the Isles, and Baron of Kincardine, dated 10 October 1444, of the lands of le Borland, etc. in the shire of Kincardine, confirmed by royal charter of 3 November following.[1] His son,

[1] Douglas here adds this note:—"In the Great Seal Register, Book xi., No. 65, is a charter to John Scrimgeour, and his heirs male, of the office of maser and serjeant of arms, together with the lands of the Myres of Auchtermuchty, in Fife, 5 March 1483-4; probably he was a younger son of Sir James. John Scrimgeour, master of the king's works, son of John Scrimzeour, maser, had a charter to him, and his heirs male, of the office of maser, serjeant of arms, and the lands of Myres 15 February 1530-1; and another, 8 January 1541-2 (*Mag. Sig.*, L., xxiv., No. 42; L., xxvii., No. 212)."

Part II. Chap. V. App.

VI. James Scrimgeour, constable of Dundee, had, on his father's resignation, a charter (*Mag. Sig.* L., v., No. 77 ; L., vii., No. 335) of the barony of Glaster, in Argyllshire, and of the lands of Hillsfield, etc. in the barony of Inverkeithing, 27 January 1459-60, wherein he is designed son and heir apparent of Sir John Scrimgeour, constable of Dundee. He had another charter to James Scrimgeour of Dudhope, constable of Dundee, from George, Lord Haliburton, dated 9 December 1471, of the lands of Balegeruoth, in Perthshire, confirmed by royal charter of 30 January 1475-6. He died not long afterwards, having married Isabell, daughter of Sir William Oliphant of Aberdalgy, and had issue,

1. **James.**
2. **John** of Glaster, of whom afterwards ;

1. **Matilda**, married to John Grahaun of Balargus
2. **Elisabeth**, married to John Sandilands, younger of Calder. They had a charter (*Mag. Sig.*, L., xii., No. 256) of Dudhope, 12 January 1490-1.
3. **Mariota**, married to Sir Robert Arbuthuott of Arbuthnott.

VII. James Scrimgeour of Dudhope, constable of Dundee, had a charter (*Mag. Sig.*, L., xiii., No. 165) from Andrew, Lord Gray, master of king's household, to him and the heirs male to be procreated betwixt him and Isabella Gray, his wife ; which failing to his heirs male, bearing the name and arms of Scrimgeour, of the lands of Dudhope ; and of that custom accruing out of the burgh of Dundee, to Lord Gray, as sheriff of Forfarshire, called the cold or colt silver. 27 April 1495, confirmed by royal charter of 30 June 1495. He died about 1503. He married Isabella, third daughter of Andrew, third Lord Gray : she survived him, and married, secondly, James Crichton of Ruthven. By her first husband she had a son,

James ; and two daughters,

1. **Margaret**, married to John, Earl of Buchan.
2. **Janet**, married to James, third Lord Carlyle of Torthorwald, who died 1529, without issue. She had a charter (*Mag. Sig.*, L., xxiii., No. 107) of half of the barony of Carlyle, 24 December, 1529.

VIII. James Scrimgeour of Dudhope, constable of Dundee, the only son, is designed son and heir of James Scrimgeour, constable of Dundee, in a seisin (*Penes D. Gray,* D.) of Andrew, Lord Gray, 20 February 1504. He had a charter (*Mag. Sig.*, L., xxi., No. 19) to himself, and the heirs male of his body ; which failing, to John Scrimgeour of Glaster, James and Walter, brothers of John. David Scrimgeour of Fardell, John Scrimgeour, macer, and the heirs male of their bodies respectively, of the barony of Dudhope, office of constable of Dundee, Hilsfield, etc., in the barony of Inverkeithing, in Fife, Bellauth and Kingudy in Perthshire, on his own resignation, 2 July 1527. He had another charter (*Mag. Sig.*, L., xxii., No. 235) of the lands of Earl's Strathechty, in Forfarshire, 4 December 1528 ; and a third (*Mag. Sig.*, L., xxviii., No. 258) to himself in liferent, and in fee to John Scrimgeour of Glaster, and the heirs male of his body ; which failing, to John Scrimgeour, grandson of the said James Scrimgeour, procreated betwixt James Scrimgeour, late of Kirktoun, and Elisabeth Scrimgeour, daughter of the said James, the constable, or the other heirs male procreated, or to be procreated betwixt them ; which failing, to James Scrimgeour, liar of Fardell, James Scrimgeour of Fordy, James Scrimgeour of Gone, and John Scrimgeour of Myres, and the heirs male of their bodies respectively ; which all failing, to the nearest heirs male of the constable, of the barony of Dudhope ; lands of Hilsfield, etc., in Fife : North Bellock, etc., in Perthshire ; Sonahard, in the county of Aberdeen ; and the office of constable of Dundee, on his own resignation, 2 March 1541-2 ; and he died 1546.

He married Mariot Stewart, from whom he was divorced before 1524, as appears from grants (*Lord Hailes's MS. notes*) made to her and her two daughters by Robert Maule of Panmure, and by her had issue.

1. **Elisabeth**, married to James Scrimgeour of Kirktoun.
2. **Agnes**, married to Sir William Bruce of Earlshall. Her descendant, William Bruce of Earlshall, was, 15 December 1610, served heir of John Scrimgeour, constable of Dundee, fratris abavi ex parte matris (*Inq. Ret. in Publ. Arch.*).

VII. **John Scrimgeour**, second son of James Scrimgeour, constable of Dundee (No. VI.), had a charter[1] to John Scrimgeour, brother-german of James Scrimgeour, constable of Dundee, and Janet Ogilvy, his wife, and the heirs male of his body ; which failing, to David Scrimgeour of Fordale, Alexander Scrimgeour of Henriestoun, James Scrimgeour, brother of Alexander, Nicholas Scrimgeour of Lillock, James Scrimgeour, son and heirof the late David Scrimgeour, burgess of Dundee, John Scrimgeour, macer, and the heirs male of their bodies respectively ; which failing, to the nearest heirs male of John, bearing the name and arms of Scrimgeour ; of the barony of Glaster, from James Scrimgeour, constable of Dundee, 12 December 1490, confirmed by charter under the great seal, 12 July 1491. He had charters of Lamlethyn and Craig, in Forfarshire, from Walter Strang of Petcorthy, 7 February 1503-4, to himself, and the heirs male of his body, which failing, to James Scrimgeour, constable of Dundee, and David Scrimgeour of Fardell, and the heirs male of their bodies respectively ; of the lands of Gokelmure and Hallhill, in Perthshire, from Andrew Kynnard of that ilk, 15 April 1508, to him, and the heirs male procreated betwixt him and the deceased Janet Ogilvy, his wife ; of Ardormy, in Perthshire, 4 June 1509 ; of Wester Gleuquharite and Ballantore, in Forfarshire, from Andrew Murray, 20 February 1510-1 ; of the barony of Panbride, in the same county, from Robert, Lord Crichton of Sanquhar, 25 October 1511 ; and Balmullo, in Fife, 24 February 1512-3. He had three sons,

1. John.
2. **James**, designed rector of Glaster in a charter to his father, 1512, mentioned in the constable's charter of Dudhope, etc., 1527, father of James Scrimgeour, next in substitution to the sons of the constable of Dundee, in the charter of Dudhope, etc., 1587.
3. **Walter**, mentioned in the constable's charter 1527.

VIII. **John Scrimgeour** of Glaster, the eldest son, succeeded James Scrimgeour, constable of Dundee, in the barony of Dudhope, etc., in 1546, in terms of the charter 1542. [He was served heir male of tailzie of his uncle's son, James Scrymgeour, constable, 29 Nov. 1546, *Ret. Forfar* 561.] He died about 1575, leaving two sons ;

[1] Douglas here refers to *Mag. Sig.*, L., xii., No. 236 ; L., xiv., No. 36 ; L., xv., No. 27 ; L., xvii., No. 15 ; L., xviii., Nos. 36, 81, 147.

The Scrymgeours of Dudhope as recorded in Douglas' "Baronage of Scotland, 1298—1546."

I. Alexander Scrym-... his son (?) was geour, to whom William Wallace granted the constabulary of Dundee, for his services as standard bearer, 1298.

II. Nicoll Scrym-... his son (?) was geour, standard bearer to King Robert Bruce. He got a charter of Hilsfield in the barony of Inverkeithing.

III. Alexander Scrym-=Agnes geour, who had a charter of lands near Dundee 1357; a letter of safe conduct 1366; a charter of Glastre, co. Aryggle, 1374; was constable of Dundee in 1378, and d. 1383.

IV. Sir James Scrymgeour, who had a charter of Hilsfield 1384; was=Egidia. constable of Dundee, and fell at Harlaw 1411.

V. Sir John Scrymgeour, constable of Dundee, released= from the Tower of London 1413; got a charter of lands, co. Kincardine, 1444; living 1459-60.

Egidia, m. James Maitland, 2 son of Robert Maitland of Leithington.

John Scrymgeour of Herristoun.

VI. James Scrymgeour, constable of Dundee, got a charter of Glastre and Hilsfield 27 Jan. 1459-60, and of Ballergarno, 1475-76.=Isabel, dau. to Sir William Ogilvy of Aberdalgy.

Alexander Scrymgeour, Canon of Lesmore, named as brother of James the constable, 1467. Identical with Sir Alex. S., chaplain, named in 1500 as brother of the late David S.

David Scrymgeour, named in 1458 as son of Sir John S. Identical with the David S., deceased brother of Sir Alexander S. 1500.

VII. James Scrym-=Isabella, dau. of geour, had a charter of Dudhope 1495; died circa 1503.

Andrew Lord Gray [she m. 2 James Crichton of Ruthven.]

VII. (*b*) John=Janet. Scrymgeour of Glastre. Had charters of Glastre 1490-91, of Lamlethyn 1503-4, etc.

James Scrymgeour. — Walter Scrymgeour.

Matilda, m. John Graham of Ballargus.

Elizabeth, m. John Sandilands, yngr. of Calder. Had a charter of Dudhope 1490-91.

Mariota, m. Sir Robert Arbuthnott of Arbuthnott.

VIII. James Scrymgeour,=Mariot got a charter of Dudhope 1527, Earlstradichtie 1528, and of Dudhope 1541; d. 1546. Stewart (divorced before 1524).

Margaret, m. John, Earl of Buchan. — Janet, m. James, Lord Carlyle of Torthorwald.

VIII. (*b*) John= Scrymgeour, constable of Dundee, d. circa 1575.

James Scrymgeour=[of Henderstoun, living 1563-64, S.W. 18].

Walter Scrymgeour.

Elizabeth, m. James Scrymgeour of Kirktoun. ↓ The Scrymgeours of Kirktoun.

Agnes, m. Sir William Bruce of Earlshall. ↓

IX. Sir James Scrymgeour, constable of Dundee; served heir to his father and great great grandfather (V.) 15 Dec. 1610.=Margaret, dau. of Sir Robert Carnegie of Kinnaird.

Donald Scrymgeour, named in the Dudhope charter of 1565, but not in that of 1587.

James Scrymgeour, named in the 1587 charter of Dudhope.

X. Sir John Scrymgeour of Dudhope, created 1st Viscount of Dudhope and Lord Scrymgeour 15 Nov. 1641; died 7 March 1642-43.=Margaret Seton.

XI. James, 2d Viscount Dudhope, fought at Marston Moor 2 July, and d. 23 July 1644.=Lady Isabel Ker, 3rd dau. of Robert, 1st Earl of Roxburgh.

Jean, m. Sir Thomas Thomsoun of Dudingston. ↓

Mary, m. Sir James Halliburton of Pitcur.

XII. John, 3rd Viscount Dudhope, created Earl of Dundee, etc., d.s.p. 23 June 1668.=Lady Anne Ramsay, d. of Wm., 1st Earl of Dalhousie.

Hon. Robert Scrymgeour, killed in a duel Aug. 1661, unm.

Mary.

Margaret, m. John Graham of Fintray.

Part II. Chap. V. App

1. Sir James.
2. Donald, mentioned in the charter of Dudhope, etc., 1565, appears to have died without issue before 1587, as he is not noticed in the charter of that year.

IX. Sir James Scrimgeour of Dudhope, constable of Dundee, the eldest son, had a charter (*Mag. Sig.*, L. xxxii., No. 408, to James Scrimgeour, son and heir apparent of John Scrimgeour of Dudhope, constable of Dundee, and the heirs male to be procreated betwixt him and Margaret Carnegie, his wife; which failing, the other heirs male of his body; which failing, Donald, his brother-german, James Scrimgeour of Glaswell, John Scrimgeour in Ballegarno, James Scrimgeour of Fardell, David Scrimgeour of Fordy, James Scrimgeour of Rydgond, Alexander Scrimgeour, burgess of Dundee, and John Scrimgeour of Myres, and the heirs male of their bodies respectively, of the barony of Dudhope; office of constabulary of Dundee; Hilfield, etc., in Fife; Bellok, in Perthshire; Sonahard, in Aberdeenshire; and Glaster, in the county of Argyll, 30 June 1565. He had another charter to James Scrymgeour of Dudhope, constable, and now provost of Dundee, and the heirs male of his body; which failing, to James Scrimgeour, lawful son of James Scrimgeour, who was uncle of the said James Scrimgeour of Dudhope, John Scrimgeour of Kirkton, Gilbert Scrimgeour, his brother, John Scrimgeour of Glaswell, Alexander Scrimgeour, his brother, James Scrimgeour of Fardell, David Scrimgeour of Fordie, James Scrimgeour of Myres, Alexander Scrimgeour, now bailie of Dundee, and the heirs male of their bodies respectively; which failing, the nearest heirs male of the said James Scrimgeour of Dudhope, bearing the name and arms of Scrimgeour, of the barony of Dudhope, the office of constable of Dundee, and several lands in Forfarshire; Hilfield, etc., in Fife; Kingudie, etc., in Perthshire; Sonahard, in Aberdeenshire; and Glaster in Argyllshire, 15 November 1587. Sir James Scrimgeour of Dudhope, knight, constable of Dundee, was served heir (*Inq. Ret. in Publ. Arch.*) to John Scrimgeour, constable of Dundee, the father of his great-grandfather, and to John Scrimgeour, constable of Dundee, his father, 15 Dec. 1610. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Carnegie of Kinnaird, by whom he had a son,

XI. Sir John Scrimgeour of Dudhope, who had a charter of the Mill of Kellie, 22 June 1609, wherein he is designed apparent of Dudhope; he also got charters to Sir John Scrimgeour of Dudhope, knight, of the barony of Dudhope, constabulary of Dundee, etc., December 1607, January 1618, and 5th February 1622. [He was served heir to his father 26 Aug 1615, *Ret. Forfar* 85.] He was raised to the dignity of the peerage, by patent, dated at Holyrood house, 15 November 1641, whereby King Charles I., for the good and faithful service done by his trusty and well-beloved Sir John Scrimgeour, elder of Dudhope, constable of Dundee, and his progenitors, to his majesty, and his predecessors, for which they were honoured with the heritable title of the king's standard-bearers; being willing to bestow some further degree of honour upon the said Sir John, therefore his majesty has created him and the heirs male of his body, which failing, his heirs male whatsoever, Viscounts of Dudhope and Lords Scrimgeour. He died 7 March 1643, having married Margaret Seton, of the family of Parbroath, in Fife, by whom he had a son,[1]

James, second Viscount of Dudhope; and two daughters,

1. Hon. Jean Scrimgeour, married to Sir Thomas Thomson of Dudingston, in the county of Edinburgh, Bart.; the baptisms of several of their children are entered in the register of Dudingston parish, from 1635 to 1648. Sir Thomas died at London, 11 January 1662; and was succeeded by his son, Sir Patrick, born 24 December 1637.
2. Hon. Mary Scrimgeour, married to Sir James Haliburton of Piteur.

XII. James, second Viscount of Dudhope, was served heir to his father (*Inq. Ret. Pub. Arch.*) 25 April 1643; he had a command in the Scotish forces sent next year to the assistance of the parliament of England against Charles I., and was wounded at the battle of Marstonmoor, 2 July 1644, which brought on a fever of which he died on the 23rd of that month.[2] He married Lady Isabel Ker, third daughter of Robert, first Earl of Roxburgh, and by her had issue,

1. John, third Viscount of Dudhope.
2. Hon. Captain —— Scrimgeour —— 1661. "August, the Lord Cranston, in Louthian, the Earl of Leven's son-in-law, by way of duell, killed Captaine Skyrmger, the Earle of Dundie's brother, being both att London for the tyme" (*Lamont's Annals, MS.*).

1. Hon. Mary Scrimgeour.
2. Hon. Margaret Scrimgeour, married to John Graham of Fintry.

XIII. John, third Viscount of Dudhope,[3] was served heir to his father, 4 November 1644 (*Inq. Ret. in Publ. Arch.*), was a colonel of horse in the "Engagement" to attempt the rescue of King Charles I., under the Duke of Hamilton, 1648; accompanied King Charles II. to the battle of Worcester, 1650; escaped, from thence, and joined General Middleton in the Highlands of Scotland. He was taken, with a party of Middleton's forces, in the braes of Angus, by the English, in November 1654. At the restoration he was, in consideration of his services and sufferings in the royal cause, sworn a privy councillor, and created Earl of Dundee, Viscount of Dudhope, Lord Scrimgeour and Inuerkeithing, 1661; the limitations are not known, the patent not being on record. [See ante, p. 185.] He died, 23 June 1668, without issue by his wife, Lady Anne Ramsay, second daughter of William, first Earl of Dalhousie, to whom he was married in 1644, and who took to her second husband, Sir Henry Bruce of Clackmannan.

On the death of the Earl of Dundee, the Duke of Lauderdale obtained from the crown a gift of ultimus hæres and of recognition of his estate in favour of his brother, Charles Maitland of Hatton. Agreeably to the settlements of the estates, 1541 and 1587, they should have devolved on the family of Kirkton, descended from James Scrymgeour of Kirktoun [see ante, p. 169], who married Elizabeth, daughter of James Scrymgeour of Dudhope. [VIII.][4]

[1] He had also a son David, who died before 11 July 1646, when his two daughters, Clara and Margaret, were served "heirs portioners of David Scrymgeour, son lawful of John, Viscount of Dudhope, their father" (*Inq. Gen.* 3151). Of these Clara died before 8 Oct. 1637, when her sister Margaret was served her heir (*ib.* 4279). Later on, 4 Feb. 1686, the Ladies Jean and Margaret Scrymgeour were served heirs to Sir John (*sic.* for James?) Scrymgeour of Dudhope, their grandfather (*ib.* 6708), whose male line was thus extinct.

[2] His portrait is at Birkhill.

[3] His portrait also is at Birkhill.

[4] Douglas then deals with the Kirktoun family, and his account is thus embodied above, pp. 169 *seqq.*